

# SAFETY DATA SHEET



## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

**Product ID:** 120580  
**Product Name:** Bea-Visible  
**Revision Date:** Jan 09, 2020 **Date Printed:** Jan 09, 2020  
**Version:** 2.0 **Supersedes Date:** Oct 14, 2015  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Beaver Research Company  
**Address:** 3700 E. Kilgore Rd. Portage, MI, US, 49002  
**Emergency Phone:** INFOTRAC (24 hrs) 1-352-323-3500 (International), 1-800-535-5053 (North America)  
**Information Phone Number:** 800-544-0133  
**Fax:** 269-382-0214  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Cleaner/Polish

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Aerosols Category 1

Carcinogenicity - Category 2

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.

H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated.

### Hazardous Statements - Health

H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.

### Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

P405 - Store locked up.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

### Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0007732-18-5	WATER	46% - 70%
0067784-80-9	Soybean oil, Me ester	9% - 20%
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	8% - 18%
0092704-41-1	Kaolin, calcined	7% - 16%
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.0% - 0.6%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

## SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

If exposed/If you feel unwell/If concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

### Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute or Delayed

No data available.

### Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment, if necessary

No data available.

## SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the

same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools this may results in frothing and increase fire intensity.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

### Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Product is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, and all oxidizing agents. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back.

During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition. High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a build up of internal pressures. Cool with water.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.

Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact, releasing flammable vapors.

### Fire-Fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

### Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

## SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Emergency Procedure

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

### Recommended Equipment

Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

### Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

## SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

### General

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

## Storage Room Requirements

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them.  
Store at temperatures below 120°F.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	500	2000			1			
TITANIUM DIOXIDE		15			1			b
TRIETHANOLA MINE								

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened								
TITANIUM DIOXIDE				1		10		
TRIETHANOLA MINE						5		

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density VOC Less H2O and Exempts	1.84185 lb/gal
VOC Actual(g/l)	141.46700 g/l
VOC Regulatory(g/l)	141.46700 g/l
VOC Regulatory(lb/gal)	1.18056 lb/gal
Density	7.85514 lb/gal

Density VOC	1.18056 lb/gal
% VOC	15.02920%

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Appearance	White liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Bland
pH	N.A.
Flammability	N/A
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	N.A.
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	N.A.
VOC Composite Partial Pressure	N.A.

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Conditions to Avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials. Dropping containers may cause bursting.

### Incompatible Materials

Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

No data available.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption.

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Prolonged or repeated contact with this product may dry and/or defat the skin. This product may be harmful if it is absorbed through the skin.

0000102-71-6 TRIETHANOLAMINE

Mild skin irritation following repeated exposures using the dermal route.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly.

Liquid or vapors may irritate the eyes.

Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly.

No data available.

#### **Respiratory/Skin Sensitization**

No data available.

#### **Germ Cell Mutagenicity**

0000102-71-6 TRIETHANOLAMINE

Not genotoxic

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Suspected of causing cancer.

0000102-71-6 TRIETHANOLAMINE

Not carcinogenic

#### **Reproductive Toxicity**

0000102-71-6 TRIETHANOLAMINE

Not toxic to development or the reproductive system.

#### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

0000102-71-6 TRIETHANOLAMINE

Triethanolamine is of low toxicity following single exposures.

#### **Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

No data available.

#### **Aspiration Hazard**

No data available.

#### **Acute Toxicity**

If inhaled, may cause dizziness, nausea, upper respiratory irritation, drowsiness, mental depression or narcosis, difficulty in breathing, irregular heart beats.

No data available.

#### **Likely Routes of Exposure**

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

#### **Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous**

0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium dioxide. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no association was observed between Titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.'

## **SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### **Toxicity**

0000102-71-6 TRIETHANOLAMINE

Triethanolamine is a basic compound, thus if it is released to water in large quantities, effects on the pH of the receiving water might be expected.

#### **Persistence and Degradability**

No data available.

#### **Bio-accumulative Potential**

No data available.

### Mobility in Soil

No data available.

### Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

## SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste Disposal

Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

## SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### U.S. DOT Information

Ground Transportation: (Continental United States, Canada & Mexico): Limited Quantity

### IMDG Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols  
UN/NA #: 1950  
Hazard Class: 2.1  
Required Placard: Limited Quantity  
Marine Pollutant: No data available

### IATA Information

Shipping Name: Aerosols,  
UN/NA #: 1950  
Hazard Class: 2.1

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0007732-18-5	WATER	46% - 70%	DSL,TSCA
0067784-80-9	Soybean oil, Me ester	9% - 20%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	8% - 18%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0092704-41-1	Kaolin, calcined	7% - 16%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0013463-67-7	TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0.0% - 0.6%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0000102-71-6	TRIETHANOLAMINE	0.0% - 0.6%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0127087-87-0	NONYL PHENOL ETHOXYLATE	0.0% - 0.5%	Canada_NPRI,DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0041556-26-7	BIS (PENTAMETHYLPYPERIDINYL)SEBACATE	Trace	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0082919-37-7	METHYL PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDINYL ESTER	Trace	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA



**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including TITANIUM DIOXIDE which is [are] known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; N.A. - Not Available; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

#### Version 2.0:

Revision Date: Jan 09, 2020

2.0 Revision due to updates in chemical component SDS's.

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