VAPCO PRODUCTS, INC.

Safety Data Sheet
Foaminator Aerosol

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Foaminator Aerosol
Product number	FMA-1
Brand	Vapco

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Time-delayed, heavy foaming, alkaline coil cleaner aerosol

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Vapco Products, Inc.
Address	401 Marshall Road Valley Park, Missouri 63088 United States
Telephone	(636) 923-2121
Fax	(636) 923-3002
email	info@VapcoProducts.com

1.5 Emergency phone number

(800) 255-3924

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200, 2012)

- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 1
- Gases under pressure, liquefied gas
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H290	May be corrosive to metals
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s)

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear eye protection/face protection.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P501	Dispose of contents/container to the specifications of local, regional, national, and international regulations.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

1. Sodium Hydroxide

Concentration	1 - 20 % (weight)
EC no.	215-185-5
CAS no.	1310-73-2
Index no.	011-002-00-6

2. Petroleum gases, liquified, sweetened, if they contain > 0.1% w/w Butadiene

Concentration	1 - 10 % (weight)
EC no.	270-705-8
CAS no.	68476-86-8
Index no.	649-203-00-1

3. C10_16-alkyl, oligomeric, D-glucopyranoside

Concentration	0.1 - 1 % (weight)
CAS no.	110615-47-9

4. D-Glucopyranose, oligomeric, decyl octyl glycosides

Concentration	0.1 - 1 % (weight)
CAS no.	68515-73-1

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).
If inhaled	First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention.
In case of skin contact	Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
In case of eye contact	Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
If swallowed	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious eye and skin irritation.
Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with burns. Dermatitis may occur due to long-term irritation.
Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of conjunctiva. Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause permanent eye damage.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. Note to physician: The absence of visible signs or symptoms of burns does not reliably exclude the presence of actual tissue damage.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO_2), alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or sand. Use appropriate media for surrounding fire.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Explosion Hazard: Container may explode in heat of fire. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.
Reactivity: May be corrosive to metals. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Certain mixtures of HFCs may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Precautionary Fire Measures: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide (CO2). Do not breathe fumes from fire or vapors from decomposition. Do NOT fight fire when fire reaches containers. Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Shut off all sources of ignition. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Wear NIOSH-approved Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus with a full face piece operated in a positive pressure demand mode with full body protective clothing when fighting fires.

Hazardous Combustion Products: None known.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, spray, mist, gas. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedure: Eliminate ignition sources first, then ventilate the area. Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For Containment: Ventilate the area. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent further migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Stop the ignition source of the release, if safe to do so. Consider the use of water spray to disperse vapors. Isolate the area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate and gas test area before entering. Take up liquid spill into absorbent material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

Waste Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Containers may be hazardous when empty. Do not flame cut, braze, or weld. Product should be fully characterized prior to disposal (40 CFR 261).

Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Pressurized container: May burst if heated. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe gas, mist, spray, vapors. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not spray on open flame or other ignition source.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

Other Precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Follow label instructions. Vapors may collect in low lying areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.
Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool place. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well-ventilated place away from ignition sources. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area.
Incompatible Materials: Strong acids.
Storage Temperature: < 50°C/122°F

Specific end use(s)
Time-delayed, heavy-foaming, alkaline coil cleaner aerosol

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. Sodium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-73-2)
TWA (Inhalation): 2 Peak limitation mg/m3; AU (AU/SWA)

PEL (Inhalation): 2 mg/m3; US (US/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): (C) 2 mg/m3; US (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): (C) 2 mg/m3; US (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Use explosion-proof equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area. Ensure all local, regional, national, and international regulations are being observed. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
Chemical safety goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Respiratory protection of the dependent type.

Skin protection
Wear protective gloves and clothing.

Body protection
Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear protective gloves. Chemical resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Respiratory protection
Use a NIOSH-approved Self-Containing Breathing Apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Aerosol spray
Color	Yellow
Odor	Bland odor
Odor threshold	N/D
Melting point/freezing point	N/D
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	>212°F (100°C)
Flammability	Not considered a flammable aerosol or an extremely flammable aerosol by OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	N/D
Flash point	N/D
Explosive properties	Pressurized container; may explode if heated
Auto-ignition temperature	N/D
Decomposition temperature	N/D
Oxidizing properties	May be corrosive to metals
pH	13.5
Kinematic viscosity	N/D
Solubility	Soluble in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	N/D
Vapor pressure	1 mmHg at 77°F (25°C)
Evaporation rate	<0.8 (Slow)
Density and/or relative density	1.12 at 77°F (25°C)
Relative vapor density	N/D

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Reacts with chemically active metals and acids. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Certain mixtures of HFCs may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Pressurized container: may burst if heated.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Organic materials, concentrated acids and metals. May react with certain food sugars.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong acids and chemically active metals.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Carbon oxide(s) and sodium oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Alkyl polyglycoside
LC50 Inhalation - >20 mg/l (vapor) ATE; >5 mg/l (mist) ATE
LD50 Skin - Rabbit - >5,000 mg/kg
LD50 Oral - Rat - >5,000 g/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Causes severe burns, prolonged contact will destroy tissue.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Causes severe burns, irritation, redness, tearing, pain, and may result in loss of sight.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
May cause irritation (possible severe), chemical burns, upper respiratory damage, and pulmonary edema.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified.

Carcinogenicity
Not classified.

Reproductive toxicity
Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure
Causes severe burns, prolonged contact will destroy tissue.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure
Dermatitis may occur due to long-term irritation. Upper respiratory damage, chemical burns, and pulmonary edema. Potential loss of sight.

Aspiration hazard
Not classified.

Additional information
Medical Condition Aggravated: Asthma, bronchitis, emphysema and other lung diseases and chronic nose, sinus or throat conditions. Skin irritation may be aggravated in individuals with existing skin disorders.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
Alkyl polyglycoside
EC50 - Daphnia magna - 10-100 mg/l - 48 hrs
EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus - 10-100 mg/l - 72 hrs

Sodium hydroxide
LC50 - Gambusia affinis - 125 mg/l - 24 hrs
LC50 - Poecilla reticulata - 145 mg/l - 24 hrs

LC50 - Carassius auratus - 160 mg/l - 24 hrs
LC50 - Osteichthyes - 33-100 mg/l - 48 hrs
LC50 - Gambusia affinis - 125 mg/l - 48 hrs
EC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia - 34.59-47.13 mg/l - 48 hrs
LC50 - Crangon crangon - 33-100 mg/l - 48 hrs
LC50 - Cerastoderma edule - 330-1000 mg/l - 48 hrs

Persistence and degradability
No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential
Significant bioaccumulation is not expected.

Mobility in soil
This product is mobile in soil.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Waste treatment
Check the pH of the waste to be disposed: if it is greater than 12.5, it must be handled as a RCRA hazardous waste. May be subjected to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 261. Hazardous waste number(s): D002.

Other disposal recommendations
Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Product should be fully characterized prior to disposal.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
UN Number: UN1950
Class: 2.2 (8)
Packing Group: N/A
Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, corrosive, Packing Group II or III, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)

IMDG
UN Number: UN1950
Class: 2.2 (8)
Packing Group: N/A
EMS Number: N/A
Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, corrosive, Packing Group II or III, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)

IATA
UN Number: UN1950
Class: 2.2 (8)
Packing Group: N/A
Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, corrosive, Packing Group II or III, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Massachusetts Right To Know Components (105 CMR 670)
Chemical name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE
CAS number: 1310-73-2

Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act (TURA) list
Chemical name: Sodium hydroxide
CAS number: 1310-73-2

New Jersey Right To Know Components
Common name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE
CAS number: 1310-73-2

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components
Chemical name: SODIUM HYDROXIDE (NA(OH))
CAS number: 1310-73-2

US EPA TSCA public inventory
Chemical name: Sodium Hydroxide
CAS number: 1310-73-2

Chemical name: Petroleum gases, liquified, sweetened, if they contain > 0.1% w/w Butadiene
CAS number: 68476-86-8

Chemical name: C10_16-alkyl, oligomeric, D-glucopyranoside
CAS number: 110615-47-9

Chemical name: D-Glucopyranose, oligomeric, decyl octyl glycosides
CAS number: 68515-73-1

SECTION 16: Other information

N/A = Not applicable; N/D = Not determined

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

To the best of our knowledge, information contained herein is accurate. However there is no assumption of liability for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazard which exists. The information contained in this SDS was obtained from current and reliable sources; however, the data is provided without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy. Since the conditions of handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer, the manufacturer will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use. No warranty, expressed or inferred, regarding the product described in this SDS shall be created or inferred by any statement in this SDS.

Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product which may not be covered by this SDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.

16.2 Preparation information

Prepared by: Jessica Wilson
Date prepared: 2/13/2025