



VAPCO PRODUCTS, INC.

Safety Data Sheet Mean Green Aerosol

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Mean Green Aerosol

Product number MGA-1

Brand Vapco

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Adhesive 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, 2024)

- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A
- Flammable aerosols, Cat. 1
- Gases under pressure, liquefied gas
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Cat. 3

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Safety Data Sheet

Pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Pressurized container: do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear eye protection/face protection/protective gloves.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
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.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see First Aid on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P410+P403	Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

1. Acetone

Concentration	30 - 40 % (weight)
EC no.	200-662-2
CAS no.	67-64-1
Index no.	606-001-00-8

2. Heptane

Concentration	20 - 30 % (weight)
EC no.	205-563-8
CAS no.	142-82-5
Index no.	601-008-00-2

Safety Data Sheet

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

Concentration	20 - 30 % (weight)
EC no.	270-705-8
CAS no.	68476-86-8
Index no.	649-203-00-1

4. Methyl Acetate

Concentration	1 - 10 % (weight)
EC no.	201-185-2
CAS no.	79-20-9
Index no.	607-021-00-X

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

Acute Health Hazards

Symptoms/Injuries: Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including, but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness. In elevated concentrations, may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause dermatitis and defatting.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes mild irritation with redness, tearing, and blurred vision.

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.

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide (CO₂).

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.

Incompatibility: Bases, oxidizing and reducing agents, phosphorus oxychloride, acids, caustics, alkalis, and some plastics. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Keep away from sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking. Do not spray on open flame or other ignition source.

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: Carbon oxide(s) and various hydrocarbons.

Further information

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

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.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

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

Safety Data Sheet

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: Bases, oxidizing and reducing agents, phosphorus oxychloride, acids, caustics, alkalis, and some plastics. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Keep away from sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. No smoking. Do not spray on open flame or other ignition source.

Storage Temperature: < 50°C/122°F.

Specific end use(s)

Solvent-based contact adhesive

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. Acetone (CAS: 67-64-1)

TWA (Inhalation): 500 ppm; 1185 mg/m³; AU (AU/SWA)

STEL (Inhalation): 1000 ppm; 2375 mg/m³; AU (AU/SWA)

IOELV-LTEL (Inhalation): 1210 mg/m³; EU (EU/OSHA)

List no. 1 under Council Directive 98/24/EC as amended. List last updated on 8/29/2023.

IOELV-LTEL (Inhalation): 500 ppm; EU (EU/OSHA)

List no. 1 under Council Directive 98/24/EC as amended. List last updated on 8/29/2023.

PEL (Inhalation): 1000 ppm; US (US/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 2400 mg/m³; US (US/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 500 ppm, (ST) 750 ppm, (C) 3000 ppm; US (Cal/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): 250 ppm; US (NIOSH)

Safety Data Sheet

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

2. Heptane (CAS: 142-82-5)

TWA [Heptane (n-Heptane)] (Inhalation): 400 ppm; 1640 mg/m³; AU (AU/SWA)

STEL [Heptane (n-Heptane)] (Inhalation): 500 ppm; 2050 mg/m³; AU (AU/SWA)

IOELV-LTEL (Inhalation): 2085 mg/m³; EU (EU/OSHA)

List no. 1 under Council Directive 98/24/EC as amended. List last updated on 8/29/2023.

IOELV-LTEL (Inhalation): 500 ppm; EU (EU/OSHA)

List no. 1 under Council Directive 98/24/EC as amended. List last updated on 8/29/2023.

PEL [Heptane (n-Heptane)] (Inhalation): 500 ppm; US (US/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL [Heptane (n-Heptane)] (Inhalation): 2000 mg/m³; US (US/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL [Heptane (n-Heptane)] (Inhalation): 400 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm; US (Cal/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL [Heptane (n-Heptane)] (Inhalation): 85 ppm, (ST) 440 ppm [15-min]; US (NIOSH)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

3. Methyl acetate (CAS: 79-20-9)

TWA (Inhalation): 200 ppm; 606 mg/m³; AU (AU/SWA)

STEL (Inhalation): 250 ppm; 757 mg/m³; AU (AU/SWA)

PEL (Inhalation): 200 ppm; US (US/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 610 mg/m³; US (US/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

PEL (Inhalation): 200 ppm, (ST) 250 ppm; US (Cal/OSHA)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1, www.osha.gov

REL (Inhalation): 200 ppm, (ST) 250 ppm; 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.

Safety Data Sheet

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	Green
Odor	Solvent odor
Odor threshold	N/D
Melting point/freezing point	N/D
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	-44°F (-42°C) Propellant estimated
Flammability	Extremely flammable aerosol
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	N/D
Flash point	-156°F (-104°C) Propellant estimated
Auto-ignition temperature	N/D
Decomposition temperature	N/D
pH	N/A
Kinematic viscosity	N/D
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	N/D
Vapor pressure	46-75 psig at 20°C
Evaporation rate	N/D
Density and/or relative density	0.70
Relative vapor density	N/D

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

This product is stable under normal conditions of use.

10.2 Chemical stability

This product is stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

None known.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Extreme temperatures and incompatible materials.

10.5 Incompatible materials

ases, oxidizing and reducing agents, phosphorus oxychloride, acids, caustics, alkalis, and some plastics.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon oxide(s) and various hydrocarbons.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Safety Data Sheet

Acute toxicity

Acetone

LD50 Skin - Guinea pig - 7,429 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 50,100 mg/m³ - 8 hrs

LD50 Oral - Rat - 5,800 mg/kg

Methyl Acetate

LD50 Oral - Rat - 6,482 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - >49 mg/l - 4 hrs

LD50 Skin - Rabbit - >2,000 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

May cause skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation

May cause serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not a respiratory sensitizer. This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

May cause damage to skin, eyes, and central nervous system. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Additional information

Acute Health Hazards

Symptoms/Injuries: Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including, but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness. In elevated concentrations, may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with gas/liquid escaping the container can cause dermatitis and defatting.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes mild irritation with redness, tearing, and blurred vision.

Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Acetone

LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 5,540 mg/l - 96 hrs

LC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 8,800 mg/l - 48 hrs

Methyl Acetate

LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 320-390 mg/l - 96 hrs

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 1,027 mg/l - 48 hrs

Persistence and degradability

No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available.

Mobility in soil

No data available.

Other adverse effects

Avoid release to the environment. This material is hazardous to aquatic life. Do not let residue come in contact with waterways.

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.

Sewage disposal

Avoid release into the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

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: 2.1

Packing Group: N/A

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)

IMDG

UN Number: UN1950

Class: 2.1

Packing Group: N/A

EMS Number: N/A

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable, (each not exceeding 1 L capacity)

Safety Data Sheet

IATA

UN Number: UN1950

Class: 2.1

Packing Group: N/A

Proper Shipping Name: Aerosols, flammable, (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: ACETONE

CAS number: 67-64-1

Massachusetts Right To Know Components (105 CMR 670)

Chemical name: HEPTANE (N HEPTANE)

CAS number: 142-82-5

Massachusetts Right To Know Components (105 CMR 670)

Chemical name: METHYL ACETATE

CAS number: 79-20-9

Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act (TURA) list

Chemical name: Acetone

CAS number: 67-64-1

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Common name: ACETONE

CAS number: 67-64-1

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Common name: n-HEPTANE

CAS number: 142-82-5

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Common name: METHYL ACETATE

CAS number: 79-20-9

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chemical name: 2-PROPANONE

CAS number: 67-64-1

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chemical name: HEPTANE

CAS number: 142-82-5

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chemical name: ACETIC ACID, METHYL ESTER

CAS number: 79-20-9

Safety Data Sheet

US EPA TSCA public inventory

Chemical name: Acetone
CAS number: 67-64-1

US EPA TSCA public inventory

Chemical name: Heptane
CAS number: 142-82-5

US EPA TSCA public inventory

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

US EPA TSCA public inventory

Chemical name: Methyl Acetate
CAS number: 79-20-9

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: 6/4/2025

1. The first part of the paper is a review of the literature on the topic of the paper. It starts with a general overview of the field and then moves on to a more detailed discussion of the specific issues that the paper addresses. The review is organized into several sections, each of which focuses on a different aspect of the literature.

2. The second part of the paper is a discussion of the methodology used in the study. It describes the data sources, the sample, and the statistical methods used to analyze the data. The discussion also includes a description of the limitations of the study and the steps taken to address them.

3. The third part of the paper is a discussion of the results of the study. It presents the findings of the study and discusses their implications for the field.

4. The fourth part of the paper is a conclusion. It summarizes the main findings of the study and provides some suggestions for future research.

5. The fifth part of the paper is a list of references. It includes all of the sources cited in the paper.

6. The sixth part of the paper is a list of figures and tables. It includes all of the visual elements used in the paper.

7. The seventh part of the paper is a list of appendices. It includes all of the supplementary material used in the paper.

8. The eighth part of the paper is a list of footnotes. It includes all of the footnotes used in the paper.

9. The ninth part of the paper is a list of endnotes. It includes all of the endnotes used in the paper.

10. The tenth part of the paper is a list of index. It includes all of the index used in the paper.