

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

**Product ID:** JET STREAM PLEXI-CLEAR  
**Product Name:** JET STREAM PLEXI-CLEAR  
**Revision Date:** Nov 09, 2020  
**Version:** 2.0  
**Distributor's Name:** JET STREAM AVIATION PRODUCTS  
**Address:** 1971 UNIVERSITY BUSINESS DR - STE 102 - MCKINNEY, TX 75071  
**Emergency Phone:** 1-800-535-5053  
**Information Phone Number:** (972) 542-2400  
**Fax:**  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** Plexiglass Cleaner

**Date Printed:** 2/11/21  
**Supersedes Date:** Nov 18, 2016

## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification

Aerosols - Category 1  
Gases Under Pressure - Liquefied Gas

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol.  
H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

### 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.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

No precautionary statement available.

### Precautionary Statements - Storage

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

P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

### Precautionary Statements - Disposal

No precautionary statement available.

## SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	4% - 10%
0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	2% - 4%
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	1% - 3%

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/feel unwell/concerned: Get medical attention.

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### 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.

### 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 reuse.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

### Ingestion

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

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

No data available.

### Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

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.

### Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools. This may result in frothing and increased fire intensity.

### 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. 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

Do not puncture or incinerate (burn) cans. Do not stick pins, nails, or any other sharp objects into opening on top of can. Do not spray in eyes. Do not take internally.

### Ventilation Requirements

Use in a well-ventilated place.

### Storage Room Requirements

Store and use in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store above 120°F. See product label for additional information.

## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

### Skin Protection

Use solvent-resistant protective gloves for prolonged or repeated contact.

### Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing vapors. In restricted areas, use approved chemical/mechanical filters designed to remove a combination of particles and vapor. In confined areas, use an approved air line respirator or hood. A self-contained breathing apparatus is required for vapor concentrations above PEL/TLV limits.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Ventilation should be sufficient to prevent inhalation of any vapors.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)
1,4-DIOXANE	360	100			1	1		20
2-Methoxy-ethanol	80	25			1	1		0.1

ETHYL ALCOHOL	1900	1000				1		
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER								10 (IFV)
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	2000	500				1		

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Notations	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
1,4-DIOXANE				A3	Liver dam	Skin; A3		
2-Methoxy-ethanol					Hematologic eff; repro eff	Skin; BEI	0.3	0.1
ETHYL ALCOHOL			1000	A3	URT irr	A3	1900	1000
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER								
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened								

Chemical Name	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	NIOSH Carcinogen
1,4-DIOXANE			1
2-Methoxy-ethanol			
ETHYL ALCOHOL			
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER			
Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened			

(C) - Ceiling limit, A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, B Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, dam - Damage, eff - Effects, irr - Irritation, repro - reproductive, URT - Upper respiratory tract

## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.80 lb/gal
Density VOC	0.78 lb/gal
% VOC	9.96%
<hr/>	
Appearance	N.A.
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	Flash point below 73°F/23°C

Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Flash Point	N.A.
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Density	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether

## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### 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 Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

No data available.

## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption.

### Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

### Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Acute Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

## Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

## SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

No data available.

### 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	IMDG Information	IATA Information
UN number:	UN1950	UN1950	UN1950
Proper shipping name:	Aerosols	Aerosols	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard class:	2.1	2.1	2.1
Packaging group:	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hazardous substance (RQ):	No Data Available		
Marine Pollutant:	No Data Available	No Data Available	
Note / Special Provision:	(LTD QTY)	(LTD QTY)	(LTD QTY)
Toxic-Inhalation Hazard:	No Data Available		

## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0068476-86-8	Petroleum gases, liquefied, sweetened	4% - 9%	SARA312, TSCA

0000112-34-5	DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	2% - 4%	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000064-17-5	ETHYL ALCOHOL	1.3% - 3%	SARA312, VOC, TSCA
0000109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA, California Proposition 65 - Developmental - Toxicity Male
0000123-91-1	1,4-DIOXANE	Trace	SARA313, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, TSCA, California Proposition 65 Cancer

## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

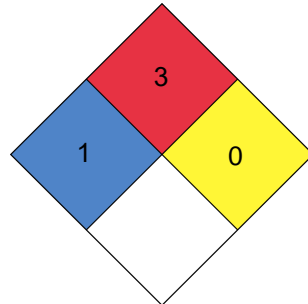
### Glossary

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; 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.

### HMIS

Health	/ 1
FLAMMABILITY	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	B

### NFPA



(\* ) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

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