

## Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1. Product identifier

Product name: COBRA LIQUID RELEASE AGENT

### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name: COBRA POLYMERS  
9100 Conroy Windermere Rd  
Suite 200 - #316,  
Windermere, FL  
34786  
TEL:1-888-336-9339  
Email:info@cobrapolymers.com

### 1.4 Emergency telephone Number

## Section 2: Hazards Identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance Chronic aquatic toxicity  
with 29 CFR 1910: H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

### 2.2 Label Elements

Hazard statements: H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.  
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H413: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Hazard Pictograms: Flame  
Health Hazard



Signal words: Danger

Precautionary Statements: P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.  
 P233: Keep container tightly closed.  
 P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
 P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light equipment.  
 P242: Use only non-sparking tools.  
 P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
 P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
 P273: Avoid release to the environment.  
 P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.  
 P370+P378: In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical, or alcohol resistant foam to extinguish.  
 P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or a doctor/physician.  
 P331: Do NOT Induce vomiting.  
 P403+P405+P235: Store locked up in a well ventilated space. Keep Cool.  
 P501: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local regulations.

### 2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapor-air mixture. This material is a static accumulator. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

|      | health | flammability | Reactivity |
|------|--------|--------------|------------|
| NFPA | 1      | 2            | 0          |

## Section 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.2 Mixtures

| INGREDIENT                          | CAS #        | EC# | %(BY WEIGHT) |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----|--------------|
| Hazardous                           |              |     |              |
| Naphtha (petroleum), heavy alkylate | 64741-65-7   | NE  | <100%        |
| Non Hazardous                       |              |     |              |
|                                     | Trade secret |     | <5%          |

## Section 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

**Ingestion:** If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

**Inhalation:** No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

Protection of first-aiders: When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

Immediate medical attention, special treatment: Potential for chemical pneumonitis.  
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

### 4.3 Over-exposure signs/symptoms

### 4.3 Potential chronic health effects

## Section 5: Fire-fighting measures:

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:** water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:** Do not use water in a jet.

**Specific hazards during fire-fighting:** Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Hazardous combustion products may include:

- A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
- Carbon monoxide.
- Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapors may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

**Specific extinguishing methods:** Standard procedure for chemical fires.

**Further information:** Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters:** Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

## Section 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions** Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Do not breathe fumes, vapor. Do not operate electrical equipment.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Clean-up procedures** For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly. If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet. U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

This material is covered by EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Petroleum Exclusion. Therefore, releases to the environment may not be reportable under CERCLA.

## Section 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

**Handling requirements** Avoid inhaling vapor and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols. When using do not eat or drink. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Must be stored in a well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapors in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

**Avoidance of contact:** Strong oxidizing agents.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Product Transfer** Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
- Storage:** Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product. Storage Temperature: Ambient.
- Packaging material:** Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.
- Container Advice:** Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

## Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

| Component                     | Value / Source |                        |         |          |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------|----------|
| Stoddard Solvent<br>8052-41-3 | TWA            | 2900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 500 ppm | OSHA Z-1 |
| Stoddard Solvent<br>8052-41-3 | TWA            | No data available      | 100 ppm | ACGIH    |

### 8.2. Exposure controls

- Engineering Measures:** The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include: Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated
- General Information:** Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product
- Respiratory protection:** If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.  
If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapors [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)] Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134

- Hand protection:** Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves for continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be re-placed. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended
- Eye protection:** If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.
- Skin and body protection:** Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant standard, and provide employee skin care programs. Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.
- Hygiene measures:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.
- Environmental exposure controls:** Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapor. Minimize release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation. Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.



## Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| State:                     | Liquid                  |
| Colour:                    | Clear to slight Amber   |
| Odour:                     | No data available       |
| pH                         | no data available       |
| Boiling point:             | 175-195°C / 347-383°F   |
| Flash point:               | 51°C / 124°F            |
| Auto ignition temperature: | 231°C / 448°F           |
| Vapor pressure:            | 0.07 kPa @ 20°C / 68°F  |
| Relative vapor density:    | 5.3                     |
| Relative density           | 0.758 @ 15.6°C / 60.1°F |
| Density:                   | no data available       |
| Water solubility:          | 0.05 g/L negligible     |

### 9.2 Other information

Other information: No data available.

## Section 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Reactivity: The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of Hazardous reactions: Reacts with strong oxidizing agents.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid heat, flame, sparks, other sources of ignition in certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Hazardous decomposition products: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage. Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

## Section 11: Toxicological informations

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Component Information

| Chemical Name                                       | Oral LD50                         | Inhalation LC50  | Dermal LD50                       |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Naphtha<br>(petroleum) heavy alkylate<br>64741-65-7 | >5000 mg/kg (Rat)<br>Low toxicity | >near-saturated vapor<br>concentration (Rat)<br>Low toxicity | >5000 mg/kg (Rat) Low<br>toxicity |

#### Symptoms/routes of exposure

- Skin Contact: Causes mild skin irritation., Prolonged/repeated contact may cause defatting of the
- Eye Contact: Not irritating to eye
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: Not expected to be a sensitizer.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: Not mutagenic.
- Reproductive toxicity: Not expected to be a developmental toxicant., Not expected to impair fertility.
- Mutagenicity: No data available.
- Carcinogenicity: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, OSHA, NTP.
- STOT - single exposure: Not expected to be a hazard.
- STOT - repeated exposure: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans.
- Aspiration toxicity: Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Basis for assessment: Incomplete eco toxicological data are available for this product. The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
- Acute aquatic toxicity: Not acutely toxic to aquatic organisms (fish, invertebrates, algae) up to water solubility. Expected to be practically non-toxic to bacteria: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
- Chronic aquatic toxicity: For invertebrates NOEC/NOEL expected to be > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
- Chronic toxicity to fish: no data available.
- Chronic toxicity to fish: no data available.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

- Persistence and degradability: Inherently biodegradable. Oxidizes rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

- Bioaccumulative potential: Has the potential to bio accumulate.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

- Mobility: Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

- Other adverse effects: No data available.

## Section 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Waste from residue: Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses. Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.
- Methods of disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental control regulations.
- Empty Containers: Empty containers contain residue and vapors that can potentially be dangerous. Do not cut, drill, weld, torch, grind or any other similar act that may create static or spark, as this may cause explosion, injury, and even death.

## Section 14: Transport information

### Transport Information

#### DOT

UN Number: UN1268  
UN proper shipping name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.  
Class: 3  
Packing group: III  
Special precautions for user: Not available.

#### IATA

UN Number: UN1268  
UN proper shipping name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.  
Class: 3  
Packing group: II  
Environmental hazards: No

#### IMDG

UN Number: UN1268  
UN proper shipping name: Petroleum distillates, n.o.s.  
Class: 3  
Packing group: III  
Environmental hazards: Marine pollutant: No.

## Section 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

OSHA Hazards: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Combustible liquid

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity: This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ

SARA 302 Status: no chemicals to report

SARA 311/312 Classification: "Fire hazard", "Immediate (acute) health hazard"

SARA 313 Chemical: none to report

CERCLA Reportable Quantity: This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ

Clean Water Act: This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Water Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

STATE REGULATIONS California Prop 65: This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other re-productive harm

### INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

Australia. Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS): Listed

Canada. Domestic Substances List (DSL) Inventory: Listed

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) Listing: Listed

Philippines. Inventory of Chemicals / Chemical Substances (PICCS): Listed

## Section 16: Other Information

### Other information

Recommended restriction: for use by trained professionals, having read the complete MSDS

DMEL Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL Derived No Effect Level

DSL Canada Domestic Substance List

EC European Commission

EC50 Effective Concentration fifty

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| ECETOC          | European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals   |
| ECHA            | European Chemicals Agency  |
| EINECS          | The European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical   |
| Substances EL50 | Effective Loading fifty  |
| ENCS            | Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances<br>Inventory EWC = European Waste Code   |
| GHS             | Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals IARC<br>International Agency for Research on Cancer                              |
| IATA            | International Air Transport Association  |
| IC50            | Inhibitory Concentration fifty   |
| IL50            | Inhibitory Level fifty   |
| IMDG            | International Maritime Dangerous   |
| Goods INV       | Chinese Chemicals Inventory  |
| IP346           | Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromat-<br>ics DMSO-extractables KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory |
| LC50            | Lethal Concentration fifty   |
| LD50            | Lethal Dose fifty per cent.  |
| LL/EL/IL        | Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory<br>loading LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty   |
| MARPOL          | International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from<br>Ships NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob-served Effect                |
| Level OE_HP     | Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume   |
| PBT             | Persistent, Bio accumulative and Toxic   |
| PICCS           | Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical   |
| Substances PNEC | Predicted No Effect Concentration  |
| REACH           | Registration Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals   |
| RID             | Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by<br>Rail SKIN_DES = Skin Designation   |
| STEL            | Short term exposure limit  |
| TRA             | Targeted Risk Assessment   |
| TSCA            | US Toxic Substances Control  |
| Act TWA         | Time-Weighted Average  |
| vPvB            | very Persistent and very Bio accumulative  |

To the best of our knowledge the information contained here is accurate. However, neither the above named manufacturer nor any of its distributors assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or the completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of the 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 hazards that exist.