



Peacock Laboratories, Inc  
1901 S. 54th Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19143  
Tel.: 215-729-4400  
Fax: 215-729-1380  
[www.peacocklabs.com](http://www.peacocklabs.com)

## Safety Data Sheet: **Peacock Flattening Wax**

### Section 1: Identification

Product Name:	Peacock Flattening Wax
Manufacturer's Name:	Peacock Laboratories
Address:	1901 S. 54th Street
City, State, Zip:	Philadelphia, PA, 19143
Phone Number:	(215)-729-4000
Emergency Contact:	(215)-729-4000
Chemtrec:	(800)-424-9300

**Recommended Use:** A pre-dispersed flattener for use with Permalac products.

### Section 2: Hazards Identification

#### *2.1 Emergency Overview*

**Color:** Pearlescent-white

**Physical State:** Thick liquid

**Odor:** Solvent

#### **Hazards of Product:**

**WARNING!** Combustible liquid and vapor.

Causes eye irritation. May be harmful if swallowed.

Isolate area.

#### **OSHA Hazard Communication Standard:**

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

## *2.2 Potential Health Effects*

**Eye Contact:** May cause severe eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury. Effects may be slow to heal. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

**Skin Contact:** Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Repeated exposure may cause irritation, even a burn. May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

**Skin Absorption:** Prolonged skin contact to animals which are less sensitive to hemolysis, as are humans, did not result in the absorption of harmful amounts.

**Inhalation:** Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). In humans, symptoms may include: headache.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis), and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

**Ingestion:** Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis), and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

Massive ingestion of ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (attempted suicides) may produce metabolic acidosis and subsequent secondary effects such as hemolysis, central nervous system and kidney effects.

**Effects of Repeated Exposure:** In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis), and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

**Cancer Information:** In long-term animal studies with ethylene glycol butyl ether, small but statistically significant increases in tumors were observed in mice but not rats. The effects are not believed to be relevant to humans. If the material is handled in accordance with proper industrial handling procedures, exposures should not pose a carcinogenic risk to man.

**Birth Defects/Developmental Effects:** Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother.

**Reproductive Effects:** In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

**Aspiration Hazard:** Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.



### Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

<b>Hazardous Ingredients</b>	<b>CAS #</b>	<b>Concentration (%)</b>
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	40%
Xylene	1330-20-7	< 8%

### Section 4: First Aid Measures

#### *4.1 Description of First Aid Measures*

**GENERAL ADVICE:** First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical-resistant gloves, splash protection, etc.). If potential for exposure exists, see Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

**INHALATION:** Move victim to fresh air; if symptoms occur, seek medical attention.

**EYES:** Remove contact lenses if wearing them, and irrigate eyes copiously with clean water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart. Obtain medical attention IMMEDIATELY, preferably from an ophthalmologist. An emergency eyewash facility should also be immediately available in the workplace.

**SKIN:** Wash skin with plenty of water. A suitable emergency safety shower should also be available in the workplace.

**INGESTION:** DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport victim to an emergency facility immediately.

#### *4.2 Most Important Symptoms & Effects (Acute and Delayed)*

Aside from the information found in Section 4.1 (above) and Section 4.3 (below), no additional symptoms and effects are anticipated.

#### *4.3 Indication of Immediate Medical Attention & Special Treatment Needed*

- If a burn is present, treat it as any thermal burn, after decontamination.
- Due to structural analogy and clinical data, this material may have a mechanism of intoxication similar to ethylene glycol. On that basis, treatment similar to ethylene glycol intoxication may be of benefit.
- In cases where several ounces (60-100 ml) have been ingested, consider the use of ethanol and hemodialysis in the treatment. Consult standard literature for details of treatment.
  - If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100-150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment.

4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di-or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available.

**Fomepizole Protocol** (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): Loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow with bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours.

Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable.

The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed.

Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.

In **severe poisoning**, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control.

Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate pre existing blood disease (anemia).

## Section 5: Fire Fighting Procedures

### *5.1 Extinguisher Media*

**Extinguisher Media:** Water fog or fine spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, alcohol-resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

### *5.2 Special Hazards Arising from Substance or Mixture*

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent stream generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

### *5.3 Advice for Firefighters*

Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until the fire is out and danger of re-ignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage

**Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters:** Wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical-resistant fire fighting clothing with a self-contained breathing apparatus.

\*If this is not available, wear full chemical-resistant clothing with a self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to other relevant sections.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

**Precautions to Take in Handling/Storage:** Store away from heat, sparks and open flame. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground toward ignition sources. Avoid

prolonged skin contact. Do not breath spray mist. Store in a cool dry area with ventilation suitable for storing materials shown in Section 2.

**Other Precautions:** Ground containers while pouring. Avoid spontaneous combustion of contaminated rags or other organic materials. Empty containers may retain hazardous properties and can be dangerous.

**Steps to Take In Case Material is Released/Spilled:** In case of a small spill, absorb with inert material such as vermiculite and dispose of in accordance with regulations of E.P.A. and other local, state, and federal authorities.

In case of larger spills eliminate all ignition sources from area. Persons not wearing protective equipment should exit the area until clean-up is complete. Stop spill at source. Prevent material from entering drains, sewers, streams, or other bodies of water. If runoff occurs notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean container for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable material. Dispose of contaminated absorbent material according to regulations.

**Waste Disposal Methods (Consult Local, State, and Federal Regulations):** Place in closed containers. Dispose of product in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

### Section 7: Handling & Storage

**HANDLING:** Avoid inhalation of vapors or mists. Use in a well-ventilated area away from all ignition sources. Avoid sparking conditions. Ground and bond all transfer equipment.

**STORAGE:** Store and handle in accordance with all current regulations and standards. Subject to storage regulations: U.S. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.

### Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

#### **Personal Protective Equipment**

- Respiratory Protection: An NIOSH/OSHA-approved respirator suitable for materials in Section 2 is recommended. Approved chemical/mechanical filters recommended when ventilation is restricted. Do not breathe dust, vapors or spray mist. Wear appropriate respirator (NIOSH/MSHA approved) during and after application unless air monitoring records vapor/mist levels are below applicable limits. Follow respirator manufacturer's directions for use.
- Eye Protection: Wear chemical goggles with side shields or a face shield.

- Ventilation: Sufficient ventilation, in volume and pattern, should be provided to keep air contamination below current applicable OSHA permissible exposure limit or ACGIH's TLV limit. Use with adequate ventilation.
- Protective Gloves: Chemical-resistant plastic or rubber gloves.
- Other Protective Equipment: Avoid wetting clothing. Use protective cream where skin contact is likely. Removed and launder contaminated clothes before reuse. Have an eyebath and safety shower available.
- Work/Hygiene Practices: DO NOT get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

### Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

**Physical Form:** [Thick] liquid

**Color:** Pearlescent

**Odor:** Solvent odor

**Boiling Point:** Not determined

**Melting/Freezing Point:** Not determined

**Solubility in Water:** Negligible

**Stability:** Stable under normal conditions

**Conditions to Avoid:** High heat; contains organic solvents

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Strong acids, strong bases, oxidizing agents, halogens, molten sulfur, selected amines

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** By high heat and fire = carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

\*\*The above data are approximate or typical values and *should not* be used for precise design purposes.

### Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

**Stability:** Stable

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Strong oxidizing agents. Avoid contact with heat, flames and sparks.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** May form toxic materials, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur under normal conditions.

**Conditions to Avoid:** None

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

- *Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether* (CAS #: 111-76-2)
  - Acute Toxicity
    - Ingestion
      - LD50, Rat: 1300 mg/kg
      - LD50, Guinea Pig: 1400 mg/kg
    - Dermal
      - LD50, Guinea Pig: > 2000 mg/kg
    - Inhalation
      - LC50, Guinea Pig (Vapor; 1 hour): > 3.1 mg/l
      - No deaths occurred at this concentration.
  - Eye Damage/Irritation: May cause severe eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury. Effects may be slow to heal. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.
  - Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Repeated exposure may cause irritation, even burns. May cause more severe responses on covered skin (under clothes, gloves).
  - Skin Sensitization: DID NOT cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans. DID NOT cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.
  - Respiratory: No data found.

**Repeated Dose Toxicity:** In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: blood (hemolysis), and secondary effects on the kidney and liver. Human red blood cells have been shown to be significantly less sensitive to hemolysis than those of rodents and rabbits.

**Chronic Toxicity & Carcinogenicity:** In long-term animal studies with ethylene glycol butyl ether, small but statistically significant increases in tumors were observed in mice but not rats. The effects are not believed to be relevant to humans. If the material is handled in accordance with proper industrial handling procedures, exposures should not pose a carcinogenic risk to man.



### **Carcinogenicity Classifications**

*Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether*: ACGIH confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans (group A3).

**Developmental Toxicity**: Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at does toxic to the mother. Did NOT cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

**Reproductive Toxicity**: In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

*Xylene* (CAS #: 1330-20-7)

OSHA: .100 ppm TWA, 150 ppm STEL

ACGIH: 100 ppm TWA, 150 ppm STEL

### ***Signs and Symptoms of Exposure***

**EYES**: Exposure to liquid or vapor may cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, and redness.

**SKIN**: Exposure may cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying, cracking, and burns. Skin absorption is possible, but harmful effects are not expected from this route of exposure under normal conditions of handling and use.

**INHALATION**: Exposure to vapor or mist is possible. Short-term inhalation toxicity is low. Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are more typically seen at air concentrations exceeding the recommended exposure limits. Symptoms may include irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Central nervous system effects such as dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and unconsciousness are possible.

**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure**: Repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents could cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and/or inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal. Skin contact may aggravate existing dermatitis.

### ***Chemical Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen***

National Toxicology Program: N/A

I.A.R.C. Monographs: N/A

OSHA: N/A

## Section 12: Ecological Information

**Toxicity:** Material is practically NON-TOXIC to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 > 100 mg/l in the most sensitive species tested).

**Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity:** LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 hours: 1474 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity:** EC50, *Daphnia magna* (water flea), static test, 48 hours, immobilization: 1550 mg/l

**Aquatic Plant Toxicity:** EbC50, *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae), static test, biomass growth inhibition, 72 hours: 911 mg/l

**Toxicity to Microorganisms:** IC50, bacteria: > 1000 mg/l

**Fish Chronic Toxicity Value (ChV):** *Danio rerio* (zebrafish), semi-static test, 21 d, NOEC: > 100 mg/l

**Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value:** *Daphnia magna* (water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, reproduction, NOED: 100 mg/l

**\*Persistence & Degradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reached > 70% biodegradation in OECD tests for inherent biodegradable).

### OECD Biodegradation Tests

**Biodegradation Exposure Time Method 10 Day Window:** 90.4%, 28 d (OECD 301B Test pass)

**Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), BOD 5 BOD 10 BOD 20 BOD 28:** 5.2%; 57%; 72.2%

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 2.21 mg/g

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.30 mg/mg

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3)

**Partition Coefficient, n-octanol/water (log pow):** 0.81 measured

**Mobility in Soil:** Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150)

**Partition Coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** 67 Estimated

**Henry's Law Constant (H):** 1.60E-06 atm\*m<sup>3</sup>/mole measured

### **Section 13: Disposal Considerations**

Waste Disposal: All notification, clean-up and disposal should be carried out in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Preferred methods of waste disposal are incineration or biological treatment in federal/state approved facility.

### **Section 14: Transport Information**

**Proper Shipping Name:** PAINT

**Hazard Class:** Flammable, PG II

**Label:** FLAMMABLE UN-1263

### **Section 15: Regulatory Information (SARA 302 Components)**

Not available.

### **Section 16: Other Information**

**Date of last revision:** 11/30/2023 *Good Though* 11/30/2026

*Disclaimer: The information in this SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable and correct, but does not purport to be inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information is provided without any representation of warranty expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, Peacock Laboratories, Inc. and its employees do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage, or expense arising out of, or in any way connected with the handling, storage use of disposal of the product.*