Material Safety Data Sheet

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
Cramolin B-5 Spray

Section I

Manufacturer’s Name
Caig Laboratories, Inc.

Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code)
1175-0 Industrial Ave.
Escondido, CA 92025

Emergency Telephone Number
Cramolin 619-743-7143

Section II — Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Component(s) (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>Other Limits Recommended</th>
<th>% (optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trichlorotrifluoroethylene FREON TF</td>
<td>1,000PPM</td>
<td>1,000PPM</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>75.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difluoroethene Dymel 152</td>
<td>Not Est.</td>
<td>Not Est.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cramolin Blue Fluid B100L</td>
<td>Not Est.</td>
<td>Not Est.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section III — Physical/Chemical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point OF FREON TF</td>
<td>117.6°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)</td>
<td>0.77°F Approx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) OF FREON TF</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (AIR = 1) OF FREON TF</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</td>
<td>CC1₄=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water OF FREON TF and Cramolin oil mixture-less than 0.2% by weight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance and Odor Light blue color of mixture. Blue color of oil residue after solvent has evaporated. Slight ethereal odor.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section IV — Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (Method Used)</td>
<td>Non-flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Point (Method Used)</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits</td>
<td>LEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extinguishing Media</td>
<td>If Cramolin oil residue ignited—use foam CO₂, or Halon and breathing equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Fire Fighting Procedures</td>
<td>Use self contained breathing apparatus if open flame or glowing metal is present due to possible hazardous decomposition into hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids and possible carbonyl halides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards</td>
<td>SEE ABOVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section V — Reactivity Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stability</th>
<th>Conditions to Avoid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unstable</td>
<td>X AVOID OPEN FLAMES AND HIGH TEMPERATURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incompatibility [Materials to Avoid]
- Alkali or alkaline earth metals—powdered Al, Zn, Be, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts
- This compound can be decomposed by high temperature (Open flame and glowing metal) forming hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids and possible carbonyl halides.

Hazardous Polymerization
- May Occur
- Conditions to Avoid: X "CONDITION TO AVOID SEE ABOVE"
- Will Not Occur

Section VI — Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry:
- Inhalation?
- Skin?
- Ingestion?

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)
- FOR INFORMATION IN THIS SECTION
- REFER TO ATTACHED SHEET MARKED "HEALTH HAZARDS AND FIRST AID"

Carcinogenicity:
- NTP?
- NO

IARC Monographs:
- No

OSHA Regulated:
- NO

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure
SEE ATTACHED SHEET

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure
SEE ATTACHED SHEET

Emergency and First Aid Procedures
SEE ATTACHED SHEET

Section VII — Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled
- Ventilate area till odor is gone. Use self contained breathing apparatus for necessary prolonged exposure. After FREONS have been removed by ventilation, clean up oily residue with standard soap or detergent solution.

Waste Disposal Method
- Comply with Federal State and local regulations.
- EPA Hazardous waste #’s F001 and F002 may apply.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storage
- Do not expose aerosol cans to direct sunlight or high temperatures (120°F) to prevent possible bursting. All aerosol cans require proper valve cap, use in ventilated areas.

Other Precautions
- As with any chemical preparation, use only as directed and wash hands after use.

Section VIII — Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)
- Not necessary unless used in an unventilated area or in high concentrations.

Ventilation
- Local Exhaust
  - When used repeatedly in quantity Special N/A
  - Mechanical (General) Other N/A
  - To prevent buildup in low areas N/A

Protective Gloves
- Not necessary
- Eye Protection: Suggested when using aerosols

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment
- Not necessary with adequate ventilation

Work Hygienic Practices
- Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin or eyes. Use adequate ventilation.
HEALTH HAZARDS AND FIRST AID

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Principal Health Hazards:

Inhalation - Vapor is heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing. Breathing high concentration of vapor may cause light-headedness, giddiness, shortness of breath, and may lead to narcosis, cardiac irregularities, unconsciousness or death. LC50 Rat 300,000 ppm/2 hr.

Note: In screening tests with experimental animals, exposure to Dymel® or Freon TF at approximately 50,000 ppm (v/v) and above, followed by a large intravenous epinephrine challenge, has induced serious cardiac irregularities.

Eye: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

Skin: Flush with water. Get medical attention if irritation is present.

Oral: No specific intervention is indicated as the compound is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. However, consult a physician if necessary. Do not induce vomiting as the hazard of aspirating the material into the lungs is a greater hazard than allowing it to progress through the intestinal tract.

Medical Conditions Possibly Aggravated by Exposure:

Cardiovascular Disease: See Principal Hazards: Inhalation Section.

First Aid:

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air, call a physician. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not give epinephrine or similar drugs.

Note to Physicians: Because of a possible increased risk of eliciting cardiac dysrhythmias, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, should be considered only as a last resort in life threatening emergencies.