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Safety Data Sheet

1: Identification

Name: EXPRAY-1

Class: Flammable gas (2.1)

Uses to detect explosive materials.



2: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Appearance: Aerosol contains yellowish liquid, characteristic odor, soluble in water.
 Composition:

Ingredients	Percent w/w
DMSO {000067-68-5}	45
TBAH {002052-49-5}	3-3.5
Ethyl alcohol {000064-17-5}	3-5
Methyl alcohol {000067-56-1}	5
Active ingredient {001465-25-4}	>0.2
Propellant (LPG) {068476-85-7}	40-45

3: Hazards Identification

Extremely flammable.

Causes burns.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

Harmful if swallowed.

Carcinogenicity:

For Ethyl alcohol :

ACGIH A4 - Not classifiable as a human carcinoge

IDLH: 3300 ppm NIOSH 1995 (Ethyl alcohol)

2000 ppm NIOSH 1995 (LPG)

6000 ppm NIOSH 1995 (Methyl alcohol)

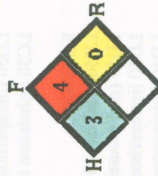
For more information about symptoms in exposure - see paragraph 4.

For more data about chemical reaction and incompatibles - see paragraph 10.

Health (H) Flammability (F)

Reactivity (R) in scale 0 (not hazardous)

up to 4 (extremely hazardous).



4: First Aid Measures

Symptoms: Causes burns on contact, irritating to eyes, respiratory tract and skin.

Harmful if swallowed.

Skin: Remove immediately contaminated clothing and shoes unless soaked to the skin.

Rinse with large amounts of water and mild soap for at least 10 minutes. Locate possible signs of burns and refer to medical attention if necessary. Rinse opened eyes under running water for at least 15 minutes. Water must be at body temperature. Refer to medical attention from fear of delayed damage.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious, have him drink water. Refer for medical attention as necessary. Do not administer liquids to unconscious persons.

Inhalation: Using protective gear, evacuate victim from site of exposure. Have victim lie or sit comfortably. If he has difficulty breathing, have him sit with back straight and administer oxygen, if possible. If victim is unconscious, perform resuscitation and immediately transfer to medical personnel.

5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Danger of fire or combustion.

Extinguishing media: CO₂, foam, sand.

Use water spray to keep fire-exposed- containers cool, long after the fire is out.

Vapors are flammable and much heavier than air (heavy gas), may travel long distances along ground before igniting and flashing back to vapor source, or may explode. In case of fire, use full protective gear and a self-contained breathing apparatus.

6: Accidental Release Measures

Spills from aerosols cans are unlikely and are generally of small volume. In case of actual spill or rupture wear full protective gear including self-contained breathing apparatus. Avoid possible contact with the material. Ventilate the area. Flammable liquid. Keep away from possible sources of ignition, heat and sparks. Stop the leakage if you can do it without risk. Absorb the chemical onto sand, vermiculite or absorption sleeves, scoop into containers for disposal, according to local regulations. Wash the spill area with water and soap.

7. Handling and Storage

Keep away from incompatible materials (see section 10).

Contains combustible gas. Keep away from sources of fire, sparks, static electricity, friction or any other heat source that may cause ignition.

Keep in ventilated area. In areas of storage and use, it is advisable that the electrical system will be adjusted to working in an explosive atmosphere. In areas of storage of gas cylinders or tanks, it is advisable to setup sprinklers system to cool the containers in case of fire. Do not puncture, or damage pressurized packages, even if it is small packages.