Safety Data Sheet
SC-126

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	SC-126
Brand	Caseway

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use: Solvent/Adhesive
Restrictions on Use: For professional use only.

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Caseway Industrial Products, Inc.
Address	3487 Highland Drive Bay City MI 48706 United States
Telephone	19893919992
Fax	19893919994
Email	support@casewayproducts.com

1.5 Emergency phone number

INFOTRAC (Contract: 106140)
North America: 1-800-535-5053
International: 1-352-323-3500

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Cat. 3

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word **Danger!**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

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, lighting, equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing fume, mist, vapors, or spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves, eye protection, face protection.

Response

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, CO2, alcohol-resistant foam, or vaporizing liquids to extinguish.

Storage

P403+P233+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed and cool.
P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved hazardous waste disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying, cracking, or irritation.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Index No.	Concentration (weight)
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	205-500-4	607-022-00-5	65 – 85 %
Isopropanol	67-63-0	414-810-0	607-403-00-6	10 – 30 %

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))

*The specific chemical identities and/or actual concentrations or actual concentration ranges for one or more listed components are being withheld as trade secrets under the US regulation 29 CFR 1910.1200(i).

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice First aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing.

If inhaled IMMEDIATELY leave the contaminated area; take deep breaths of fresh air. If symptoms (such as wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, or burning in the mouth, throat, or chest) develop, call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital.

In case of skin contact IMMEDIATELY flood affected skin with water while removing and isolating all contaminated clothing. Continue rinsing for at least 15 minutes. If symptoms such as redness or irritation develop, IMMEDIATELY call a physician and be prepared to transport the victim to a hospital for treatment. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

In case of eye contact First check the victim for contact lenses and remove if present. Flush victim's eyes with water or normal saline solution for 20 to 30 minutes while simultaneously calling a hospital or poison control center.
Do not put any ointments, oils, or medication in the victim's eyes without specific instructions from a physician.

If swallowed DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Volatile chemicals have a high risk of being aspirated into the victim's lungs during vomiting which increases the medical problems. IMMEDIATELY transport the victim to a hospital. If the victim is convulsing or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth, ensure that the victim's airway is open and lay the victim on his/her side with the head lower than the body.

Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders

Provide proper respiratory protection to rescuers entering an unknown atmosphere. Whenever possible, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) should be used; if not available, use a level of protection greater than or equal to that advised under Respirator Recommendation. Use recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists, refer to section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include irritation of the eyes, dizziness and palpitations. It may cause unconsciousness, disturbance of vision, irritation of the skin, nose and throat, headaches, drowsiness, optic atrophy, narcosis leading to death, depression, shortness of breath, cramping, intoxication, nerve depression, loss of natural oils, redness, tearing and pain of the eyes and optic nerve damage. It may cause inflammation of the eyes, nervous irritation, tightness of the chest and respiratory irritation. Other symptoms may include central nervous system depression, defatting and cracking of the skin and fatigue. It may cause irritation of the mucous membranes. See Section 11 for more information.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (such as: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation). Consuming water may help dilute majority component ethyl acetate but is not recommended for isopropanol as it can enhance absorption, giving small amounts of water (1-2 glasses) can be considered only if directed by medical personnel.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, CO2, Alcohol-resistant foam, or vaporizing liquids.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Isolate from oxidizers, heat, sparks, electrical equipment, & open flame. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Empty containers should be considered hazardous.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters & cool closed containers. Use fog nozzles if water is used. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear. (Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves, rubber boots). Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Further information

Unsuitable Extinguishing Method: Water jet (may spread fire).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Eliminate ignition sources. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) (see Section 8). Vapors may ignite explosively and spread long distances. Prevent vapor buildup. Keep unprotected personnel away.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small Spills: Absorb with vermiculite or other inert material, then place in a container for chemical waste.

Large Spillages: Flush spill area with water spray. Stop spill at source. Dike and contain. Prevent runoff from entering drains/sewers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent material (vermiculite).

In the event of accident or spill, notify the relevant authorities. Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, and national laws and regulations.

Reference to other sections
Personal Protection Equipment: Section 8

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Isolate from oxidizers, heat, sparks, electrical equipment & open flame.
Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor, fumes, or spray mist.
Avoid contact with skin & eyes. Wear OSHA standard goggles or face shield. Consult a safety equipment supplier.
Wear goggles, face shield, gloves, apron & footwear impervious to material. Wash clothing before reuse.
Avoid free fall of liquid. Ground containers when transferring. Do not cut, saw, drill, braze, or weld. Empty containers should be considered hazardous.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Vapors may ignite explosively & spread long distances. Prevent vapor build up. Put out pilot lights & turn off heaters, electrical equipment & other ignition sources during use & until all vapors are gone. Isolate from strong oxidants. Do not store above 49C / 120 F. Keep container tightly closed & upright when not in use to prevent leakage. Store in a well-ventilated area.

Specific end use(s)
solvent/adhesive

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Chemical Name	OSHA PEL		NIOSH REL		ACGIH TLV		Note
Ethyl Acetate (CAS: 141-78-6)	PEL-TWA	400 ppm (1400 mg/m³)	REL-TWA	400 ppm (1400 mg/m³)	TLV-TWA	400 ppm [1979]	IDLH: 2000 ppm 10% of LEL
	PEL-STEL	125 ppm	REL-STEL		TLV-STEL		
	PEL-C		REL-C		TLV-C		
	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	
Isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0)	PEL-TWA	400 ppm (980 mg/m³)	REL-TWA	400 ppm (980 mg/m³)	TLV-TWA	200 ppm [2001]	IDLH: 2000 ppm 10% of LEL
	PEL-STEL		REL-STEL	500 ppm (1225 mg/m³)	TLV-STEL	400 ppm [2001]	
	PEL-C		REL-C		TLV-C		
	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	Skin Notation	N	

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Use explosion proof equipment. Provide adequate ventilation, local exhaust ventilation may be necessary (typically 10 air changes per hour). Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions, if applicable use process enclosures or other means to maintain airborne levels below exposure limits. Remove potential ignition sources from work area.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
Splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-Shields are recommended when operation can generate splashes, sprays, or mist.

Skin protection
Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Preferred Examples: butyl rubber, chlorinated polyethylene, polyethylene, ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (EVAL), polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber (latex), neoprene, nitrile/butadiene rubber (nitril) or (NBR), polyvinyl chloride (pvc) or (vinyl), Viton.

Notice: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a work place should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Body protection
Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from impervious materials are generally acceptable, depending on the task.

Respiratory protection
Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits given. If respiratory protection is needed, use only protection authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, European Standard EN 149, or applicable state regulations. If adequate ventilation is not available or there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits, a respirator may be worn up to the respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufacturers recommendation/limitations. For a higher level of protection, use positive pressure supplied air respirator protection or Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or unknown.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear Liquid
Color	Clear
Odor	Fruity, sweet, alcohol-like
Odor threshold	45.8 ppm
pH	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	-120 F (-84.44 C)
Boiling point	172.4 F (78 C)
Flash point	32 F (0 C)
Evaporation rate	3.74 (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Flammability	ignitable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	LFL 2.08 % - UFL 11.68 %
Vapor pressure	88.25 mmHg
Relative vapor density	2.89 (Air = 1)
Density and/or relative density	0.885 g/mL (@ 68F)
Solubility	Miscible
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	No data available for mixture.
Auto-ignition temperature	791.5 F (421.95 C)
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Kinematic viscosity	0.747 mPa.s
% Volatile/Volume	100%
Surface Tension	Estimated ~22–23 dyn/cm @ 25°C (based on component properties)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

ETHYL ACETATE: is also sensitive to heat. On prolonged storage, materials containing similar functional groups have formed explosive peroxides. This chemical may ignite or explode with lithium aluminum hydride. It may also ignite with potassium tert-butoxide. It is incompatible with nitrates, strong alkalis and strong acids. It will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings. It is incompatible with oxidizers such as hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid and chromium trioxide. Violent reactions occur with chlorosulfonic acid. SOCl2 reacts with esters, such as ethyl acetate, forming toxic SO2 gas and water soluble/toxic acyl chlorides, catalyzed by Fe/Zn.

ISOPROPANOL reacts with air or oxygen to form dangerously unstable peroxides. Contact with 2-butanone increases the rate of peroxide formation. An explosive reaction occurs when it is heated with (aluminum isopropoxide + crotonaldehyde). Forms explosive mixtures with trinitromethane and hydrogen peroxide. Reacts with barium perchlorate to form a highly explosive compound. Ignites on contact with dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate, chromium trioxide and potassium-tert-butoxide. Vigorous reactions occur with (hydrogen + palladium), nitroform, oleum, COCl2, aluminum triisopropoxide and oxidizing agents. Reacts explosively with phosgene in the presence of iron salts. Incompatible with acids, acid anhydrides, halogens and aluminum (NTP, 1992). Isopropanol can react with PCl3, forming toxic HCl gas.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions. (room temperature)

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of ignition.
Exothermic Reaction with: Flourine, Chlorosulfonic Acid, Strong oxidizing agents, fuming sulfuric acid.
Risk of Explosion with: lithium aluminum hydride, Alkali metals, hydrides, Alkaline earth metals.
Violent reactions possible with: Strong acids and strong bases.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Warming. Avoid incompatible materials.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizing agents, Acids, Amines, Peroxides, Alkali metals, Chlorine, Nitrates, Ethylene oxide, Isocyanates, Lithium aluminum hydride, Acid anhydrides, Aluminum, Halogenated compounds

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Carbon oxides
Other decomposition products - No data available
In the event of fire: see section 5.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Endpoint	Ethyl Acetate	Isopropanol	Mixture Estimate
Oral LD50 (rat)	5,620 mg/kg	5,045 mg/kg	>5,000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	>20,000 mg/kg	12,800 mg/kg	>10,000 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 (rat)	22.5 mg/L (8 hr)	16,000 ppm (8 hr)	>10,000 ppm

ISOPROPANOL - Remarks: Behavioral: Altered sleep time (including change in righting reflex). Behavioral: Somnolence (general depressed activity).

Skin corrosion/irritation

May cause skin irritation with prolonged exposure.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye irritation. Adverse symptoms may include pain, irritation, redness, watering.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Not expected to be a skin sensitizer. Inhalation adverse symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity

Result: Based on available data, the components in this product are not classified as carcinogenic by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH.

IARC: 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.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity
Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

STOT-single exposure
Inhalation - Vapor: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure
No information available.

Aspiration hazard
No information available.

Additional information
Toxicological profile based on available component data. No mixture-specific testing performed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
ETHYL ACETATE
EC50 - Freshwater Algae - 3300 mg/L - 48 h
EC50 - Water Flea - 717 mg/L - 48 h
LC50 - Fathead Minnow - 230 mg/L - 96 h
LC50 - Gold orfe - 270 mg/L - 48 h
EC50 - Microtox - 1180 mg/L 5 min
EC50 - Microtox - 1500 mg/L - 15 min
EC50 - Microtox - 5870 mg/L - 15 min
EC50 - Microtox - 7400 mg/L - 2 h

ISOPROPANOL
LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 9,640.00 mg/l - 96 h
EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 5,102.00 mg/l - 24 h
EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 6,851 mg/l - 24 h
EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (chodat) - > 2,000.00 mg/l - 72 h
EC50 - Algae - > 1,000.00 mg/l - 24 h

Persistence and degradability
Persistence is unlikely based on information available.

Bioaccumulative potential
No information available.

Mobility in soil
Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its volatility.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No information available.

Endocrine disrupting properties
No information available.

Other adverse effects
No information available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
Disposal of all wastes must be done in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations. 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. Recover or recycle if possible.

Packaging disposal
Empty containers may contain product residue and should be considered hazardous.

Other disposal recommendations
Do not release into drains or waterways.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
UN Number: UN1993
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Ethyl Acetate, Isopropanol)

ERG Code: 128
Limited quantity exemption may apply to inner containers ≤1L under 49 CFR 173.150(b) or IATA DGR 2.7

IMDG
UN Number: UN1993
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Ethyl Acetate, Isopropanol)

IATA
UN Number: UN1993
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Ethyl Acetate, Isopropanol)

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

U.S. State Right To Know Components

Product	California	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Minnesota
Ethyl Acetate (CAS: 141-78-6)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed
Isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed

International Inventories

Product	TSCA	DSL /NDSL	EINECS /ELINCS	ENCS	IECSC	PICCS	AICS	NZIoC	TW	KECI
Ethyl Acetate (CAS: 141-78-6)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed
Isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed

Legend

P – Present on list
X – Not present on list
TSCA – United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL – Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS – European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances or European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS – Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) Inventory
IECSC – Inventory of Existing Chemicals Substances Produced or Imported in China (IECSC)
PICCS – Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
NZIoc – New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
TW – Taiwan National Chemical Inventory
KECI – Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0): Fire Hazard; Acute Health Hazard
Ethyl Acetate (CAS: 141-78-6): Acute Health Hazard; Fire Hazard

SARA 313 Components
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:
Isopropyl alcohol (CAS number: 67-63-0)

HMIS Rating

Ethyl Acetate & Alcohol Mixture	
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	3
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	

NFPA Rating

Personnel handling this material should be trained in accordance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

SECTION 16: Other information

Version: 1.0
Issue Date: 3/25/2025
Revision Date: 6/09/2025
Revision Notes: Created.

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

16.2 Preparation information

Information compiled from cdc.gov (NIOSH), NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) Database, eCFR.gov (code of federal regulations), osha.gov (chemical data), Cameochemicals.noaa.gov (chemical data), manufacturer supplied component SDS, PubChem & ChemIDPlus (National Library of Medicine, International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), Handbook of Chemistry and Physics (CRC), EPA Ecotox Database, Existing Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) / Safety Data Sheets (SDS) (cross verification) and other relevant databases.