

Safety Data Sheet

FX-BLASTER SONICBOOM BLASTER FLUID

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/ undertaking

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: FX-BLASTER SONICBOOM BLASTER FLUID

Product Code: FX-BLASTER

Product Description: Refined water-based polyol

Product Type: Liquid

Other Means of Identification: FX-BLASTER SONICBOOM BLASTER FLUID

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

Application of the substance: fog and smoke machine.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

SHOWVEN Technologies Co., Ltd

Tel: +86 731-83833068

Fax: +86 731-83833069

E-mail: info@showven.cn

Web: www.showven.cn

Add: No.1 Tengda Road, Liuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone, Changsha, Hunan 410300, P.R.China.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 GHS Classification

This product is not hazardous per the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS).

2.2 Physical and chemical hazards

Not classified based on available information.

2.3 Health hazards

Not classified based on available information.

2.4 Environmental hazards

Not classified based on available information.

2.5 Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances: Mixture

Ingredient name	CAS.No.	%	Type
Refined water-based polyol		About 50%	A
H ₂ O	CAS: 7732-18-5	About 50%	A

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier, are classified and contribute to the classification of the substance and hence require reporting in this section.

Type

[A] Constituent

[B] Impurity

[C] Stabilising additive

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Skin contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Digestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Protection of first-aiders: No special protection is required.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes of physician: None identified. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry chemical. Water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None known.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon oxides.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with inert absorbent material. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Use only with adequate ventilation (see Section 8).

7.2 Conditions for safe storage

Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in the following material(s): Aluminum. Opaque HDPE plastic container. Stainless steel Container lined with phenolic or epoxyphenolic coating. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store away from direct sunlight or ultraviolet light. Store in a dry place. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.

Unsuitable materials for containers: Carbon steel Copper Galvanized containers. Zinc.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

The information in this section contains generic advice and guidance. Information I provided based on typical anticipated uses of the product. Additional measures might be required for bulk handling or other uses that could significantly increase worker exposure or environmental releases.

8.1 Control parameters

Components with critical values that require monitoring at the workplace: Not required.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls

Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles.

Hands/feet protection

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace 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.

Other protection

Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state: Liquid.

Colour: Colourless.

Odour: Odourless.

pH: Neutral

Boiling point (760 mmHg): 140 °C

Flash point: Not flash

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): 0.01 Estimated

Flammability (solid, gas): Not applicable to liquids

Flammability (liquids): Not expected to be a static-accumulating flammable liquid

Vapor Pressure: 2000 Pa at 25 °C

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1): 1.62 Literature

Relative Density (water = 1): 1.02 at 20 °C / 20 °C EU Method A.3 (Relative Density)

Autoignition Temperature: > 500 °C at 100.01 kPa EC Method A15

Decomposition temperature: No data available

Dynamic Viscosity: 10 mPa·s at 25 °C Literature

Kinematic Viscosity: No test data available

Explosive properties: Not explosive

Oxidizing properties: No

Liquid Density: 1.018 g/cm³ at 20 °C Literature

Molecular weight: No data available

Pour point: < -30 °C Literature

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Can react with strong oxidizing agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources. Protect from moisture.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with oxidizing materials.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No hazardous decomposition products are known.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Irritation: No data available

Sensitization: No data available

Carcinogenicity: No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure): No data available

Aspiration hazard: No data available

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Dermal contact, eye contact, inhalation, ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Skin contact: .Prolonged contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.Repeated contact may cause flaking and softening of skin.

Ingestion: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure**Short term exposure**

Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential delayed effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Potential chronic health effects

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Other information: Not available

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Ecotoxicity****Acute toxicity to fish**

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).

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 40,613 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 18,340 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 19,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

NOEC, Pseudomonas putida, 18 Hour, > 20,000 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, 13,020 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 81 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 96 %

Exposure time: 64 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 306 or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.68 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.53 mg/mg

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.07 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 0.09 Estimated.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): < 1 Estimated.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Substance is not persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT). Substance is not very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1 Disposal methods**

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility of the waste generator. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, dispose the product in a permitted industrial waste facility per applicable regulations. Consult the local waste disposal expert about the appropriate waste disposal method. Mechanical and chemical recycling or energy recovery are the preferred options. If not possible, consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities.

13.2 Contaminated packaging

Empty containers may retain product residues and should be disposed of by an approved waste management facility. Label warnings should be followed even after container is emptied. Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and illegal. Consult with the respective regulating authorities to determine the available treatment and disposal facilities. All disposal practices must be in compliance with Federal, State/Provincial and local regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information**14.1 Classification for ROAD and Rail transport**

Not regulated for transport

14.2 Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG)

Not regulated for transport

Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code

14.3 Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO)

Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

EU Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006 (REACH)

Annex XIV – List of substances subject to authorization

Annex XIV

None of the components are listed

Substances of very high concern

None of the components are listed

Annex X VII - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances mixtures and articles: Not applicable.

Other EU regulations Europe inventory: This material is listed or exempted.

Seveso Directive: This product is not controlled under the Seveso Directive.

International lists:

Australia: This material is listed or exempted.

Canada: This material is listed or exempted.

China : This material is listed or exempted.

Japan: Not determined.

Malaysia: Not determined.

New Zealand: This material is listed or exempted.

Philippines: This material is listed or exempted.

Republic of Korea: This material is listed or exempted.

United States: This material is listed or exempted.

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Not available.

SECTION 16: Other information**Abbreviations and acronyms:**

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate

CLP: Classification, Labeling and Packing Regulation [Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008]

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level

DNEL: Derived No Effect Level

EUH statement: CLP specific Hazard statement

LD50: Lethal dose, 50 percent

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic

PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration

RRN: REACH Registration Number

vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Procedure used to derive the classification according to Regulation (EC) No.1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

Classification: Not classified.

Full text of abbreviated H statements: H413: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]: Aquatic Chronic 4, H413: Long-term aquatic hazard – category 4

Date of issue: 01/08/2026

Version: 2.0

NOTICE TO USER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above

named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries or partner, assumes any liability for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of 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 can't guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.