

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PARTS CLEANER 2

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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PRODUCT NAME: PARTS CLEANER 2

PRODUCT NUMBER: 2643

UPC NUMBER:

PREPARED BY: Patricia Rodabaugh

DATE PREPARED: 11/19/2003

LAST REVISION: 11/19/2003

SYNONYMS:



Portland, Oregon
Phoenix, Arizona
Auburn, Washington
Vancouver, Washington

Print Date: 11/2/2004

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight %	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NOTE
Solvent naphtha, light aromatic	64742-95-6	84-90	N/A	N/A	Contains the following 4 constituents:
Xylenes	1330-20-7	6-7	100 ppm	100 ppm	
Trimethylbenzene	526-73-8	33-35	25 ppm	25 ppm	
Cumene	98-82-8	1-2	50 ppm	50 ppm	
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	<1	100 ppm	50 ppm (skin)	
Xylenes, Mixed Isomers	1330-20-7	8-11	100 ppm	100 ppm	Contains the following 3 constituents:
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	1-2	100 ppm	50 ppm (skin)	
Toluene	108-88-3	<0.06	200 ppm	50 ppm (skin)	
Benzene	71-43-2	<0.002	1 ppm	5 ppm	
Terpene hydrocarbon	5989-27-5	1-3	N/A	N/A	

3. HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: WARNING! Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE CONTACT: Material may cause eye irritation. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to its vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness.

INHALATION: Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Vapors expected to be slightly irritating. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse (for example, sniffing glue or light hydrocarbons such as contained in this material) has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest.

INGESTION: Liquid is moderately toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of product may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspir. pneumonitis. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs. May cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Significant exposure may result in unconsciousness and death.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Wipe off excess material from exposed area. Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, by the clock, and follow by washing with soap if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea; in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death may occur. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (bluish skin).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. If irritation occurs, get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

AGGRAVATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS:

Preexisting eye, skin and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. Impaired function from preexisting disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this product. The following organs and/or organ systems may be damaged by overexposure to the material. Heart, kidney, liver, auditory system. In severe cases death may result.

SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

Light hydrocarbons like this one have been associated with cardiac sensitization in abuser situations. Hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances enhances these effects. Refer to Health Effects Section.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

FLASH POINT: 103 F	FLASH POINT METHOD USED: Tag Closed Cup
AUTOIGNITION: NDA	LEL: 0.007 UEL: 0.07

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use water fog, "alcohol" foam, dry chemical, or CO2.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

WARNING. Flammable liquid. Clear fire area of unprotected personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear, including a positive pressure NIOSH approved SCBA. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

When heated above the flash point this material emits flammable vapors which, when mixed with air, can burn or be explosive. Fine mist or spray may be flammable at temperatures below the flash point. Minimize breathing gases, vapor, fumes or decomposition products.

COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS SPILLED OR RELEASED:

WARNING. Flammable. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Clean-up personnel require protective clothing and respiratory protection from vapors. Only specially trained or qualified personnel should handle the emergency.

7. HANLNDING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Surfaces that are hot may ignite even liquid product in the absence of sparks or flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors are gone.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN! Empty containers retain product residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks static electricity, or other sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits (Sec. 2) use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accord with 29 CFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-supplying respir. or an air-purifying respir. for organic vapors.

VENTILATION:

Provide exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep the airborne concentration of this product below its exposure limits. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers or filters to reduce environmental contamination.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

EYE PROTECTION:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where splashing is possible. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this material. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work areas.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:

Where splashing is possible, full chemically resistant protective clothing (e.g., acid suit) and boots are required.

WORK / HYGENIC PRACTICES:

Use good personal hygiene when handling this product. Wash hands after use, before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the toilet.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use this product only in well ventilated areas. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with and eyewash facility and a safety shower.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May irritate body tissues. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Solubility negligible in water

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear water-white liquid. Aromatic hydrocarbon odor.

BOILING POINT:	310 F	PERCENT VOLATILE:	100
VAPOR PRESSURE:	NDA	PH:	essentially neutral
EVAPORATION RATE:	Slower than ether	MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	
POUNDS PER GALLON:	7.26	VAPOR DENSITY:	Heavier than air
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.8715	OTHER PROPERTIES:	VOCs: 119.8415 g/liter
MELTING POINT:	NDA		
FREEZING POINT:	NDA		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, sparks, flame and contact with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 deg. F.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Strong oxidants; liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite or calcium hypochlorite.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY PRODUCTS:

Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion. Fumes, smoke and aldehydes may occur.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will Not Occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid heat, flame, and other sources of ignition.

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Laboratory studies have shown that petroleum distillates may cause kidney, liver, or lung damage. Reports have associated repeated, prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid uncontrolled releases of this material. Where spills are possible, a comprehensive spill response plan should be developed and implemented.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The preferred options for disposal are to send to licensed reclaimers, or to permitted incinerators. Any disposal practice must be in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. Do not dump into sewers, ground, or any body of water.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping Name:	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. (naphtha, xylenes)	PACKING GROUP:	III
HAZARD CLASS:	3	GUIDE NUMBER:	128
UN NUMBER:	UN 1268	DOT CLASS:	Flammable liquid

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Proposition 65: The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer. BENZENE.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS INFORMATION: **HEALTH:** 2 **FLAMMABILITY:** 2 **REACTIVITY:** 0 **PROTECTIVE:** H

SARA Title III Information:

SARA 302:	To the best of our knowledge, this product is not listed as an extremely hazardous substance.
SARA 311/312:	This product should be reported as an immediate (acute) health hazard, delayed (chronic) health hazard, and a fire hazard.
SARA 313:	Xylene (CAS 1330-20-7), cumene (98-82-8), ethyl benzene (100-41-4), toluene (108-88-3), benzene (71-43-2).
Supplemental Health Info.	Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic is a complex stream of predominately C8 to C10 hydrocarbons; the exact composition and concentrations will vary. Contains naphthalene 0.3 - .10% weight. The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with xylene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss. While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of toluene vapors (e.g., the TLV) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels of toluene produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms. This latter effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenalinlike agents. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of toluene have resulted in hearing loss in laboratory rats. While the effect of solvents on the human auditory system is uncertain, solvent abusers exposed to high doses of toluene show signs of hearing loss, and occupational exposure to toluene may interact with noise in causing hearing loss in the work environment. The effects of solvents on human hearing are uncertain. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with toluene in the work environment may cause signs of hearing loss.

Toluene is not known to be mutagenic or carcinogenic. However, the available human and experimental data are limited and insufficient to assess carcinogenic potential. Toluene is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA. Intentional abuse of toluene vapors has been linked to damage of brain, liver, kidney and to death. Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy clearly indicate that toluene is a developmental toxicant. Developmental toxic effects comparable to those observed in humans have been seen in lab animals but the effects were generally associated with maternal toxicity.

N/A = Not Applicable

NDA = No Data Available

Disclaimer

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