

## Section 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

<b>Manufacturer</b>	IMS Company 10373 Stafford Road Chagrin Falls, OH 44023-5296 WEB <a href="http://www.imscompany.com/">http://www.imscompany.com/</a>	Emergency Phone 800-424-9300 Prepared by Product Safety Advisor Prepared/Revised March 24, 2006 E-mail <a href="mailto:sales@imscompany.com">sales@imscompany.com</a>
Part Numbers .....	118313 10 ounce Spray Can 119888 1 gallon Pail 119882 5 gallon Pail 119884 55 gallon Drum	Former number AEM1-CA510 Former number AEM3-BAMC-1G Former number AEM3-BAMC-5G Former number AEM3-BAMC-55G

## Hazardous Material Information System

**Health .....1      Flammability .....2      Reactivity ..... 0      Protection ..... X**

\* Chronic (Accumulates)

0 Normal use Material	0 Will Not Burn	0 Stable	X = Consult the MSDS and your supervisor for your special workplace need
1 Slight Hazard (temporary)	1 Possible to Burn	1 Unstable if Heated	
2 Health Affected (lengthy)	2 Burns if Heated	2 Violent Chemical Change	
3 Extreme Danger	3 Easily Burns	3 Shock and Heat Sensitive	
4 Severe or Fatal	4 Very Easily Burns	4 May Explode	

NOTE: The HMIS may be not enough hazard information for this chemical in all workplaces. The HMIS system requires employee training about the system and about information in this MSDS.

## Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients

Chemical/Common Name	CAS-Number	%	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
Isoparaffinic Hydrocarbon Solvent	64742-48-9	90-100	NE <sup>(1)</sup>	NE <sup>(1)</sup>
Carbon Dioxide <sup>(2)</sup>	124-38-9	0.1-10	10,000 ppm	5,000 ppm

NE Not Established

<sup>(1)</sup> The MEL (Manufacturer Exposure Limit) is 300 ppm.

<sup>(2)</sup> Exists in the spray can only, as a propellant

**Are any of these materials subject to SARA Title III Sec. 313 reporting requirements?** No.

**Does this product contain carcinogens (NTP, IARC, or OSHA)?** No

## Section 3 - Health Hazard Data

**HEALTH EFFECTS** - (Acute and Chronic):

Petroleum hydrocarbons and synthetic lubricants pose potential human health risks which vary between individuals. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

**Inhalation:** Headache, dizziness, nausea, fatigue, nasal and respiratory irritation can result from excessive exposure. Greater than 1000 ppm, anesthesia, central nervous system effects, drowsiness, unconsciousness and even death.

### Section 3 - Health Hazard Data (continued)

#### HEALTH EFFECTS - (Acute and Chronic):

- Ingestion:** Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
- Eyes:** Can cause irritation, redness, tearing, possibly tissue damage.
- Skin:** Can cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact can remove skin oils and cause dermatitis.
- Chronic:** Prolonged overexposure has not been evaluated. Health studies have shown that many petroleum hydrocarbons pose potential health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

**PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY** Inhalation, Skin contact

#### MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Persons with chronic respiratory disease may show increased symptoms due to irritation. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis condition.

#### EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

- Eye Contact:** Flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally, until irritation subsides. Get medical attention, if irritation persists.
- Skin Contact:** If discharged onto skin or clothes, wash skin with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If injected under the skin, get evaluation by a Doctor as a surgical emergency.
- Inhalation:** If overcome by vapor, get to fresh air and call a Doctor immediately. Keep patient warm and quiet. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, start artificial respiration, administer oxygen if available. **Get Medical Help at once.**
- Ingestion:** Unlikely route of entry. However, if ingested DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Aspiration into lungs can cause mild to severe pulmonary injury, possibly progressing to death. **Get Medical Help at once.**

### Section 4 - Chemical Data

Boiling Point (F).....	311 ° F to 351° F	Specific Gravity (Water=1) .....	0.76
Vapor Pressure, Aerosol (PSIG) .....	80 ± 20	Percent Volatile by Volume (%).....	100%
Vapor Pressure, Liquid (mm/Hg STP).....	2.3	Evaporation Rate(n- Butyl Acetate =1)....	0.08
Vapor Density (Air = 1).....	5.4	Solubility in Water.....	Negligible

#### Appearance and Odor Information:

Clear, water white liquid except when in spray can and then a mist/stream. Petroleum odor as dispensed from the aerosol package, otherwise almost odorless.

SPRAY CAN SIZE: CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE

## Section 5 - Physical Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)..... 104° F (TCC)      Flammable Limits : LEL = 1.2 %    UEL = 9.3 %

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR

**Extinguishing Media** Carbon dioxide, alcohol foam, dry chemical, water fog/spray, vaporizing liquid type agents. Using water to cool exposed containers may be useful.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures** At elevated temperatures (over 130° F) aerosol containers may burst, vent or rupture. Use equipment or shielding to protect personnel against bursting, rupturing or venting containers. Cooling with water streams may be helpful.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards** Firefighters should wear self-contained, positive-pressure breathing apparatus, with full facepiece - See decomposition products.

**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)** Strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, aldehydes, and other toxic materials would be expected.

**Will Hazardous Polymerization Occur?** No

**Conditions to Avoid for Polymerization:** N/A

**Is the Product Stable?** Yes

**Conditions to Avoid for Stability** Avoid heat sufficient to burst can and spraying near flame, around sparks, onto red hot surfaces, or other sources of ignition including sources of static electricity. Avoid strong oxidants such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, and hypochlorites,

## Section 6 - Spill or Leak Procedures

### Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Remove sources of ignition such as heat, sparks, pilot lights, static electricity, and open flames. Ventilate area. Use protective equipment consistent with the situation. The liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Liquid and vapor will settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground to ignition sources. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Advise authorities if product can or has entered sewers.

### Waste Disposal Methods

Place spilled material along with cleaning items into metal, closed, containers for proper disposal. Consult Federal, State or Local regulations.

Do not puncture or incinerate containers. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers since residue is difficult to remove. Give empty, leaking or full containers to a disposal service equipped to safely handle and dispose of pressurized containers.

**EMPTY CONTAINER WARNING:** Empty containers retain residue and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such container to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they can explode and cause injury or death.

## Section 7 - Exposure Control Information

**Ventilation** General ventilation, local exhaust, or mechanical or special ventilation to maintain product and its components below their exposure limits. Do not allow smoking, open flames or other ignition sources.

**Respiratory Protection** Generally not required if adequate ventilation is provided. If the exposure limit of the product or any of its components is exceeded in confined or enclosed spaces, use a supplied –air respiratory protection. Otherwise, use an approved organic vapor and mist mask (consult your safety equipment supplier).

**Protective Gloves** Wear solvent-resistant gloves such as Neoprene, Viton, Polyvinyl Alcohol, or equivalent where prolonged or repeated contact with the spray mist or deposited product is likely.

**Other Protective Equipment** As required by your employer. If contact with the spray is likely, eye protection is required. Goggles or safety glasses with side shields and a face shield will provide protection in most situations.

### Other Engineering Controls

To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed. Eyewash station should be available.

**Work Practices** Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near heat, sparks, flame or strong oxidants. Prevent Static Electricity caused explosions and fires by effectively bonding and grounding product transfer system. Perform in accordance with Local Authority or NFPA regulations. Do not use in confined or closed space. Ventilation should maintain the concentration of the product and its components below the exposure limits.

**Hygienic Practices** Avoid contact with skin and avoid breathing vapors. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or using restroom after using this or any chemical product.

Meets USDA requirements for H-1 and FDA 21 CFR 172.884, 174.3650 and others.

## Section 8 - Special Precautions

### Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage

Store in cool, dry area out of direct sunlight. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn) or heat above 130°F either full or empty containers. Give empty, leaking or full containers to a disposal service equipped to handle and dispose of pressurized containers.

**Maintenance Precautions** Do not remove or deface label.

**Other Precautions** Read and follow directions and cautions on the container label, and any accompanying literature.

**Additional Comments** Because spraying may produce fine droplets that can easily be ignited, use caution and remove sources of ignition from the area of use.

**CAUTION Intentional misuse of this chemical product, as with any industrial chemical in contact with the body, can be harmful or fatal. This includes such things as deliberately breathing, placing in mouth, swallowing, placing on skin, or any other body contact, or repeated, or continuous contact.**

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