

**Section 1 - Manufacturer Information**

<b>Manufacturer</b>	IMS Company 10373 Stafford Road Chagrin Falls, OH 44023-5296 WEB: <a href="http://imscompany.com">imscompany.com</a>	Emergency Phone Prepared by Prepared/Revised E-mail	800-424-9300 Product Safety Advisor June 8, 2007 <a href="mailto:sales@imscompany.com">sales@imscompany.com</a>
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Trade Names ..... Nonflammable Economy Mold Cleaner

Part Number..... 119252                      16 ounce spray can                      Replaces AEM0005

**Hazardous Material Information System**

**Health .....3\***      **Flammability .....0**      **Reactivity ..... 1**      **Protection ..... X**

\* Chronic (accumulates)

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

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 - Ingredients**

<b>Chemical/Common Name</b>	<b>CAS-Number</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>PEL-OSHA</b>	<b>TLV-ACGIH</b>
Trichloroethylene <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>	79-01-6	80 to 99.8	100 ppm	50 ppm
Acetone	67-64-1	0.1 to 10	1000 ppm	750 ppm
Carbon Dioxide <sup>(4)</sup>	124-38-9	0.1 to 10	5000 ppm	5000 ppm

- (1) Subject to SARA Title III Sec. 313 reporting requirements.
- (2) WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects, or other reproductive harm.
- (3) Carcinogen, A2 by IARC, suspected carcinogen by NTP (ACGIH has classified it in category A5 as an agent not suspected as a human carcinogen)
- (4) CAUTION: CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE

**Section 3 - Health Data**

**HEALTH EFFECTS - Acute and Chronic**

**Inhalation**      Headaches, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, dizziness, drowsiness, and coughing at levels above 100 ppm. Exposure above 1000 ppm can cause adverse effects on visual perception and motor skills. Ventricular arrhythmia and very rapid respiration have been observed in individuals exposed to 15000 ppm. High concentrations or prolonged exposure can cause unconsciousness and even death.

**Ingestion**      Single dose toxicity is low to moderate. If vomiting occurs, Trichloroethylene could be aspirated into the lungs, which could cause chemical pneumonia and systemic effects.

**Eyes**              Liquid can cause temporary irritation with temporary corneal injury. Vapors can irritate eyes.

**Skin**                Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause irritation, defatting of skin, and dermatitis. Absorption of liquid through intact skin possible, resulting in systemic effects. Direct contact with spray can cause frostbite.

**Chronic** The finding of chronic toxic effects in lab animals may indicate toxicity to humans. Over-exposure should be avoided. Failure to do so could result in injury, illness, or even death. Chronic overexposures to trichloroethylene have caused liver toxic effects in experimental animals. Exposure can cause an intolerance to ethyl alcohol.

**PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY** Inhalation, Skin

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE**

Alcoholism, acute and chronic liver disease, rhythm disorders of the heart, neuritis, and other disorders of the nervous system.

**EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES**

**Eye Contact** Flush eyes immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

**Skin Contact** Promptly flush area with water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash exposed area with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If direct spray, treat for frostbite.

**Inhalation** Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration.  
**\*\*Get Medical Help at once\*\***

**Ingestion** Single dose toxicity is low to moderate. If vomiting occurs, trichloroethylene could be aspirated into the lungs, which could cause chemical pneumonia and systemic effects.

**\*\*Note to Medical Personnel\*\***

Because of increased risk of disturbances of cardiac rhythm (eliciting cardiac dysrhythmias), Catecholamine drugs (Epinephrine, Adrenaline) should be used only with special caution and only in situations of emergency life support and only as a last resort.

**Section 4 - Chemical Data**

Boiling Point (F).....	189° F	Specific Gravity (Water = 1).....	> 1
Vapor Pressure (PSIG)....	140 ± 20	Percent Volatile by Volume (%) ...	100
Vapor Density (Air = 1) ....	> 1	Evaporation Rate (Ether).....	Faster
Solubility in Water.....	NIL	Melting point .....	-99° F

**Appearance and Odor Information**

Clear mist with the odor of chlorinated solvent ( a mildly sweet odor) as dispensed from the spray system.

**Section 5 - Physical Data**

Flash Point (Method Used)..... None (TCC)      Flammable Limits LEL= 8%      UEL=10.5%  
Flammability limits are based on the min/max LEL/UEL of the components.  
Autoignition temperature ..... 788° F

### **Extinguishing Media**

Water, foam, dry chemical, and carbon dioxide -- because product is essentially non-flammable, media to control fire in surrounding materials is important.

### **Special Fire Fighting Procedures**

At elevated temperatures, pressurized 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**

Concentrated vapors can be ignited by high intensity ignition source. Firefighters should wear self-contained, positive-pressure breathing apparatus, due to thermal decomposition products, and should avoid skin contact.

### **Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)**

Strong alkalis, oxidizers, and reactive metals (i.e. potassium, sodium, zinc, magnesium).

### **Hazardous Decomposition Products**

Hydrogen chloride, phosgene, chlorine, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and possibly incompletely burned hydrocarbon products 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 contact with open flame, electric arcs, or other hot surfaces that can cause thermal decomposition. Avoid temperatures high enough to rupture container (>120° F).

## **Section 6 - Spill or Leak Procedures**

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

Evacuate and ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapors. Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate area to reduce concentration of the components below their exposure limits. Use protective equipment consistent with the situation. Pick up the spill on absorbent material; store in closed containers for proper disposal. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters. Do not flush to sewer. If spill occurs indoors, turn off air conditioning and/or heating system, to prevent vapors from contaminating entire building.

### **Waste Disposal Methods**

Recovered liquids can be sent to a licensed reclaimer or incineration facility. Contaminated material must be disposed of in a permitted waste management facility. Consult Federal, State, or Local disposal authorities for approved procedures.

When empty (zero pressure), open valve fully and break off plastic T-handle to keep valve from being closed. Since residue remains when tank is empty, leave label on. Dispose of tank according to local regulations. Where possible, please recycle.

## **Section 7 - Exposure Control Information**

**Ventilation** Local exhaust, or mechanical or special ventilation to maintain exposure limits.

### **Respiratory Protection**

Generally not required if adequate ventilation is provided. If the exposure limit of the product or any of its components is exceeded, an approved organic vapor mask should be used (consult your safety equipment supplier). Above 1000 ppm, an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or airline respirator with full face-piece is required.

### **Protective Gloves**

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

### **Other Protective Equipment**

If contact with the spray is likely, eye protection is recommended. Chemical monogoggles or safety glasses with side shields and a face shield will provide protection in most situations. Do not wear contact lenses.

### **Other Engineering Controls**

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

### **Work Practices**

Do not use in confined or closed space. Ventilation should maintain the concentration of the product and its components below their exposure limits.

### **Hygienic Practices**

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

## **Section 8 - Special Precautions**

### **Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage**

Store in cool, dry area out of direct sunlight. Do not puncture, burn, or store above 120° F.

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

### **Other Precautions**

Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Read and follow directions and cautions on the container label, and any accompanying literature.

### **Additional Comments**

**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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