MSDS# SCM-816
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Saf-T-Kleen II

SECTION 1. PRODUCT NAME

Catalog No. SCM-816
Manufacturer: Diversitech
Address: 6650 Sugarloaf Parkway, Duluth, GA
Chem-Tel Phone: (800) 255-3924 – (Chemical Emergencies Only)
Phone Number for Information: (678) 542-3600
Fax: (678)-542-3700
Date Revised: 12 May, 2008
Name of Preparer: Anthony Jernigan

SECTION 2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS INFORMATION

INGREDIENT	*CAS No.*	*OSHA PEL*	*ACIGH TLV*	*OTHER STEL*	*% or Range*
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6		50 PPM		<35
Aliphatic hydrocarbons	8052-41-3	100 PPM	100 PPM		<75

SECTION 3. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: >109°C
Vapor pressure (mm Hg): 19 mm Hg @25°C
Vapor Density (Air = 1): 4.6
Solubility in water: Negligible
Specific gravity (H2O = 1): 0.886
Melting Point (Pour Point): <0°C
Evaporation Rate (Water = 1): <1
Appearance and odor: Clear colorless liquid; mild solvent odor.

SECTION 4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used): >105°C
Flammable Limits: Not established
Extinguishing media: CO2, Dry chemical, foam
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep containers cooled with a water spray to prevent rupture from pressure buildup if involved in a fire. Vapors are heavier than air, combustible and toxic. They may travel a long distance and accumulate in low-lying areas. Emergency responders should wear appropriate protective gear including self contained breathing apparatus.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion by-products. Do not weld or use cutting torches on empty containers.

SECTION 5. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability - Stable
Conditions to avoid: None
Incompatibility (Materials to avoid): Strong oxidizers, strong acids, strong alkalis, sodium, potassium and finely divided magnesium, aluminum and zinc.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: May evolve carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, chlorine, hydrogen chloride, phosgene and other unidentified fragments if this product is involved in a fire.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

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SECTION 6. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Entry:
Skin contact: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation. Repeated contact may cause dry skin and cause it to flake.
Eyes: Contact with vapors may cause irritation. Contact with liquid may cause pain redness or burning.
Inhalation: In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapors can cause unconsciousness and death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may cause irregular heartbeat, alcohol intolerance, anesthetic or irritant effects at levels above 1200 PPM.
Ingestion: Single dose oral toxicity is low. If the product is aspirated (liquid enters the lungs), it may be rapidly absorbed by the lungs and result in injury to other body systems. Amounts ingested incidental to industrial handling are not likely to cause injury; however ingestion of larger amounts cause serious injury, even death.
Health Hazards:
Acute: refer to the routes of entry.
Chronic: Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects. Trichloroethylene has been reported to cause hearing loss in laboratory animals. Repeated exposure may cause central or peripheral nervous system effects. High levels have caused liver or kidney effects in laboratory animals. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be central nervous system effects and anesthetic or narcotic effects. Observations in animals include liver and kidney effects.
Carcinogenicity: A positive carcinogenic effect has occurred only in mice given large doses of trichloroethylene. Data suggest that nontoxic doses of trichloroethylene should pose little or no carcinogenic hazard for humans. Animal data on trichloroethylene do not suggest any reproductive hazard from exposure.
Emergency and First Aid Procedures: Flush eyes with large amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids apart to ensure rinsing of the area beneath the eyelid. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Incase of inhalation, remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration and seek medical attention. Oxygen may be administered by qualified personnel if breathing is difficult. If ingested, do not induce vomiting: lung aspiration hazard. Consult a physician.
Notes to physician: Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs and cause systemic effects, the decision whether or not to induce vomiting should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Exposure may increase “myocardial instability”. Do not administer sympthomimetric drugs unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on the judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

SECTION 7. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS SPILLED OR RELEASED:
Wear recommended protective clothing. Remove contaminated garments promptly. Remove unnecessary personnel from the area. Ventilate the area, and wear appropriate respiratory protection. Dike the spill immediately with appropriate materials to prevent the spread of liquid. Absorb the liquid with an inert absorbent such as sand, dirt, vermiculite or “oil-dri”, or use commercial absorbent pads. Transfer liquids and solid diking material to suitable containers, and dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
DO NOT contaminate municipal sewers or other open bodies of water with runoff.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Wastes associated with cleanup are hazardous. Collect and dispose of these wastes in accordance with governmental regulations.
HANDLING AND STORAGE:
Eliminate ignition sources. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapors. Keep containers closed when not in use. Store in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Vapors of this material are heavier than air and may collect in low-lying areas such as pits, degreasers, storage tanks or other confined areas. Do not enter areas where vapors of this product are suspected unless special breathing apparatus is used and an observer is present for assistance. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Empty containers may retain residue. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner, and in accordance with all governmental regulations.
Keep this and all chemicals out of the reach of children.

SECTION 8. CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): Use in a well-ventilated area. If mist or vapor is being generated and exceeds the TLV, a respiratory program meeting OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed.
Ventilation: Local exhaust is recommended when used in enclosed areas.
Protective Gloves: Neoprene or other materials may be used if there is documented evidence of compatibility.
Eye protection: Safety glasses (ANSI Z87.1) or approved equivalent as necessary to minimize eye contact hazards.
Other Protective Clothing: Neoprene aprons, overshoes, oversleeves or other impervious clothing as necessary to minimize exposure.
Work Hygienic Practices: Use proper industrial hygiene practices to minimize hazardous exposure. Wash hands after handling this material, and before eating or smoking.

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SECTION 9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Transportation Information:
DOT Description: Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S., Combustible Liquid, UN2168, PG III
TSCA: All ingredients are TSCA approved.
SARA TITLE III Reporting Requirements:
Section 302: EHS reporting not required
Section 304: Hazardous releases reporting not required
Section 311: Community Right To Know reporting is required if the inventory is above the Threshold Planning Quantity.
Section 312: R-T-K Inventory data reporting is not required.
Section 313: Emissions and release reporting may be required for users of this product within the manufacturing sector. This does not apply to service companies.

SECTION 10. MANUFACTURED BY

Diversitech
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SECTION 11. REFERENCE NUMBER AND DATE OF ISSUE

MSDS Safety Data Sheet: SCM-816 Issued 06/18/2008