

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ISSUE DATE: 09/09/08

Supersedes: Any Previous M.S.D.S. On This Product

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: CHEM-TEL, INC. 1-800-255-3924

I. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: DUCTMATE DEGREASER

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

If present, IARC, NTP, and OSHA Carcinogens, are identified with an asterisk (*) in this section. For more information on exposure limits, refer to 29 CFR 1910.1000.

<u>Ingredient(s)</u>	<u>Exposure Limits</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Note</u>
Methylene Chloride* CAS#: 75-09-2	500 ppm PEL-TWA 50 ppm TLV-TWA	10%	OSHA ceiling limit is 1000ppm. Maximum 2000ppm for a maximum duration of 5 min. in any 2 hrs.
Perchloroethylene* CAS#: 127-18-4	25 ppm PEL-TWA 25 ppm TLV-TWA	20%	ACGIH Short Term Exposure Limit is 100 ppm
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon CAS#: 8052-41-3	100 ppm PEL-TWA 100 ppm TLV-TWA	70%	NIOSH recommends a limit of 350mg/M ³ TWA NIOSH recommends 1800mg/M ³ for 15 minutes

III. PHYSICAL DATA

Property Measurement

Boiling Point: 104 ° F @ 760 mmHg

Vapor Pressure: 355 mmHg @ 68°F

Vapor Density: >1 (Air = 1)

Appearance: Flowable liquid

Property Measurement

Specific Gravity: 0.996 @ 77°F (component)

Percent Volatiles: 100%

Evaporation Rate: Slower than Ether

IV. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Permissible Exposure Limits: See Section 1 for Component PELs and TLVs.

Effects of Acute Overexposure:

Eyes: Exposure to liquid or vapor may cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, and redness.

Skin: Exposure may cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying, and/or cracking. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

Breathing: Exposure to vapor or mist is possible. Short-term inhalation toxicity is low. Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms may include: irritation of the respiratory tract (nose, throat and lungs) and central nervous system (CNS) depression effects (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness, death). Inhalation may adversely affect existing respiratory conditions.

Swallowing: Single dose oral toxicity is low. Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms may include: gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea). This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage.

Primary Route(s) of Entry: Skin contact, eye contact, and inhalation.

Effects of Chronic Overexposure: Methylene chloride and perchloroethylene are listed as carcinogens by IARC and NTP. This data is based on experimental animal studies. Other animal studies indicate that one of the components found in these materials have apparently been found to cause the following effects in laboratory animals: liver abnormalities, and kidney and lung damage. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. It has been reported in the literature that exposures exceeding the permissible exposure limits listed in Section 2 are associated with the following effects: liver abnormalities, and kidney, lung, brain, and spleen damage. Exposure to methylene chloride can raise the level of carbon monoxide in the blood causing cardiovascular stress.

V. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes: Immediately remove individual from exposure area and into fresh air. Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. Seek medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with large amounts of soap and water. If irritation persists or open sores develop, get medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Breathing: If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen (if you have been trained in its use). If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. If possible do not leave person unattended.

Swallowing: Do not induce vomiting. This material is an aspiration hazard. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with the head down. Get medical attention. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Note to Physician: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. Data Sheet: 114 Degreaser

VI. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: 100 - 110 °F (TCC) component.

Explosive Limit: <1.0%

Extinguishing Media: Foam, CO₂, and Dry Chemical.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May form toxic materials including, but not limited to the following: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, and various hydrocarbons.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus with a full face piece operated in a positive pressure demand mode with full body protective clothing when fire fighting.

Special Fire and Explosion Hazards: Never use welding or cutting torches on or near drum, even empty drums, because product and its residue can ignite explosively. All metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, pilot light, open flame, and other ignition sources at locations distant from the material point.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Small Spill: Absorb liquid with vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material.

Large Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical, sparks). Only personnel trained in spill clean-up under 29 CFR 1910.120 should be involved with spill clean-up procedures. Prevent material from entering drains, sewers, streams, or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If run-off occurs notify appropriate authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product on absorbent material. Transfer contaminated absorbent and other materials to container for disposal or recovery. Follow Local, State, and Federal regulations for proper disposal.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection: If workplace exposure limits(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see section 1), A NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA Regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering and/or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Ventilation: Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation (general and/or local exhaust) to maintain exposure below TVL(s).

Protective Gloves: Wear chemical resistant gloves. Contact your safety equipment supplier.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised.

Other Protective Equipment: To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

IX. REACTION DATA

Hazardous Polymerization: Can not occur.

Stability: Stable.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong alkalis, and aluminum.

X. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Handling and Storage: Minimize temperature extremes. Do not store in aluminum containers. Contact with aluminum parts in a pressurizable fluid system may cause violent reactions. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not transfer to unmarked containers.

Disposal Considerations: Dispose of in accordance with all Local, State, and Federal Regulations.

Regulatory Information: SARA Title III, Section 313 chemicals: Perchloroethylene is found in this mixture at 20% and methylene chloride at 10%. These materials are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA, Title III, Section 313. SARA Title III, Section 312 Health -- Acute (Yes) Chronic (Yes) Fire (Yes) Reactivity (No).

Proposition 65: None Known.

Other Information: Containers used to transport and store this material may be hazardous when emptied. Residue (Vapor, Liquid, and/or Solid) may be present in the emptied container. All hazard precautionary measures should be followed.

The information accumulated and reflected in this Material Safety Data Sheet is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be, whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.