



The Chemical Company

Safety data sheet

5415 AEROSOL Silicone & Tar Remover

Revision date : 2007/05/23
Version: 1.0

Page: 1/9
(30338407/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

1. Substance/preparation and company identification

<u>Company</u> BASF CORPORATION 100 Campus Drive Florham Park, NJ 07932	<u>24 Hour Emergency Response Information</u> CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP
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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name	CAS Number	Content (weight%)
solvent naphtha, medium aliphatic PEL/TLV not established	64742-88-7	25 - 35
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene ACGIH TWA 25 ppm	95-63-6	15 - 25
butane ACGIH TWA 1000 ppm	106-97-8	10 - 20
propane OSHA PEL 1000 ppm 1800 mg/m ³ ACGIH TWA 1000 ppm	74-98-6	5 - 15
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene ACGIH TWA 25 ppm	108-67-8	1 - 10
xylene OSHA PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m ³ ACGIH STEL 150 ppm; TWA 100 ppm	1330-20-7	1 - 10
cumene OSHA PEL 50 ppm 245 mg/m ³ ACGIH TWA 50 ppm	98-82-8	1 - 10
ethyl acetate OSHA PEL 400 ppm 1400 mg/m ³ ACGIH TWA 400 ppm	141-78-6	0 - 5
ethylbenzene OSHA PEL 100 ppm 435 mg/m ³ ACGIH STEL 125 ppm; TWA 100 ppm	100-41-4	0 - 5

3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HMIS III RATING

Health: 2⁺ Flammability: 4 Physical hazard: 0

HMIS uses a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates high

Safety data sheet

5415 AEROSOL Silicone & Tar Remover

Revision date : 2007/05/23

Page: 2/9

Version: 1.0

(30338407/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

hazard.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE

COMPRESSED GAS

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

FLAMMABLE AEROSOL

HARMFUL IF INHALED

CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE

CAN CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE

CAN CAUSE KIDNEY DAMAGE

MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION

CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTION

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC OR ASTHMATIC SYMPTOMS OR BREATHING DIFFICULTIES IF INHALED.

SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD

MAY CAUSE PULMONARY EDEMA

CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

INGESTION MAY CAUSE GASTRIC DISTURBANCES

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary routes of exposure:

Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Solvents are absorbed through the skin.

Acute toxicity:

Inhalation may cause CNS depression, blurred vision, dizziness and drowsiness.

Overexposure may cause nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation causes headache and nausea.

Gases have a suffocating effect.

Rapid vapourization of the liquid may cause frostbite on exposed tissues.

Eye contact may result in burns and permanent injury.

Vapors have a suffocating effect.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Information on: ethyl acetate

Ethyl acetate vapors are irritating to the eyes, respiratory tract, and mucous membranes. Acute overexposure to ethyl acetate vapors may result in headache, nausea, vomiting or narcosis.

Information on: ethyl benzene

Vapors are readily absorbed through the lungs. Inhalation of ethylbenzene vapors causes drowsiness, narcosis, headaches, cramps, and tightness of the chest. Severe overexposure can cause death due to respiratory center paralysis. If aspiration occurs, chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema may result.

Ingestion may result in kidney or liver damage. Ethyl benzene is absorbed through the skin at a low rate.

Information on: 1,2,4 trimethylbenzene

Safety data sheet

5415 AEROSOL Silicone & Tar Remover

Revision date : 2007/05/23

Page: 3/9

Version: 1.0

(30338407/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

Inhalation of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may result in CNS effects including CNS depression, nausea, anxiety and headache. Aspiration of the liquid into the lungs may result in pulmonary edema and chemical pneumonitis. Asthmatic bronchitis may be aggravated by 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene exposure.

Information on: xylene

Aspiration of xylene may result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema and hemorrhage. Ingestion and skin absorption may lead to CNS depression, symptoms may include nausea, dizziness and blurred vision.

Irritation:

Skin contact may result in irritation, defatting and dermatitis. Vapors cause irritation to the respiratory tract and the eyes. Prolonged inhalation of product vapor can result in irritation of the mucous membranes.

Information on: ethyl benzene

Ethylbenzene is extremely irritating to the eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract. Eye contact may result in conjunctivitis and corneal injury.

Repeated dose toxicity:

Information on: ethyl acetate

Chronic overexposure to ethyl acetate may lead to liver, kidney, lung damage, and possible blood disorders, such as anemia.

Information on: ethyl benzene

Animal studies indicate that chronic overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause liver and kidney injury. Increased liver and kidney weight were found in rats exposed to 400 ppm for 186 days. Animal studies indicate that the vapors may be embryotoxic. Prolonged skin contact will cause edema and blistering. In NTP 2-year inhalation studies, clear evidence of carcinogenicity of ethylbenzene in male rats was noted based on increased incidences of kidney neoplasms. Incidences of testicular adenoma were also increased. In female rats, male mice and female mice there was some evidence of carcinogenicity, based on kidney adenoma, lung neoplasms and liver neoplasms, respectively. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene in Category 2B, sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals.

Information on: 1,2,4 trimethylbenzene

In a subchronic toxicity study, male rats were gavaged with either 0.5 or 2.0 g/kg 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene once daily, for 5 days/week for four weeks. Mortality occurred in 1 rat from the low dose group; all rats died in the high dose group during the study.

Information on: xylene

The chronic effects of overexposure to xylene include possible liver and kidney damage. A mixture of o, m, and p-xylenes was teratogenic and embryo toxic to mice by the oral route; however, these effects were accompanied by maternal toxicity. Rats exposed to 1000 mg/m³ by inhalation exhibited no teratogenic effects; however, minor skeletal abnormalities occurred.

Safety data sheet

5415 AEROSOL Silicone & Tar Remover

Revision date : 2007/05/23

Version: 1.0

Page: 4/9

(30338407/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice:

Remove contaminated clothing.

Contact the local poison control center or call BASF Emergency Response at 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

If inhaled:

Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air.

If breathing difficulties develop, aid in breathing and seek immediate medical attention.

If on skin:

Wash affected areas with water for at least 15 minutes.

If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

If in eyes:

Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.

Hold eyelids open to facilitate rinsing.

Seek medical attention.

If swallowed:

Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water.

Do not induce vomiting due to aspiration hazard.

Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

Immediate medical attention is required.

Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point: < 1 °F (< 17.2- °C) +/- 3 °F Setaflash Closed Cup (measured)

Lower explosion limit: 0.9 VOL%

Upper explosion limit: 9.5 VOL%

Suitable extinguishing media:

Dry extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide

Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons:

Water spray

Hazards during firefighting:

Flammable gases/vapors.

Aerosol container contains flammable gas under pressure.

Vapors and/or decomposition products are irritants and/or toxic.

If product is heated above decomposition temperatures, acrid smoke and fumes will be released.

Protective equipment for firefighting:

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:

Safety data sheet

5415 AEROSOL Silicone & Tar Remover

Revision date : 2007/05/23

Page: 5/9

Version: 1.0

(30338407/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and travel a considerable distance up to the source of ignition. Flash fire may occur.

Remove product from areas of fire or otherwise cool sealed containers with water in order to avoid pressure build-up due to heat.

Do not flood burning material with water due to potential spreading of fire.

Contain contaminated water/firefighting water.

Run-off water from fire may cause pollution.

Notify proper authorities.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:

Extinguish sources of ignition nearby and downwind.

Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Avoid prolonged inhalation.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Use antistatic tools.

Environmental precautions:

Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.

A spill of or in excess of the reportable quantity requires notification to state, local and national emergency authorities.

Acutely toxic for aquatic organisms.

Cleanup:

Dike spillage.

Place into appropriately labeled waste containers.

Spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

General advice:

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Do not puncture, drop or slide containers.

Use static lines when mixing and transferring material.

Handle and open container with care.

Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.

WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.

Do not apply to hot surfaces.

Proper ventilation and respiratory protection is required when sanding, flame cutting, welding or brazing coated surfaces.

Protection against fire and explosion:

Use antistatic tools.

Exhaust fans should be explosion proof.

Provide adequate ventilation to remove solvent vapors from lower levels or work areas and to prevent solvent contact with ignition sources.

Sealed containers should be protected against heat as this results

Safety data sheet

5415 AEROSOL Silicone & Tar Remover

Revision date : 2007/05/23

Page: 6/9

Version: 1.0

(30338407/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

in pressure build-up.
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, or open flame.

STORAGE

General advice:

Keep container tightly closed.
Protect from direct sunlight.
Protect from temperatures above 49C/ 120F.
Consult local fire marshal for storage requirements.

Storage incompatibility:

General: Segregate from incompatible substances.
Segregate from oxidizing agents.
Segregate from strong bases.
Segregate from strong acids.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

COMPONENTS WITH WORKPLACE CONTROL PARAMETERS

See section 2.

ADVICE ON SYSTEM DESIGN

Provide local exhaust ventilation to maintain recommended P.E.L.
General mechanical ventilation should comply with OSHA 1910.94.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection:

Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.
Wear NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapor respirator.
Particulate filters should be added during spray operations.
Do not exceed the maximum use concentration for the respirator facepiece/cartridge combination.
Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Hand protection:

Use appropriate chemically resistant gloves as determined by an evaluation of glove performance characteristics and the hazards and potential hazards identified, including but not limited to butyl, natural and synthetic rubber, nitrile, or neoprene.

Eye protection:

Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles).
Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:

Body protection must be chosen based on activity level and exposure.

General safety and hygiene measures:

Work place should be equipped with a shower and eye wash.
Contact lenses should not be worn.
Remove contaminated clothing.
Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.

Safety data sheet

5415 AEROSOL Silicone & Tar Remover

Revision date : 2007/05/23

Page: 7/9

Version: 1.0

(30338407/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form: aerosol
Odour: solvent
Colour: colorless
Boiling range: 55 - 311 °F
Vapour pressure: not available
Weight per gallon: 5.94 lb/gal CALC
Vapour density: heavier than air
% volatiles: approx. 100.0 VOL%

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid:
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks or open flames.
Avoid electrostatic discharge.

Substances to avoid:
Strong bases
Strong oxidizing agents
Strong acids

Hazardous reactions:
This product is chemically stable.

Decomposition products:
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal of substances:
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.
The use and processing of this product, or addition of other constituents, may cause it to be considered a hazardous waste. It is the waste generators responsibility to determine if a particular waste is hazardous under RCRA.
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.
Incinerate or dispose of in a RCRA licensed facility.
Do not incinerate closed containers.

Safety data sheet

5415 AEROSOL Silicone & Tar Remover

Revision date : 2007/05/23

Page: 8/9

Version: 1.0

(30338407/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

Contaminated packaging:
WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.
Facility must be capable of handling empty aerosol cans.
Do not cut, puncture, crush, or incinerate empty aerosol containers.
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Reference Bill of Lading.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA, US released / listed

SARA 313:

CAS number	Weight%	Chemical name
95-63-6	18.1	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
1330-20-7	5.9	xylene
98-82-8	3.0	cumene
100-41-4	1.9	ethylbenzene

STATE REGULATIONS

State RTK:

CAS Number	Chemical name
64742-88-7	solvent naphtha, medium aliphatic
95-63-6	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
106-97-8	butane
74-98-6	propane
108-67-8	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
1330-20-7	xylene
98-82-8	cumene
103-65-1	propylbenzene
141-78-6	ethyl acetate
100-41-4	ethylbenzene
71-43-2	benzene

California Proposition 65 information:

WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Recommended use: FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

IMPORTANT: WHILE THE DESCRIPTIONS, DESIGNS, DATA AND INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ARE PRESENTED IN GOOD FAITH AND BELIEVED TO BE

Safety data sheet

5415 AEROSOL Silicone & Tar Remover

Revision date : 2007/05/23

Page: 9/9

Version: 1.0

(30338407/CDU_GEN_US/EN)

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