

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PROSOCO, Inc.



I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: PROSOCO, Inc.
3741 Greenway Circle
Lawrence, KS 66046

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
8:00 AM – 5:00 PM CST Monday-Friday: 785/865-4200
NON-BUSINESS HOURS (INFOTRAC): 800/535-5053

PRODUCT TRADE NAME: Sure Klean[®] Asphalt & Tar Remover

II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	(COMMON NAME)	CAS NO.	NFPA CODE	ACGIH TLV/TWA	OHSA PEL/TWA
Dichloromethane	Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	2,1,0,-	50 ppm	25ppm 125 ppm STEL 12.5 ppm action level
Xylene	Xylene	1330-20-7	2,3,0	100 ppm	100 ppm
Ethyl Benzene	Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	2,3,0-	100 ppm	100 ppm

III TYPICAL PHYSICAL DATA

	BOILING POINT (°F)	VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)	VAPOR DENSITY	EVAPORATION RATE (1=Butyl Acetate)
Dichloromethane	104°F	3552 (68°F)	2.93	14.5
Xylene	284°F	0.4 (100°F)	3.70	0.8
Ethyl Benzene	277.3°F	7.1 (68°F)	3.7	Not available

	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	SOLIBILITY IN WATER	APPEARANCE AND ODOR
Sure Klean [®] Asphalt & Tar Remover	.963	Insoluble	Clear liquid, , irritating aromatic odor

IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Sure Klean[®] Asphalt & Tar Remover is a clear liquid with an irritating, aromatic odor. It is a flammable liquid. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition. Toxic fumes are released in fire situations. Harmful if inhaled. Product causes eye and skin irritation.. Contain product to prevent contamination of soil, surface water or ground water.

FLASH POINT (METHOD): 79°F (ASTM D 3278)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: Flammable limits have not been determined for this product.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Do not use a direct water stream. Avoid accumulation of water as product will float. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not enter confined fire space without proper protective equipment including a NIOSH/MSHA approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers, surrounding equipment and structures with water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas or areas inadequately ventilated. Vapors may also travel along the ground to be ignited at location distant from handling site; flashback of flame to handling site may occur.

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

FLAMMABLE!!! Keep container tightly closed. Isolate from oxidizers, heat, and open flame. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions.

V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Skin, eyes, inhalation, ingestion.

CARCINOGEN INFORMATION: Methylene Chloride: Methylene chloride is specifically regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen. NTP study found methylene chloride to produce tumors in some laboratory mice. Methylene chloride has been shown to increase the incidence of malignant tumors in mice and benign tumors in rats. Studies have shown that tumors observed in mice are unique to that species. Other animal studies, as well as several human epidemiology studies, failed to show a tumorigenic response. Methylene Chloride is listed as a potential carcinogen by both IARC and NTP. This product also contains ethyl benzene, which was shown in a study conducted by NTP to increase the likelihood of certain types of cancer in laboratory animals. The study showed that when rats were subjected to lifetime inhalation exposures of 750 ppm, that they were more likely to develop kidney tumors. Also, mice subjected to the same test conditions were more likely to develop lung and liver tumors. These effects were not noticed when the test animals were subjected to inhalation concentrations of 75 ppm or 250 ppm, nor did this study ever address the relevance of these test results to humans.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: Conditions aggravated may include disorders of the skin, respiratory, and nervous system, including chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease, or anemias.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Has been found to cause the following effects in laboratory animals: anemia, liver abnormalities, kidney damage, eye damage, lung damage, spleen damage, brain damage, and nervous system damage.

Has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: cardiac abnormality, headache, mental confusion, depression, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, cough, loss of sense of balance and visual disturbances. There may also be diarrhea, suppression of urine, swelling of the face, jaundice, and blood in the urine. Severe overexposure may cause unconsciousness and death.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated exposure to high concentrations may cause neural dysfunction. Elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels. In a two-year inhalation study in rats, methylene chloride has been shown to produce a statistically significant increase in salivary gland tumors at a concentration of 3,500 ppm. Chronic exposure to ethyl benzene concentrations over 100 ppm causes fatigue, headache, and mild eye and respiratory tract irritation. The toxic hazards are increased by the presence of alcohol, carbon monoxide, performing heavy labor, or by smoking.

EYE CONTACT: Direct liquid contact may cause moderate eye irritation, which is slow to heal. May cause slight corneal injury. High vapor concentrations can cause pain and irritation.

SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation and possibly burns. Repeated contact may cause drying or flaking of skin. May cause more severe response if confined to skin as in under PPE.

INHALATION: Exposure to high concentrations or prolonged exposure to lower concentrations may be irritating to mucous membranes, cause dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness and even asphyxiation. Exposure may also lead to kidney and lung damage and possible death. Excessive exposure may cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, which impairs the blood's ability to transport oxygen. The primary toxic effect of inhalation is narcosis.

INGESTION: Liquid ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration of liquid into the lungs must be avoided as liquid contact with the lungs can result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema/ hemorrhage. Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Methylene chloride is metabolized in the body to carbon monoxide, which reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE CONTACT: If in eyes, flush with large amounts of water for 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of the entire eye surface. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash with soap and water to remove all residue. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until laundered. If persistent irritation occurs, get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Keep person warm, quiet, and get immediate medical attention. **DO NOT** give stimulants, epinephrine or ephedrine; which may affect the heart with fatal results.

INGESTION: Call a physician, emergency room or poison control center, immediately. **ASPIRATION HAZARD.** The decision to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability." Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary.

VI REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable under recommended storage conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid direct sunlight or ultra-violet sources.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Oxidizing or reducing materials, alkalis, water, moist air, aluminum, titanium, pure oxygen, alkali metals, chromic anhydride, lead perchlorate and perchloric acids. Water contamination may cause corrosion of metals due to formation of hydrochloric acid.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, chlorine and other unidentified organic compounds.

VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

SPILL, LEAK, WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES: STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Eliminate potential sources of ignition. Wear appropriate respirator and other protective clothing. Shut off source of leak only if safe to do so. Dike and contain to prevent migration to soil, sewers and water. Remove with explosion-proof equipment. Soak up residue with a noncombustible absorbent such as clay or vermiculite; place in drums for proper disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: This product is classified as a hazardous waste under USEPA regulations due to ignitability and the presence of specifically listed substances. Dispose of in a facility approved under RCRA regulations for hazardous waste. Containers must be leak-proof and properly labeled. Drain empty container completely before disposing in a sanitary landfill (check local restrictions).

VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Methylene Chloride is specifically regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen. Regulations pertaining to the use of methylene chloride are found in 20 CFR 1910.1052. Depending on number of employees, use, and exposure levels, the regulation includes various requirements for engineering and administrative exposure controls, medical monitoring and record keeping. Complete, detailed information on the regulation can be found on the internet at: www.osha.gov.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of the methylene chloride is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator (continuous flow supplied-air respirator, hood or helmet) is required and may be used up to a concentration of 625 ppm. For xylene or ethyl benzene exposures that exceed the TLV, wear a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridges for concentrations up to 10 times the TLV. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure. Prevent overexposure in accordance with 29CFR 1910.134.

VENTILATION: Provide sufficient general and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s). Use explosion-proof ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations below the TLV. Vapors are heavier than air, exhaust at floor level.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear protective clothing as required to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Wear methylene chloride resistant gloves, such as PVA or PE/EVAL.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical splash goggles or a face shield in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised. Do not wear contact lenses because they may contribute to the severity of an eye injury.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Solvent-resistant boots and headgear as needed. An eyewash should be accessible from the work area. Provide clean water for body rinsing.

IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

WORK PRACTICES: Proper work practices and planning should be utilized to avoid contact with workers, passersby, and non-masonry surfaces. Do not atomize during application. Beware of wind drift. Over-application may contribute to fume problems. Always follow published application rates. See the Product Data sheet and label for specific precautions to be taken during use. **This product is flammable!** Always bond and ground containers during transfer. Eliminate all sources of ignition, even remote sources, as vapors may travel some distance. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited during the use of this product. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of a shift.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Store away from oxidizing materials in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and open flames. Keep containers tightly closed when not dispensing product.

Wash up with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied, since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid). All hazard precautions given in the Data sheet must be observed. Vent containers frequently and more often in warm temperatures to relieve pressure. Do not use pressure to empty the containers. Ground equipment to prevent accumulation of static charge. Containers must be bonded and grounded when pouring or transferring this material. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not cut, grind, weld, or drill on or near this container.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Environmental Hazards - This product is contains chemicals specifically regulated under the Clean Water Act. Keep out of surface water and watercourses or sewers entering or leading to surface waters.

X REGULATORY INFORMATION

SHIPPING: This product is classified as hazardous for shipment by all modes of transport. The Proper Shipping Description is **UN1263, Paint Related Material, 3, III.** Case quantities of 1-gallon, 1-quart and 1-pint containers are classified as ORM-D Consumer Commodity for domestic ground shipment only. Shipment by air may be restricted or require special packaging.

SARA 313 REPORTABLE:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS	UPPERBOUND CONCENTRATION % BY WEIGHT
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	75-09-2	30
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	20
Xylene	1330-20-7	70

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

XI OTHER

MSDS Status: **Date of Revision:** April 6, 2010
For Product Manufactured After: N/A No formula change
Changes: Regulatory Review. No changes.
Item #: 20062
Approved By: Regulatory Department

DISCLAIMER:

The information contained on the Material Safety Data Sheet has been compiled from data considered accurate. This data is believed to be reliable, but it must be pointed out that values for certain properties are known to vary from source to source. **PROSOCO, Inc. expressly disclaims any warranty express or implied as well as any liability for any injury or loss arising from the use of this information or the materials described.** This data is not to be construed as absolutely complete since additional data may be desirable when particular conditions or circumstances exist. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the best precautions necessary for the safe handling and use of this product for his unique application. This data relates only to the specific material designated and is not to be used in combination with any other material. Many federal and state regulations pertain directly or indirectly to the product's end use and disposal of containers and unused material. It is the purchaser's responsibility to familiarize himself with all applicable regulations.

DATE OF PREPARATION: April 6, 2010