

# MSDS

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

C & W UNLIMITED  
217A WASHINGTON AVE.  
CARLSTADT, NJ 07072

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE #  
201- 933-4343

HAZARD RATING  
4 = EXTREME  
3 = HIGH  
2 = MODERATE  
1 = SLIGHT  
0 = INSIGNIFICANT

HMIS RATING  
HEALTH 2  
FLAMMABILITY 2  
REACTIVITY 0  
PERSONAL  
PROTECTION X

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### SECTION I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

NAME PRODUCT : UV WASH 103  
GENERAL OR GENERIC ID : SOLVENT BLEND  
DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION : COMBUSTIBLE (173.115)

### SECTION II COMPONENT INFORMATION

IF PRESENT, IARC, NTP AND OSHA CARCINOGENS AND CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313 ARE IDENTIFIED IN THIS SECTION. SEE DEFINITION PAGE FOR CLARIFICATION

	% (BY VOL)	PEL	TLV	NOTE
INGREDIENTS : GLYCOL ETHER CAS# 111-76-2	25 - 35	100 PPM	100 ACGIH	
AROMATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES CAS# 64742-95-6	65 - 75	100 PPM		(1)

NOTES: (1) TLV not established for this material.

This item contains approximately 7% Xylene (CAS# 1330-20-7) which has a PEL and TLV of 100 ppm and an STEL of 150 ppm; approximately 3% Cumene (CAS# 98-82-8), which has a PEL and TLV of 50 ppm- skin; approximately 40% Trimethylbenzene (CAS# 25551-13-7), which has a PEL and TLV of 25 ppm. (Trimethylbenzene may contain 50% Pseudocumene 1,2,4 - or 1,2,5 Trimethylbenzene CAS# 95-63-6 and 22.5% Mesitylene 1,3,5- Trimethylbenzene CAS# 108-67-8). The PEL listed for this item is for coal tar naphtha, based on the ACGIH documentation for coal tar naphtha (since deleted). Xylene, Cumene and 1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III.

### SECTION III PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT : 308°F 153.33°C @ 760 mm Hg  
VAPOR PRESSURE : 0.4 mm Hg @ 68°F 20°C  
SPECIFIC VAPOR DENSITY AIR = 1 : > 1.0  
SPECIFIC GRAVITY : 0.88 @ 77°F 25°C  
PERCENT VOLATILES : 100.0%  
EVAPORATION RATE : Slower Than Ether

### SECTION IV FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT : 110.0°F (37.8 - 43.3°C)  
EXPLOSIVE LIMIT : (Lowest value of component) Lower - 1.0%  
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA : Regular foam or carbon dioxide or dry chemical

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:**

May form toxic materials: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc.

**FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES :**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires.

**SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS :**

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

All five gallon pails and larger 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 lights, other flames and ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

## SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVEL : See Section II

**EFFECT OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE :**

- EYES** : Exposure to liquid or vapor may cause mild eye irritation.  
Symptoms may include burning, tearing & redness
- SKIN** : Exposure may cause skin irritation, prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin.  
Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking and skin burns.
- INHALATION** : Excessive inhalation can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness and even death.
- INGESTION** : Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.  
Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID TREATMENT:**

- EYES** : If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air, flush eyes with water while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- SKIN** : Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed areas of skin with soap and water.  
Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- INHALATION** : If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.  
If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration, Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.
- INGESTION** : Do not induce vomiting, keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.  
If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.  
Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY : Inhalation, skin contact

## SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION : Cannot occur  
INCOMPATIBILITY / AVOID CONTACT WITH : Strong oxidizing agents  
STABILITY : Stable

## SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE

### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

SMALL SPILL: Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

LARGE SPILL: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks).

Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

Stop spill at source, prevent from entering drains, sewer, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading.

If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled products to clean containers for recovery.

Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other material to containers for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

## SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE) : If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see section II) 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 safety equipment supplier). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

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

PROTECTIVE GLOVES : Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier)

EYE PROTECTION : Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised, however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses (consult your safety equipment supplier)

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots

## SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS OR OTHER COMMENTS

PRECAUTIONS : Containers may be hazardous when empty. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in this data sheet must be observed.

WARNING : Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids.

## SECTION XI REGULATORY INFORMATION

**Status on Substance List  
FEDERAL EPA**

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) requires notification of the National Response Center of release of quantities of hazardous substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) in 40 CFR 302.4

Components present in this product at a level, which could require reporting under the statute, are:

Glycol Ether 111-76-2 25-35%

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III requires emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQs) in 40 CFR 355 used for SARA 302, 304, 311 and 312.

Components present in this product at a level, which could require reporting under the statute, are:

Glycol Ether 111-76-2 25-35%

Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR 372 (for SARA 313).

This information must be included in all Material Safety Data Sheets that are copied and distributed for this material.

Components present in this product at a level, which could require reporting under this statute, are: NONE

Glycol Ether 111-76-2 25-35%

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The information in this document is believed to be correct as of the date issued, however, no warranty of merchantability, fitness for any particular purpose, or any other warranty is expressed or is to be implied regarding the accuracy or completeness of this information, the results to be obtained from the use of this information or the product, the safety of this product, or the hazards related to its use. This information and product are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make his own determination as to the suitability of the product for his particular purpose and on the condition that he assumes the risk of his use thereof.

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