

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### E-Z WATER WASH BRUSH CLEANER

EMERGENCY CONTACT: FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY - SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT,  
CALL CHEMTREC AT 1-(800)-424-9300, DAY OR NIGHT.

<u>INDEX</u>	<u>HMS</u>		<u>NFPA</u>	
4 - Severe	Health	*2	Health	2
3 - Serious	Flammability	3	Flammability	3
2 - Moderate	Physical Hazard	1	Reactivity	0
1 - Slight				
0 - Insignificant				

\* denotes chronic hazard

### Section 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>INGREDIENT(S)</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>% (by weight)</u>
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8	35.0 - 39.0
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	31.0 - 35.0
TOLUENE	108-88-3	11.0 - 11.0
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	9.0 - 13.0
NONYLPHENOL + 9 EO POLYETHOXYLATE	9016-45-9	3.2 - 7.0
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	2.9 - 2.9

### Section 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

##### EYE:

Can cause severe eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Can injure eye tissue.

##### SKIN:

May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

##### SWALLOWING:

Swallowing this material may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury. Exposure causes severe irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

##### INHALATION:

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8).

##### SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and / or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), cough, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, leg cramps, muscle weakness, low blood pressure, pain in the abdomen and lower back, mild, temporary changes in the liver, effects on heart rate, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), blurred vision, shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, difficult breathing, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue), kidney damage, lung damage, visual impairment (including blindness), coma and death.

#### TARGET ORGAN EFFECTS:

Breathing isopropanol vapors has caused damage to the lining of the middle ear in experimental animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage. Studies with rabbits indicate that sustained, occluded skin contact with undiluted surfactant may result in the development of inflammatory changes in the lung. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), kidney damage, effects on hearing, central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: kidney damage, visual impairment.

#### DEVELOPMENTAL INFORMATION:

Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans. Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

#### CANCER INFORMATION:

Based on the available information, this material cannot be classified with regard to carcinogenicity. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

#### OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

No Data

#### PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

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#### Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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##### EYES:

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

##### SKIN:

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

##### SWALLOWING:

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

##### INHALATION:

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

##### NOTE TO PHYSICIANS:

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. This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol

administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3-Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Pulmonary edema may be delayed. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, heart, blood-forming system, auditory system. Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material. Administration of high doses of isopropanol in combination with known hepatotoxic chemicals resulted in liver toxicity in experimental animals.

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## Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### FLASH POINT:

10.0 - 19.0 F (-12.2 - -7.2 C) TCC

### EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:

(for component) Lower 1.2% Upper 36.0%

### AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:

No Data

### HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION:

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

### FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Regular foam, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

### FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

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## Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### SMALL SPILL:

Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights) and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

### LARGE SPILL:

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks).

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## Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### HANDLING:

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. All five-gallon pails and larger metal containers, including tank cars and tank trucks, should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Precautions during use: avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with this material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective gloves. As with all products of this nature, good personal hygiene is essential. Hands and other exposed areas should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact, especially before eating and/or smoking. Regular laundering of

contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact with this material. 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. **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. Ethylene oxide may accumulate in the headspace of shipping and storage containers and in enclosed areas where the product is being handled or used. Ethylene oxide is listed as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

**STORAGE:**

Do not store near extreme heat, open flame or sources of ignition.

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**Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

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**EYE PROTECTION:**

Chemical splash goggles and face shield (8" min.) in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your industrial hygienist.)

**SKIN PROTECTION:**

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTIONS:**

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), 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 or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:**

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

**EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:**

COMPONENT

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (64742-89-8)

OSHA VPEL 300.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 300.000 ppm - TWA

ETHYL ACETATE (141-78-6)

OSHA PEL 400.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - TWA

ACGIH TLV 400.000 ppm - TWA

TOLUENE (108-88-3)

OSHA PEL 200.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA PEL 300.000 ppm - Ceiling

OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 50.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)

ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)

ACGIH TLV 0.000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> - Ceiling (Skin)

ISOPROPANOL (67-63-0)

OSHA PEL 400.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 500.000 ppm - STEL  
ACGIH TLV 200.000 ppm - TWA  
ACGIH TLV 400.000 ppm - STEL

NONYLPHENOL+ 9 EO POLYETHOXYLATE (9016-45-9)  
No exposure limits established

METHYL ALCOHOL (67-56-1)  
OSHA PEL - 200.000 ppm - TWA  
OSHA VPEL 200.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)  
OSHA VPEL 250.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)  
ACGIH TLV 200.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)  
ACGIH TLV 250.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)

This product may contain small amounts of ethylene oxide which could potentially accumulate in the headspace of shipping and storage containers and in enclosed areas where the product is being handled or used. Provide adequate ventilation to control exposures to within the OSHA permissible exposure limits of 1 ppm (TWA) and 5 ppm (STEL).

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## Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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BOILING POINT: (for component) 147.0 F (63.8 C)

VAPOR PRESSURE: (for component) 97.680 mmHg

SPECIFIC VAPOR DENSITY: > 1.000 @ AIR=1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .797 - .829 @ 68.00 F

LIQUID DENSITY: 6.770 lbs/gal @ 68.00 F  
.813 kg/l @ 20.00 C

PERCENT VOLATILES: No data

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ethyl ether

APPEARANCE: Free of suspended matter

STATE: Liquid

PHYSICAL FORM: Homogeneous solution

COLOR: Water white

ODOR: Hydrocarbon

pH: No data

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## Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

CHEMICAL STABILITY:

Stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Avoid contact with: acetaldehyde, acids, calcium hypochlorite, chlorine, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, reducing agents, sodium, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents, zinc. Do not use with aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 deg. F.

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Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No Data

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Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No Data

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Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

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WASTE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION:

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds or estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

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Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT DESCRIPTION & [CONTAINER MODE]:

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, 3, UN1263, II [Gallon]

DOT DESCRIPTION & [CONTAINER MODE]:

CONSUMER COMMODITY, ORM-D [Quart]

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

PRODUCT QUANTITY (LBS)

9286

14993

COMPONENT

TOLUENE

ETHYL ACETATE

OTHER TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

The Transport Information may vary with the container and mode of shipment.

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Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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US FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status

TSCA (UNITED STATES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4 (a)

COMPONENT

RQ (lbs)

ETHYL ACETATE

5000

TOLUENE

1000

METHYL ALCOHOL

5000

SARA 302 COMPONENTS - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

Not applicable

Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate (X)

Delayed (X)

Fire (X)

Reactive ( )

Sudden Release of Pressure ( )

SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65

<u>Section 313 Component(s)</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>%</u>
TOLUENE	108-88-3	10.76
METHANOL	67-56-1	2.93

OSHA Process Safety Management - 29 CFR 1910

None listed

EPA Accidental Release Prevention - 40 CFR 68

None listed

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

INVENTORY STATUS

Not Determined

STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.

BENZENE  
ACETALDEHYDE  
ETHYLENE OXIDE  
1,4-DIOXANE  
FORMALDEHYDE (GAS)

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.

TOLUENE  
BENZENE  
ETHYLENE OXIDE

NEW JERSEY RTK LABEL INFORMATION:

NAPHTHA, SOLVENT	64742-89-8
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6
TOLUENE	108-88-3
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1

PENNSYLVANIA RTK LABEL INFORMATION:

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8
ACETIC ACID ETHYL ESTER	141-78-6
BENZENE, METHYL-	108-88-3
2-PROPANOL	67-63-0
METHANOL	67-56-1

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