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Moisture Eater II

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: MOISTURE EATER II CAT#S C400-2364, C400-2538, C400-2551

General Use: HOT LINE TOOL CLEANING

Manufacturer: A. B. Chance Co. 210 N. Allen Street, Centralia MO. 65240 Phone 573-682-8465

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H #
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PPE†
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☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% wt or % vol
DIACETONE ALCOHOL UN 1148	123-42-2	55
D-LIMONENE	005989-27-45	45
...		

Trace Impurities:

Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDLH
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
DIACETONE ALCOHOL	50ppm	none estab.	50 ppm	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.
D-LIMONENE	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	None estb.	None estb.
etc...							

Section 3 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: LIQUID

Appearance and Odor: ORANGE LIKE ODOR

Odor Threshold: UNKNOWN

Vapor Pressure: 7.1 ATM AT 68 F

Vapor Density (Air=1): GREATER THAN 1.0

Formula Weight: N/A

Density: 0.89 GRAMS/CC

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 4 °C): 0.89

Water Solubility: SLIGHT

Boiling Point: 278 F

Freezing/Melting Point: -40F

% Volatile: 100

Evaporation Rate: (BUTYL ACETATE = 1.0) 1.6

Section 4 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 111 F

Flash Point Method: CLOSED CUP

LEL: 1.8 %

UEL: 6.9%

Flammability Classification: 2

Extinguishing Media: FOAM OR CO2

Hazardous Combustion Products: CARBON MONOXIDE

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

MOISTURE EATER II

Section 5 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: MOISTURE EATER II is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization _cannot occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: AVOID AMINES, OXIDIZERS, INORGANIC ACIDS, CAUSTICS, PYRIDINES, ISOCYANATES

Conditions to Avoid: STORE IN COOL DRY PLACE .

Section 6 - Health Hazard Information

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes:

Target Organs: NO

Acute Effects: YES

Inhalation: YES

Eye: YES

Skin: YES

Ingestion: YES

Carcinogenicity: NTP, and OSHA do not list MOISTURE EATER II as a carcinogen.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: PROLONGED EXPOSURE AT HIGH LEVELS CAN AGGRAVATE PEOPLE WITH LOW RED BLOOD COUNT :

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation: MOVE TO FRESH AIR CONSULT DOCTOR

Eye Contact: FLUSH WITH WATER FOR 15 MIN. CONSULT DOCTOR

Skin Contact: WASH AFFECTED AREA WITH SOAP AND RINSE. IF RASH APPEARS CONSULT DOCTOR.

Ingestion: DRINK 2-3 GLASSES OF WATER CONSULT DOCTOR QUICKLY.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Section 7 - Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

Spill /Leak Procedures:

ABSORB ALL LIQUIDS WITH INERT ABSORBENTS REMOVE ANY SOURCE OF SPARKS OR OPEN FLAMES.

Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

EPA Regulations:

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification - FLAMMABLE

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs:

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

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Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9 - Special Precautions and Comments

Handling Precautions: WHILE USING THIS PRODUCT EXERCISE GOOD PERSONAL HYGIENE.

Storage Requirements: DO NOT STORE THIS PRODUCT IN DIRECT SUN LIGHT.

DOT CLASS: 3

Revised By: Jerry Jennings, Manager Industrial Hygiene & Safety

Revision Notes: REV 3 7-15-04

