

MSDS Information

Section 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT SECTION

Product Name: Air Conditioning Equipment Flush
Product: #2130
Date Prepared: 01-2012

Manufacturer: FJC

P. O. Box 499
101 Commercial Drive
Mooresville, NC 28115
PH: 704-664-3587
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For Chemical Emergency

Call INFOTRAC –24 Hour Number
1-800-535-5053
Outside of United States
Call 24 Hour Number
1-352-323-3500

Section 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient (s)	CAS Number	(by weight)
Blend of Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	64742-47-8	99%
Proprietary Formula		1%

Section 3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eyes:

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

Skin: Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin.

Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage.

Swallowing:

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effect. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing and vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

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: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) irritation (nose, throat, airway), lung irritation, central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), convulsions, coma.

Target Organ Effects:

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects, kidney damage.

Developmental Information:

Based on the available information, risk to the fetus from maternal exposure to this material cannot be assessed.

Cancer Information:

This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for the Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This product (or a component) is a petroleum-derived material. Similar materials and certain compounds occurring naturally in petroleum oils have been shown to cause skin cancer in laboratory animals following repeated exposure without washing or removal.

Section 4:

FIRST AID MEASURES

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, 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 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. Pre-existing disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), kidney. Exposure to this material may aggravate any pre-existing condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias.

Section 5.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point

65.5 -73.8 c(150.0 -165.0 F) TCC

Exposure Limit

(for product) Lower .6 Upper 7.0%

Autoignition Temperature

215.5 c(420.0 F)

Hazardous Products of Combustion

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

Fire and Explosion Hazards

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

Extinguishing Media

Regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece 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.

NFPA Rating

Health – 0, Flammability –2, Reactivity –0

NFPA 30 Classification

Combustible Liquid Class IIIA

Section 6

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil, and other materials to containers for disposal. Per good environmental management practices, prevent run-off to sewers, streams, and other bodies of water. Cover sewer grates and dike the spill. Absorb spilled material onto absorbents. Shovel materials into container. Close container tightly and dispose of properly.

Section 7

HANDLING AND STORAGE

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. 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.

Section 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection

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

Respiratory Protection

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 (64742-47-8)

ACGIH TLV 200.000 mg/m³ – TWA (skin)

Section 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point

(for product) 187.7 – 287.7 c (370.0 – 550.0 F) @ 760 mmHg

Vapor Pressure
(for product) .010 mmHg @ 68.00 F

Specific Vapor Density
> 5.000 @AIR=1

Specific Gravity
.804-.815 @ 60.00F

Liquid Density
6.700 lbs/gal @ 60.00 F
.804 kg/l @ 16.00 C

Percent Volatiles
100.0%

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
100.00 %

Evaporation Rate
<.10 (N-BUTYL ACETATE)

Appearance
COLORLESS TRANSPARENT LIQUID

State
LIQUID

Physical Form
HOMOGENEOUS SOLUTION

Color
CLEAR & COLORLESS

Odor
MILD PARAFFIN

Ph
Not applicable

Freezing Point
-42.7 c (-45.0 F)

Solubility in Water
LESS THAN 0.01

Bulk Density
.900 lbs/ft³

Section 10 **STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Hazardous Polymerization
Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization

Hazardous Decomposition
May form aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Chemical Stability
Stable

Incompatibility
Avoid contact with chlorine, hypochlorites, strong oxidizing agents

Section 11 **TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

LD 50 and LC Data

PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (CAS# 64742-47-8)
Oral LD50 (rat): >8000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >4000 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 (rat, 4 hour): >2500 ppm

Section 12 **ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No Data

Section 13 **DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION**

Waste Management Information
Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 14

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TDG Information

TDG Description:

NOT REGULATED BY T.D.G.

Container/Mode:

Quart Bottles

NOS Component:

None

Other Transportation Information

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

Section 15

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Canada

WHMIS Classification

Class A – Compressed Gas

Does not meet criteria

Class B – Flammable & Combustible material

B3 – Flammable and combustible material – combustible liquid

Class C – Oxidizing Material

Does not meet criteria

Class D – Poisonous & Infectious – Division 1

Does not meet criteria

Class D – Poisonous & Infectious – Division 2

Does not meet criteria

Class E – Corrosive Material

Does not meet criteria

Class F – Dangerously Reactive Material

Does not meet criteria

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

DSL (Domestic Substance List) Status

DSL (Canada) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

International Regulations

Inventory Status

AICS (AUSTRALIA) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed

ECL (SOUTH KOREA) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed

EINECS (EUROPE) The intentional ingredients of this product

ENCS (JAPAN) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed

IECSC (CHINA) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed

PICCS (PHILIPPINES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed

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

Section 16

OTHER INFORMATION

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. **However, neither FJC nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.** Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist.