

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Prepared: 12/21/2010

PPS-101 Spray Gun Cleaner

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTITY: PPS-101	Spray Gun Cleaner	HEALTH RATINGS:
COMPANY IDENTITY: Collision Pro/ ADN		HEALTH (NFPA) = 2
COMPANY ADDRESS: 3085 Fountainside Drive, Suite 210		FLAMMABILITY = 3
	Germantown, TN 38138	REACTIVITY = 0
COMPANY PHONE: 1-901-682-9090		
CHEMTREC PHONE: 1-800-424-9300		

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient(s)	CAS Number	% (by weight)
ACETONE	67-64-1	>=30-<40%
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1	>=30-<40%
TOLENE	108-88-3	>=20-<30%
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8	>=10-<15%
2,2-DIMETHOXYPROPANE	77-76-9	>=5-<10%

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eyes

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

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.

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, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), 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, pain in the abdomen and lower back, blurred vision, shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), high blood sugar, visual impairment (including blindness), coma, and death.

Target Organ Effects

This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals. 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. 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: mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat and airways), 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.

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 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. Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole) is an effective antagonist of alcohol dehydrogenase, and as such, may be used as an antidote in the treatment of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and methanol poisoning. 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. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, heart, blood-forming system, male reproductive 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.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point

14 °F / -10 °C TCC

Explosive Limit

No data

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 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 - 2, Flammability - 3, Reactivity - 0

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 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 "auto ignition" 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.

Storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHS 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 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

ACETONE (67-64-1)

OSHA PEL 1000.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 750.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 1000.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 500.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 750.000 ppm - STEL

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)

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)

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (64742-89-8)

OSHA VPEL 300.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 300.000 ppm - TWA

2,2-DIMETHOXYPROPANE (77-76-9)

No exposure limits established

UNKNOWN MATERIAL

No exposure limits established

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Boiling Point**

(for component) 133.0 F (56.1 C)

Vapor Pressure

(for product) 116.000 mmHg @ 68.00 F
(CA-SCAQMD) 50.080 mmHg @ 68.00 F

Specific Vapor Density

> 1.000 @ AIR=1

Specific Gravity

.787 - .819 @ 68.00 F

Liquid Density

6.690 lbs/gal @ 68.00 F
.803 kg/l @ 20.00 C

Percent Volatiles

No Data

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

479.780 g/l (CA-SCAQMD)

4.000 lbs/gal

Evaporation Rate

SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER

Appearance

CLEAR AND PARTICLE FREE

State

LIQUID

Physical Form

HOMOGENEOUS SOLUTION

Color

WATER WHITE

Odor

Hydrocarbon

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**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: acids, amines, calcium hypochlorite, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, copper, copper alloys, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid, peroxides, sodium, strong alkalies, strong oxidizing agents, sulfuric acid, zinc.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION**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.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Description:

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS N.O.S., 3, UN1993, II

Container/Mode:

55 GAL DRUM/TRUCK PACKAGE

NOS Component:

ACETONE
LACOLENE

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

Product Quantity (lbs) Component

Product Quantity (lbs)	Component
4849	TOLUENE
14563	ACETONE
17979	METHANOL

Other Transportation Information

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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)
ACETONE	5000
TOLUENE	1000
METHYL ALCOHOL	5000

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

None

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

Section 313 Component(s)	CAS Number	%
METHANOL	67-56-1	27.80
TOLUENE	100-41-4	20.62

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

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

New Jersey RTK Label Information

ACETONE	67-64-1
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1
TOLUENE	108-88-3
NAPHTHA SOLVENT	64742-89-8

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

2-PROPANONE	67-64-1
METHANOL	67-56-1
BENZENE, METHYL-	108-88-3
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.