

DI-WGR Wax and Grease Remover 69996

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTITY: DI-WGR Wax and Grease Remover
MANUFACTURED FOR: ABI/Autobody Brands International
A Division of IAMG/International Autobody Marketing Group
COMPANY ADDRESS: 1505 N. Hayden Road, Ste. 111
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85257
COMPANY PHONE: 1-87-REFINISH
CHEMTREC PHONE: 1-800-424-9300 (24 hrs.)
PREPARER NAME: MSDS Coordinator

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid, white

WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN, CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

Potential Health Effects

Exposure routes

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes. Additional symptoms of eye exposure may include: blurred vision

Skin contact

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. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: Blistering Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Ingestion

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts 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 are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8).

Aggravated Medical Condition

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, male reproductive system, auditory system. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: redness of the skin, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), discomfort in the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, lightheaded feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, low blood pressure, mild, temporary changes in the liver, effects on heart rate, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue), kidney damage, coma

Target Organs

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., Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals:., testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, effects on hearing, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans:., central nervous system effects

Carcinogenicity

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

Reproductive hazard

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Components	CAS-No.	Concentration
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC ISOPROPANOL	64742-89-8	>=80-<90%
XYLENE	67-63-0	>=5-<10%
ETHYL BENZENE	1330-20-7	>=5-<10%
	100-41-4	>=1.5-<5%

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. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

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.

Notes to physician

Hazards: 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 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Administration of high doses of isopropanol in combination with known hepatotoxic chemicals resulted in enhanced liver toxicity in experimental animals.

Treatment: No information available.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Water mist, Carbon dioxide (CO2), Dry chemical

Hazardous combustion products

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

Precautions for fire-fighting

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. 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).

Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

Environmental precautions

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.

Methods for cleaning up

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

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. 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. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for nonconductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77. 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.

Storage

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

ISOPROPANOL		67-63-0
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	400 ppm
	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	980 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	500 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	1,225 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	400 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	980 mg/m3
ACGIH	time weighted average	200 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	400 ppm
XYLENE		1330-20-7
ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL) :	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	150 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	655 mg/m3

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ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	
ACGIH	time weighted average	100 ppm
ACGIH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	100 ppm
NIOSH	Recommended exposure limit (REL):	435 mg/m3
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	125 ppm
NIOSH	Short term exposure limit	545 mg/m3
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	100 ppm
OSHA Z1	Permissible exposure limit	435 mg/m3

General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

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

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 and body 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-approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	liquid
Form	No data
Color	white
Odor	No data
Boiling point/boiling range	82.50 °C @ 1,013.23 hPa Calculated Phase Transition Liquid/Gas
pH	No data
Flash point	10.00 °C Tag closed cup
Evaporation rate	1 (Ethyl Ether)
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit	1 %(V) / 12 %(V)
Vapor pressure	8.250 mmHg @ 68.00 °F
Vapor density	(>) 1 (AIR=1)
Density	0.753 g/cm3 @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C 6.27 lb/gal @ 68.00 °F / 20.00 °C
Solubility	No data
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data
log Pow	no data available
Autoignition temperature	No data

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability
Stable.

Conditions to avoid
None known.

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Incompatible products

Avoid contact with: acetaldehyde, acids, Chlorine, Ethylene oxide, isocyanates, strong oxidizing agents, Do not use with aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 degrees F.

Hazardous decomposition products

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition

No data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT

ALIPHATIC:

LD 50 Rat: > 8,000 mg/kg

ISOPROPANOL:

LD 50 Rat: 4,700 - 5,800 mg/kg

XYLENE:

LD 50 Rat: 4,300 mg/kg

ETHYL BENZENE:

LD 50 Rat: 3,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT

ALIPHATIC:

LC 50 Rat: 3400 ppm, 4 h

ISOPROPANOL:

LC 50 Rat: 16000 ppm, 4 h

XYLENE:

no data available

ETHYL BENZENE:

LC Lo Rat: 4000 ppm, 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT

ALIPHATIC:

LD 50 Rat: > 4,000 mg/kg

ISOPROPANOL:

LD 50 Rabbit: 5,030 - 7,900 mg/kg

XYLENE:

LD 50 Rabbit: (>) 2,000 mg/kg

ETHYL BENZENE:

LD 50 Rabbit: 17,800 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradability

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:

no data available

ISOPROPANOL:

no data available

XYLENE:

no data available

ETHYL BENZENE:

no data available

Bioaccumulation

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:

no data available

ISOPROPANOL:

no data available

XYLENE:

no data available

ETHYL BENZENE:

no data available

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:

no data available

ISOPROPANOL:

96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas):

5,770.00 - 7,450.00 mg/l

Method: Flow through

Mortality

XYLENE:

96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas):

23.53 - 29.97 mg/l

Method: Static

Mortality

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ETHYL BENZENE:	96 h static test LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas): 9.10 - 15.60 mg/l Mortality 96 h Renewal LC 50 Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 4.20 mg/l Mortality
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL:	24 h static test LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 10,000.00 mg/l Method: Static Mortality
XYLENE:	24 h LC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): > 100.00 - < 1,000.00 g/l Method: Static Mortality
ETHYL BENZENE:	48 h static test EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 1.37 - 4.40 mg/l Intoxication
Toxicity to algae	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL:	no data available
XYLENE:	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE:	96 h Growth inhibition Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae): 3.60 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL:	no data available
XYLENE:	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE:	no data available
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL:	no data available
XYLENE:	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE:	no data available
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL:	no data available
XYLENE:	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE:	no data available
Additional ecological information	
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC:	no data available
ISOPROPANOL:	no data available
XYLENE:	no data available
ETHYL BENZENE:	no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

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

REGULATION

ID NUMBER	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	*HAZARD CLASS	SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS	PACKING GROUP	MARINE POLLUTANT / LTD. QTY.
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U.S. DOT - ROAD

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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U.S. DOT - RAIL

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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U.S. DOT - INLAND WATERWAYS

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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TRANSPORT CANADA - ROAD

UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3			II	
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TRANSPORT CANADA - RAIL

UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3			II	
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TRANSPORT CANADA - INLAND WATERWAYS

UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3			II	
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INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS

UN	1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL 3			II	
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INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - CARGO

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION - PASSENGER

UN	1263 Paint related material	3		II	
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MEXICAN REGULATION FOR THE LAND TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

UN	1263 PRODUCTOS PARA PINTURA 3			II	
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*ORM = ORM-D, CBL = COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause cancer.

ETHYLBENZENE
 BENZENE

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TOLUENE
 BENZENE

SARA Hazard Classification

Fire Hazard
 Acute Health Hazard
 Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

XYLENE 6.90 %
 ETHYL BENZENE 1.90 %

New Jersey RTK Label Information

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC	64742-89-8
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0
XYLENE	1330-20-7
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4

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Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT ALIPHATIC 64742-89-8
 ISOPROPANOL 67-63-0
 XYLENE 1330-20-7
 ETHYL BENZENE 100-41-4

Notification status

EU. EINECS y (positive listing)
 US. Toxic Substances Control Act y (positive listing)
 Australia. Industrial Chemical (Notification and Assessment) Act y (positive listing)
 Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). y (positive listing)
 Domestic Substances List (DSL). (Can. Gaz. Part II, Vol. 133)
 Japan. Kashin-Hou Law List y (positive listing)
 Korea. Toxic Chemical Control Law (TCCL) List y (positive listing)
 Philippines. The Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act y (positive listing)
 China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances y (positive listing)

Reportable quantity - Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) 1275 lbs

Reportable quantity-Components

ISOPROPANOL 67-63-0

	HMIS	NFPA
Health	1*	2
Flammability	3	3
Physical hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard	--	--

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.

5 Star 5900 Wax and Grease Remover

69996

VOC and HAP REPORT

VOC Content (as formulated)		100.00%
VOC Content (SCAQMD)		759.97 g/l
VOC Vapor Pressure @ 20°C (SCAQMD)		21.11 hPa
Calculated HAP Total		9.55%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	6.90%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1.89%
Calculated Organic HAP Total		9.55%
XYLENE	1330-20-7	6.90%
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	1.89%

Hazardous Air Pollutants reported on this document are limited to those that are defined as hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200. It is possible that there are other Hazardous Air Pollutants in this product at levels that are not reportable by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Certain air regulations require that these components be included in determinations of total HAP emissions. If you require information on the unreported Hazardous Air Pollutants, please contact your Cumberland Products Inc. account representative.

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