



PROSOCO, Inc.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: PROSOCO, Inc.
 3741 Greenway Circle
 Lawrence, Kansas 66046

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
8:00 AM - 5:00 PM CST Monday-Friday: 785/865-4200
NON-BUSINESS HOURS (INFOTRAC): 800/535-5053

PRODUCT TRADE NAME: Sure Klean® Asphalt & Tar Remover

II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	(COMMON NAME)	CAS NO.	NFPA CODE	ACGIH TLV/TWA	OSHA PEL/TWA
Xylene	(Xylol)	1330-20-7	2,3,0,-	100 ppm	100 ppm
Dichloromethane	(Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	2,1,0,-	50 ppm	500 ppm

Percentage content of hazardous ingredients withheld as trade secret pursuant to Massachusetts regulations.

III PHYSICAL DATA

	BOILING POINT (°F)	VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)	VAPOR DENSITY (Air=1)	EVAPORATION RATE (1=Butyl Acetate)
Xylene	278	5.10 (68°F)	3.6	0.86
Dichloromethane	104	352 (68°F)	2.9	1.80

	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	% VOLATILE BY VOLUME	SOLUBILITY IN WATER	APPEARANCE AND ODOR
Asphalt & Tar Remover	0.961	97.8	2.35	Clear liquid, petroleum odor

IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD): 79°F (T.C.C.)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: Lower 1.0 Upper 7.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use fog, foam, dry chemical or CO₂. Do not use a direct water stream. Avoid accumulation of water as product will float.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not enter confined fire space without proper protective equipment including a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers, surrounding equipment and structures with water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas or areas inadequately ventilated. Vapors may also travel along the ground to be ignited at location distant from handling site; flashback of flame to handling site may occur.

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

FLAMMABLE!!! Keep container tightly closed. Isolate from oxidizers, heat, and open flame. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat. Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions. Decomposition at high temperatures can produce hydrogen chloride, phosgene, and other irritating vapors.

V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, skin, eyes, ingestion.

CARCINOGEN INFORMATION: Xylene: Not listed (OSHA, IARC, NTP).
Methylene Chloride: NTP study found methylene chloride to produce tumors in some laboratory mice.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: No applicable information found.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Has been found to cause the following effects in laboratory animals: Anemia, liver abnormalities, kidney damage, eye damage, lung damage, spleen damage, brain damage, and nervous system damage. Has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: Cardiac abnormality.

Headache, mental confusion, depression, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, cough, loss of sense of balance and visual disturbances. There may also be diarrhea, suppression of urine, swelling of the face, jaundice, and blood in the urine. Severe overexposure may cause unconsciousness and death.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated exposure to high concentrations may cause neural dysfunction. Elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels. In a two-year inhalation study in rats, methylene chloride has been shown to produce a statistically significant increase in salivary gland tumors at a concentration of 3,500 ppm. The toxic hazards are increased by the presence of alcohol, carbon monoxide, performing heavy labor, or by smoking.

EYE CONTACT: Direct liquid contact will cause severe persistent irritation.

SKIN CONTACT: Contact with skin will cause severe irritation resulting in reddening, drying, and cracking of affected areas. Prolonged and repeated contact can cause dermatitis.

INHALATION: High concentrations or prolonged exposure to lower concentrations may be slightly irritating to mucous membranes, cause dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation; also kidney and lung damage and possible death.

INGESTION: Liquid ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration of liquid into the lungs must be avoided as liquid contact with the lungs can result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema/hemorrhage. Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Methylene chloride is metabolized in the body to carbon monoxide which reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE CONTACT: If in eyes, flush with large amounts of water, holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of the entire eye surface. If persistent irritation occurs, get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until laundered. If persistent irritation occurs, get medical attention.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if not breathing, but never to an unconscious or convulsing person. Keep person warm, quiet, and get immediate medical attention. **DO NOT** give stimulants, epineprine or ephedrine which may affect the heart with fatal results.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting even though vomiting may occur. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. Get medical attention. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If more than 2.0 ml per kg has been ingested and vomiting has not occurred, emesis should be induced with supervision. Keep victim's head below hips to prevent aspiration. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions, or unconsciousness occur before emesis, gastric lavage using a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered.

VI REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks and open flame.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Oxidizing or reducing materials, alkalis, water, moist air, aluminum, titanium, pure oxygen, and alkali metals.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene, and other unidentified organic compound.

VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

SPILL, LEAK AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES:

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS
RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Large Spills: Eliminate potential sources of ignition. Wear appropriate respirator and other protective clothing. Shut off source of leak only if safe to do so. Dike and contain. Remove with explosion-proof equipment. Soak up residue with a noncombustible absorbent such as clay or vermiculite; place in drums for proper disposal. Flush area with water to remove trace residue; dispose of flush solutions in drums.

Small Spills: Soak up with a noncombustible absorbent and place in drums for disposal. Flush area with water to remove trace residue; collect flush solutions for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Dispose of in a facility approved under RCRA regulations for hazardous waste. Containers must be leak-proof and properly labeled.

VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators under specified conditions. (See your safety equipment supplier.) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure. Prevent overexposure in accordance with 29CFR 1910.134.

VENTILATION: Provide sufficient general and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s). Use explosion-proof ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations below the TLV. Vapors are heavier than air, exhaust at floor level.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear protective clothing as required to prevent skin contact.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Wear solvent-resistant gloves.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your safety equipment supplier.) Do not wear contact lenses because they may contribute to the severity of an eye injury.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Solvent-resistant boots and headgear; safety shower and eyewash.

IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Store away from oxidizing materials in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and open flames. Keep containers tightly closed when not dispensing product. Wash up with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

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. Vent containers frequently and more often in warm temperatures to relieve pressure. Do not use pressure to empty the containers. Ground equipment to prevent accumulation of static charge. Containers must be bonded and grounded when pouring or transferring this material. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not cut, grind, weld, or drill on or near this container.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Environmental Hazards - Keep out of surface water and watercourses or sewers entering or leading to surface waters.

DISCLAIMER:

The information contained on the Material Safety Data Sheet has been compiled from data considered accurate. This data is believed to be reliable, but it must be pointed out that values for certain properties are known to vary from source to source. PROSOCO, Inc. expressly disclaims any warranty express or implied as well as any liability for any injury or loss arising from the use of this information or the materials described. This data is not to be construed as absolutely complete since additional data may be desirable when particular conditions or circumstances exist. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the best precautions necessary for the safe handling and use of this product for his unique application. This data relates only to the specific material designated and is not to be used in combination with any other material. Many federal and state regulations pertain directly or indirectly to the product's end use and disposal of containers and unused material. It is the purchaser's responsibility to familiarize himself with all applicable regulations.

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