

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: GEX PLUS AEROSOL

Section I - General Information

(000000-000000- - 5375)

Date of Issue:

11/1/2001 12:00:00 AM

Supercedes:

5/5/1999 12:00:00 AM

Chemical Name & Synonyms:

N/A

Trade Name & Synonyms:

GEX PLUS AEROSOL

Chemical Family:

SOLVENT / ASPHALT BLEND

Formula is a mixture: [N]

Manufacturer Name:

CHEMSEARCH DIV. OF NCH CORP.

Manufacturer Address:

BOX 152170
IRVING, TX 75015

Prepared By:

C Williamson/Chemist

Product Code Number:

5375

Emergency Phone Number:

800-424-9300

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

THE HAZARDS PRESENTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Chemical Name (Ingredients)	Hazard	TLV	PEL	STEL	CAS #
HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	IRRITANT	5 MG/M3 \$1	5 MG/M3 \$2	10MG/M3 \$1	64742-52-5
PETROLEUM OIL	IRRITANT	5 MG/M3 \$1	5 MG/M3 \$2	10MG/M3 \$1	8012-95-1
STODDARD SOLVENT	IRRITANT	100 PPM 1	500 PPM 2	N/E	8052-41-3
ASPHALT, OXIDIZED	IRRITANT	N/E 1	N/E 2	N/E	64742-93-4
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	IRR/CARC	50 PPM 1	25 PPM 2	125 PPM 2	75-09-2
POLYBUTENE	IRRITANT	5 MG/M3 1	N/E 2	N/E	9003-29-6
COUMARONE INDENE/HYDROCARBON RESIN	IRRITANT	5 MG/M3 \$1	5 MG/M3 \$2	10MG/M3 \$1	TRADE SECRET
PROPANE	FLAM/ASPHY	1000PPM 1	1000PPM 2	N/E	74-98-6
N-BUTANE	FLAM/ASPHY	800PPM 1	N/E 2	N/E	106-97-6
\$ OIL MIST VALUES					

Section III - Physical Data

Boiling Point (°F): 300°	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1): 1.01
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 30-55psi	Color: BLACK
Vapor Density (Air=1): 3	Odor: METHYLENE CHLORIDE
pH @ 100% : N/A	Clarity: OPAQUE
% Volatile by Volume: 40	Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): <1
H ₂ O Solubility: NEGLIGIBLE	Viscosity: SL VISCOUS

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard

Flash Point: >200°F	Method Used: SETAFASH
Flammable Limits: STOD.SOLV./ASPH;ME.CHLOR	UEL: 19
LEL: 0.5	Aerosol Level (NFPA 30B): 2

Extinguishing Media:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Foam	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Foam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CO2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dry Chemical	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Spray	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

NFPA 704 Hazard Rating:

4-Extreme	Health: 2
3-High	Flammability: 4
2-Moderate	Instability: 0
1-Slight	Special:
0-Insignificant	

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Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AND FULL PROTECTIVE GEAR.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

PRODUCT MAY PRODUCE A FLOATING FIRE HAZARD AS LIQUID FLOATS ON WATER. FLAME EXTENSION IS > 18 INCHES, BURNBACK IS 0 INCHES. USE WATER SPRAY TO COOL FIRE EXPOSED CONTAINERS TO PREVENT BURSTING.

Section V - Health and Hazard Data

Threshold Limit Value:

NOT ESTABLISHED FOR MIXTURE. SEE SECTION II.

Effects of Overexposure:

Acute: (Short Term Exposure)

EYE CONTACT: CAUSES IRRITATION SEEN AS TEARING AND REDNESS. PROLONGED CONTACT MAY CAUSE MILD TEMPORARY CORNEAL DAMAGE. SKIN CONTACT: CAUSES IRRITATION SEEN AS ITCHING AND REDNESS. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY CAUSE A BURNING SENSATION, DEFATTING OF THE SKIN, OIL ACNE AND DERMATITIS. PRODUCT CAN BE ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN CAUSING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. INHALATION: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION SEEN AS COUGHING AND SNEEZING. INHALATION OF LARGE AMOUNTS OF VAPORS CAN CAUSE HEADACHE, DIZZINESS AND NAUSEA. INGESTION: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION WITH POSSIBLE NAUSEA AND DIARRHEA. INGESTION AND SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OF THIS PRODUCT CAN LEAD TO ASPIRATION OF THE PRODUCT INTO THE LUNGS WHICH CAN CAUSE DAMAGE AND MAY BE FATAL.

Chronic: (Long Term Exposure)

EXCESSIVE EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CARBOXYHEMOGLOBINEMIA, THEREBY IMPAIRING THE BLOOD'S ABILITY TO TRANSPORT SUFFICIENT OXYGEN. IARC AND NTP HAVE LISTED METHYLENE CHLORIDE AS A POSSIBLE HUMAN CARCINOGEN BECAUSE STUDIES HAVE SHOWN AN INCREASE IN MALIGNANT TUMORS IN MICE AND BENIGN TUMORS IN RATS. OTHER ANIMAL STUDIES AND SEVERAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL HUMAN STUDIES HAVE FAILED TO SHOW ANY TUMORIGENIC RESPONSES. ON RARE OCCASIONS, PROLONGED AND REPEATED EXPOSURE TO OIL MIST POSES A RISK OF CHRONIC LUNG INFLAMMATION. THIS CONDITION IS USUALLY ASYMPTOMATIC AS A RESULT OF REPEATED SMALL ASPIRATIONS. SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND COUGHING ARE THE MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS. ASPIRATION MAY LEAD TO PULMONARY EDEMA AND HEMORRHAGE AND MAY BE FATAL. SIGNS OF LUNG INVOLVEMENT INCLUDE INCREASED RESPIRATION AND HEART RATES AS WELL AS A BLuish DISCOLORATION OF THE SKIN. IN RARE CASES, AN INCREASED SENSITIVITY TO SUNLIGHT (PHOTOSENSITIVITY) MAY OCCUR. MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: PRE-EXISTING RESPIRATORY AND SKIN CONDITIONS SUCH AS ASTHMA, EMPHYSEMA, DERMATITIS, AND PRE-EXISTING LIVER, KIDNEY, LUNG AND CORONARY DISEASES AND RHYTHM DISORDERS OF THE HEART. MAY AGGRAVATE PRE-EXISTING BLOOD DISEASES SUCH AS ANEMIA. TARGET ORGANS: LIVER, KIDNEYS, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, BLOOD, LUNGS AND HEART.

Primary Routes of Entry

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absorption
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Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation:

REMOVE FROM THE AREA TO FRESH AIR. IF NOT BREATHING, CLEAR THE AIRWAY AND START MOUTH TO MOUTH ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Eye Contact:

IMMEDIATELY RINSE THE EYES WITH WATER. REMOVE ANY CONTACT LENSES AND CONTINUE FLUSHING FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. HOLD THE EYELIDS APART TO ENSURE RINSING OF THE ENTIRE SURFACE OF THE EYES AND LIDS WITH WATER. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Skin Contact:

WASH AFFECTED AREAS WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF SOAP AND WATER FOR 15 MINUTES. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION PERSISTS. WASH CLOTHING AND CLEAN SHOES BEFORE REUSE.

Ingestion:

GIVE 3 TO 4 GLASSES OF WATER, BUT DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF VOMITING OCCURS, GIVE FLUIDS AGAIN. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON.

Notes to Physician:

INGESTION AND SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OF THIS PRODUCT CAN LEAD TO ASPIRATION OF THE PRODUCT INTO THE LUNGS WHICH CAN CAUSE DAMAGE AND MAY BE FATAL. DEPENDING ON THE AMOUNT INGESTED AND RETAINED AS WELL AS THE TOXICITY OF THE PRODUCT, GASTRIC LAVAGE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. KEEP PATIENT'S HEAD BELOW HIPS TO PREVENT PULMONARY ASPIRATION. IF COMATOSE, A CUFFED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE WILL PREVENT ASPIRATION. CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS MAY SENSITIZE THE HEART TO EPINEPHRINE AND OTHER CIRCULATING CATECHOLAMINES SO THAT ARRHYTHMIAS MAY OCCUR. CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THIS POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECT SHOULD PRECEDE ADMINISTRATION OF EPINEPHRINE OR OTHER CARDIAC STIMULANTS AND THE SELECTION OF BRONCHODILATORS.

Section VI - Toxicity Information

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Product Contains Chemicals Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen By:

☒ IARC

☒ NTP

☐ OSHA

☐ ACGIH

☐ Other

VOC CONTENT: 36% BY VOLUME

HYDROTREATED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES

ORL-RAT LD50: >5 G/KG 4.

SKN-RBT LD50: >2 G/KG 4.

SKN-RBT-SDT: 500 MG SEVERE 3.

MINERAL OIL MISTS DERIVED FROM HIGHLY REFINED OILS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE LOW ACUTE AND SUB-ACUTE TOXICITIES IN ANIMALS. EFFECTS FROM SINGLE AND SHORT-TERM REPEATED EXPOSURES TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF MINERAL OIL MISTS WELL ABOVE APPLICABLE WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LEVELS INCLUDE LUNG INFLAMMATORY REACTION, LIPOID GRANULOMA FORMATION AND LIPOID PNEUMONIA. 4.

PETROLEUM OIL

ORL-RAT LD50: 5000 MG/KG 4.

SKN-RBT 100 MG/24H MLD 3.

EYE-RBT 250 MG/5D MLD 3.

STODDARD SOLVENT

ORL-RAT LD50: >5 GM/KG 3.

IHL-RAT LC: >5500 MG/M3/4H 3.

SKN-RBT LD50: >3 GM/KG 3.

EYE-RBT 500 MG/24H MOD 3.

ASPHALT, OXIDIZED

THE IARC STATES THAT THERE IS INADEQUATE EVIDENCE THAT PETROLEUM BITUMENS ALONE ARE CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS. HOWEVER, IT STATES THAT EXTRACTS OF STEAM-REFINED PETROLEUM BITUMENS, AIR-REFINED PETROLEUM BITUMENS AND POOLED MIXTURES OF STEAM AND AIR-REFINED PETROLEUM BITUMENS HAVE CAUSED TUMORS IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS (MICE) WHEN PAINTED ON THE ANIMALS FREQUENTLY OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME. 4.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE

ORL-HMN LDLO: 357 MG/KG 3.

ORL-RAT LD50: 1600 MG/KG 3.

SKN-RBT SDT: 100 MG/24H MODERATE 3.

EYE-RBT SDT: 162 MG MODERATE 3.

IHL-RAT LC50: 52 G/M3 3.

IHL-HMN LDLO: 357 MG/KG 3.

IHL-HMN TCLO: 500 PPM/8H 3.

TUMORIGENIC DATA

IHL-RAT TCLO: 3500 PPM/6H/2Y-I 3.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE HAS BEEN EVALUATED FOR POSSIBLE CANCER CAUSING EFFECTS IN LABORATORY ANIMALS. INHALATION STUDIES AT CONCENTRATIONS OF 2000 AND 4000 PPM INCREASED THE INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT LIVER AND LUNG TUMORS IN MICE. THREE INHALATION STUDIES OF RATS HAVE SHOWN INCREASED INCIDENCE OF BENIGN MAMMARY GLAND TUMORS IN FEMALE RATS AT CONCENTRATIONS OF 500 PPM AND ABOVE AND INCREASES IN BENIGN MAMMARY GLAND TUMORS IN MALES AT CONCENTRATIONS OF 1500 PPM AND ABOVE. RATS EXPOSED TO 50 AND 200 PPM VIA INHALATION SHOWED NO INCREASED INCIDENCE OF TUMORS. MICE AND RATS EXPOSED BY INGESTION AT LEVELS UP TO 250 MG/KG/DAY LIFETIME AND HAMSTERS EXPOSED VIA INHALATION TO CONCENTRATIONS UP TO 3500 PPM LIFETIME DID NOT SHOW AN INCREASED INCIDENCE OF TUMORS. 4.

EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES OF 751 HUMANS CHRONICALLY EXPOSED TO METHYLENE CHLORIDE IN THE WORKPLACE OF WHICH 252 WERE EXPOSED FOR A MINIMUM OF 20 YEARS DID NOT DEMONSTRATE ANY INCREASE IN DEATHS CAUSED BY CANCER OR CARDIAC PROBLEMS. A SECOND STUDY OF 2227 WORKERS CONFIRMED THESE RESULTS. 4.

MUTAGENICITY- METHYLENE CHLORIDE HAS BEEN EVALUATED FOR ITS POTENTIAL TO INDUCE GENOTOXIC EFFECTS BOTH IN VIVO AND IN VITRO SYSTEMS, WITH MIXED RESULTS. BASED ON THIS EVIDENCE, METHYLENE CHLORIDE MAY BE CONSIDERED A WEAK MUTAGEN IN MAMMALIAN SYSTEMS. 4.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY- LABORATORY ANIMAL STUDIES ON MICE, RATS AND RABBITS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE POTENTIAL REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS OF METHYLENE CHLORIDE EXPOSURES. METHYLENE CHLORIDE EXPOSURE HAS NOT BEEN SHOWN TO CAUSE TERATOGENIC EFFECTS (BIRTH DEFECTS) IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS. 4.

IARC HAS DETERMINED THAT METHYLENE CHLORIDE IS POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS (GROUP 2B). NTP AS LISTED METHYLENE CHLORIDE AS REASONABLY ANTICIPATED TO BE A HUMAN CARCINOGEN.

POLYBUTENE

IHL-RAT TCLO: 700 MG/M3/7H/2W-I 3.

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PROPANE
NO TOXICOLOGICAL DATA AVAILABLE

N-BUTANE
IHL-RAT LC50: 658 G/M3/4H 3.
IHL-MUS LC50: 680 G/M3/4H 3.

HUMAN VOLUNTEERS EXPOSED REPEATEDLY TO GASES OF SIMILAR HYDROCARON MIXTURES RANGING FROM 250 TO 1000 PPM EXHIBITED NO CARDIAC OR PULMONARY FUNCTION ABNORMALITIES. 4.

Section VII - Reactivity Data

Stability

☒ Stable ☐ Unstable

Conditions to Avoid:

AVOID HEAT, HOT SURFACES, SPARKS AND OPEN FLAMES.
AVOID HIGH ENERGY SOURCES SUCH AS WELDING ARCS
WHICH CAN CAUSE DEGRADATION. AVOID SUNLIGHT AND
OTHER ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT SOURCES.

Hazardous Polymerization

☒ Will not occur ☐ May occur

Conditions to Avoid:

N/A

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS SUCH AS CHLORINE BLEACH AND CONCENTRATED HYDROGEN PEROXIDE; STRONG ALKALIES; REACTIVE POWDERED METALS SUCH AS POTASSIUM, LITHIUM, ALUMINUM, ZINC AND MAGNESIUM; AMINES, PLASTICS, RUBBER AND COATINGS.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

OXIDES OF CARBON AND SULFUR; PHOSGENE, HYDROGEN CHLORIDE AND CHLORINE GAS.

Section VIII - Spill Or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:

DUE TO THE NATURE OF THE AEROSOL PACKAGING, A LARGE SPILL IS UNLIKELY. FOR A SMALL SPILL, ABSORB WITH AN INERT MATERIAL AND TRANSFER ALL MATERIAL INTO A PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL. WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

Waste Disposal Method(s):

DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. TYPICAL DISPOSAL IS TO WRAP THE EMPTY AEROSOL CONTAINER IN SEVERAL LAYERS OF NEWSPAPER AND DISPOSE OF IN THE TRASH. AEROSOL RECYCLING PROGRAMS ARE AVAILABLE IN MANY AREAS. DO NOT PUNCTURE OR INCINERATE THIS CONTAINER.

Neutralizing Agent:

N/A

Section IX - Special Protection Information

Required Ventilation:

LOCAL VENTILATION IS RECOMMENDED TO CONTROL EXPOSURE FROM OPERATIONS THAT CAN GENERATE MISTS OR VAPORS.

Respiratory Protection:

A NIOSH/MSHA APPROVED RESPIRATOR IN POORLY VENTILATED AREAS AND/OR FOR EXPOSURE ABOVE THE ACGIH TLV OR OSHA PEL OR WHERE MISTING EXISTS.

Glove Protection:

NEOPRENE OR NITRILE RUBBER GLOVES SHOULD BE WORN.

Eye Protection:

CHEMICAL GOGGLES SHOULD BE WORN.

Other Protection:

WEAR GENERAL-DUTY WORK CLOTHES AND SHOES.

Section X - Storage and Handling Information

Storage Temperature

Max: 120°F Min: 30°F

Storage Conditions

☒ Indoors ☐ Outdoors ☐ Heated ☐ Refrigerated

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:

USE WITH CAUTION AROUND HEAT, SPARKS, PILOT LIGHTS, STATIC ELECTRICITY AND OPEN FLAME.

Other Precautions:

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THE PRODUCT. FOLLOW THE LABEL DIRECTIONS. CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE. DO NOT USE OR STORE NEAR HEAT, HOT SURFACES, SPARKS OR OPEN FLAME. DO NOT PUNCTURE OR INCINERATE THIS CONTAINER. EXPOSURE TO TEMPERATURES ABOVE 120°F/49°C MAY CAUSE BURSTING.

Section XI - Regulatory Information

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Upper % Limit</u>
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	75-09-2	15

Those Ingredients listed above are subject to the reporting requirements of 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

Please call 1-800-527-9919 for additional information if you are a California customer. This MSDS is not intended for users in the state of California.

Section XII - References

1. THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES FOR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PHYSICAL AGENTS AND BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES, ACGIH, 2001.
2. OSHA PEL. 3. REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, CCINFODisc, 2001. 4. VENDOR'S MSDS. ALL COMPONENTS IN THIS PRODUCT CAN BE FOUND IN THE CURRENT TSCA INVENTORY. IRR:IRRITANT, FLAM/FLAMM:FLAMMABLE, COMB:COMBUSTIBLE, CORR:CORROSIVE CARC:CARCINOGENIC, TOX:TOXIC, N/A:NOT APPLICABLE, N/E:NOT ESTABLISHED, COC:CLEVELAND OPEN CUP, PMCC:PENSKY-MARTIN CLOSED CUP, TCC:TAGLIABUE CLOSED CUP, LEL:LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT, UEL:UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT, NFPA:NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, IARC:INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE RESEARCH ON CANCER, NTP:NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM, OSHA:OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, ACGIH:AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS, TLV:THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE, PEL:PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT, STEL:SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT, MLD:MILD, MOD:MODERATE, SEV:SEVERE, MUT:MUTAGENIC, ASPHYX:ASPHYXIAN, PNOS: PARTICULATES (INSOLUBLE) NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, SDT:STANDARD DRAIZE TEST, ORL: ORAL, HMN: HUMAN, IHL:INHALATION

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