

CYCLO[®] INDUSTRIES, LLC

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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This MSDS is being provided to your company for the purpose of providing current health and safety information to your management and for your employees who work with this product. Please read the information on these sheets and then provide this information to those people at your company whose responsibility it is to comply with FEDERAL, STATE and COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW regulations. Also, make this information available to any employee who requests it.

If Cyclo Industries, LLC considers the formula of this product to be a trade secret, the exact chemical names of the ingredient(s) and the percentages in which they are combined will not appear in the body of this sheet. The exact composition is available upon request to physicians, industrial hygienists and other health professionals.

SECTION 1 — PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: C-116C & C-119C Brake & Parts Clean[®] Non-Chlorinated – California Compliant

Hazardous Material Description: DOT & IMDG – Flammable Liquid N.O.S., 3, UN1993, II
(Contains Heptane and Acetone)

NFPA Code: Health = 2 Flammability = 4 Corrosive = 0 Reactivity = 0

SECTION 2 — PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: Not determined Specific Gravity: .7452

Vapor Pressure: Not determined Vapor Density (AIR = 1): 3.0

Solubility in Water: Negligible

Appearance and Odor: Clear liquid

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) (grams per liter): 45%

SECTION 3 — HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

| CAS Reg. No. | Material | Percentage | Exposure Level |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|---|
| 142-82-5 | Aliphatic Hydrocarbon | 35 – 45 | 400 ppm = PEL 500 ppm = TLV |
| 67-64-1 | * Acetone | 45 – 55 | 1000 ppm = PEL 750 ppm = TLV 1000 ppm = STEL |
| 108-88-3 | * Aromatic Hydrocarbon | 5 - 15 | 100 ppm (375 mg/m ³) = PEL/TWA 50 ppm (147 mg/m ³) = TLV/TWA |

This product contains a chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects and other reproductive harm.

* IARL, NTP and OSHA carcinogens and chemical subject to the reporting requirements of SARA TITLE III, Section 313.

SECTION 4 — FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: Less than 50°F Method Used: TCC

Explosive Limit: Lower = 1.1 Upper = 7.5

Extinguishing Media: Foam, dry chemical, water spray

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Isolate “fuel” supply from fire. Use foam, dry chemical or water spray to extinguish fire. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Fumes, smoke and carbon monoxide

SECTION 5 — HEALTH HAZARD DATA**Effects of Overexposure:**

Ingestion: May be poisonous or fatal if swallowed. Small amounts of this product can cause mental sluggishness, nausea and vomiting leading to severe illness and may produce adverse effects on vision with possible blindness or death if treatment is not received.

Inhalation: Breathing vapors of high concentrations may cause CNS depression. High vapor concentrations (greater than approximately 100 ppm) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death.

Skin Contact: May defat the skin. Low order of toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis condition.

Eye Contact: May cause eye injury which may persist for several days. Liquid and vapor in high concentrations causes irritation, tearing and burning sensation.

First Aid Procedures:

Ingestion: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

Skin Contact: Flush with large amounts of water; use soap if available. Remove grossly contaminated clothing, including shoes and leather before reuse.

SECTION 5 — HEALTH HAZARD DATA continued

Inhalation: Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing is stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

SECTION 6 — REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable Conditions to Avoid: Not applicable.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Materials and Conditions to Avoid Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing agents

SECTION 7 — SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection:

Where concentrations in air may exceed the limits, work practice or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor cartridge or air-supplying respirator should be worn.

Ventilation:

Recommended whenever this product is used in a confined space, is heated above ambient temperatures or is agitated. Use adequate level exhaust ventilation. NOTE: Where carbon monoxide may be generated, special ventilation may be required. Local exhaust recommended when appropriate to control employee exposure.

Protective Gloves:

Impervious gloves. Gloves contaminated with the product should be discarded. Polyfluorinated polyethylene has been suggested.

Eye Protection: Face shield and goggles or chemical goggles should be worn.

Other Protective Equipment:

Wear long sleeves. Standard work clothing and shoes. Discard shoes if they cannot be decontaminated. Store contaminated clothing in well ventilated cabinets or closed containers. Wash contaminated clothing and dry before reuse.

SECTION 8 — SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released or Spilled:

LAND SPILL: Eliminate sources of ignition. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard. For small spills implement cleanup procedures; for large spills implement cleanup procedures and, if in public area, keep public away and advise authorities. Also, if this product is subject to CERLA reporting, notify the National Response Center. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, watercourses or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Recover by pumping or with a suitable absorbent. Consult an expert on disposal regulations.

SECTION 8 — SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES continued

WATER SPILL: Eliminate sources of ignition and warn occupants and shipping in surrounding and downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and request all to stay clear. Remove from surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If allowed by local authorities and environmental agencies, sinking and/or suitable dispersants may be used in non-confined waters. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered materials and ensure conformity to local disposal regulation.

Waste Disposal Method:

Dispose of produce in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Before attempting clean up, refer to other sections of MSDS for hazard warning information.

SECTION 9 — SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling and Storage:

Flammable liquid: can release vapors that form flammable mixtures at temperatures at or above the flashpoint.

Static discharge: material can accumulate static charge which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge.

Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Empty contains should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to drum reconditioner or properly disposed of.

Store in a cool place. Do not expose to temperatures above 120°F. Ventilation should be provided at the floor level. Do not store in pits, depressions, basements or unventilated areas.

Exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.

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