

FT215 D-Limonene Solvent Cleaner

I. IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer Phone: 1.614.790.3333
Trade Name: FT210 Solvent
Product Type: Solvent blend.
DOT Shipping Name: Paint related material, 3, UN1263, II (49 CFR 172.101)
Emergency Phone:

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS:	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	OSHA PEL	WEIGHT % (by volume)
*XYLENE	1330-20-7	100 p.p.m.	150 p.p.m.	100 p.p.m.	55%
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-METHYL ETHER ACETATE		Not Established	Not Established	Not Established	36% - 40%
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-METHYL ETHER ACETATE		Not Established	Not Established	Not Established	4.7% - 9.0%
*ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	100 p.p.m.	125 p.p.m.	100 p.p.m.	10% - 11%

* SARA 313 components 40 CFR 372.65.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Range: 279°F @ 760 mmHg
Vapor Density: > 1.000 @ AIR = 1
Specific Gravity: .916 @ 77°F
Evaporation Rate: Slower than ethyl ether.
Appearance and Odor:

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point TCC/PM: 75°F - 85°F
Lower Explosive Limit: 1.0%
Extinguishing Media: Regular foam, carbon dioxide and dry chemical.
Special Firefighting Procedures: 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.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may 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. May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide as well as various hydrocarbons under combustion.

V. HEALTH AND SAFETY

Effects of Overexposure:

Eyes: Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling of eyes and/or blurred vision.
Skin: Can cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying, cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage including blistering. Exposure to sunlight after or during contact with this material may produce a skin reaction. The effect on the skin is similar in appearance to sunburn and is temporary. Repeated or prolonged contact with this material in sunlight may cause more serious skin disorders.
Inhalation: Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful.
Ingestion: Ingestion of large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting, which could result in lung inflammation and other lung injury.
Carcinogenicity: Ethyl benzene has been shown to cause cancer in lab animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. IARC has classified ethyl benzene as a possible human carcinogen.

Overexposure effects may also include: Redness of the face and neck, mouth and throat irritation, soreness, dryness and/or cough. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, nose, throat and respiratory tract and/or lung irritation, as well as tightness in chest. May cause giddiness, hyperactivity and/or light headedness, followed by depression, dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, headache and/or unconsciousness. May cause respiratory depression, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, coma and/or death.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Respiratory ailments, chronic lung disease, skin conditions, coronary artery dis

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ease, or anemias. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias if exposed to high concentrations of this material. Ingestion may aggravate liver and/or kidney problems.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Eyes: Flush eyes gently for at least fifteen 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 and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.
Inhalation: Move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention, keep person warm and quiet. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the person is not breathing, begin CPR.
Ingestion: Material is not corrosive. Seek medical attention. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, give milk if available, or water. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on their left side with their head down.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in people exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Conditions to Avoid: Ignition sources, heat.

Hazardous Decomposition

Byproducts: Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Hazardous Polymerization: May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide as well as various hydrocarbons.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Stability: Stable.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

For small spills, absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

For larger spills, eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks etc.) Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Dyke area to prevent material from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, State and Federal regulations.

VIII. SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: If workplace exposure limit of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions.

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

Protective Clothing: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised. Wear resistant gloves, and impervious clothing and boots.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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, should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. 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 "auto ignition" or "ignition" 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.

SAFETY STATEMENT

The information presented is believed to be accurate, but is not warranted to be whether originating from manufacturer or not. Recipients are advised to confirm, in advance of need, that the information is current, applicable, and relative to their individual circumstance.