

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date Prepared: 07-20-05 INFOTRAC: (800) 535-5053

By: IMAGE TECHNOLOGY

Section I _____ **General Information**
Product: SPOT CLEANING FLUID
Range: 0=Minimal
4=Severe
HEALTH
2
FIRE 1 REACT 0

Manufacturer:
IMAGE TECHNOLOGY
1380 N KNOLLWOOD CIRCLE
ANAHEIM, CA 92801
(714) 252-0160

Special: Observe good industrial hygiene when handling Chemical

Section II _____ **Hazardous Ingredients**
CHEMICAL **CASE** **Percent By** **Exposure Limits In Air**
Number **Volume** **ACGIH(TLV)** **OSHA(PEL)**

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----|
| DICHLORO-METHANE | 000075-09-2 | 80% |
| PERCHLORO-ETHYLENE | 000127-18-4 | 20% |

Section III _____ **Health & Safety**

Eye: May cause pain. May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury. Vapors may irritate eyes.

Skin Contact : Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Repeated contact may cause drying or flaking of skin. May cause more severe response if confined to skin. Extensive skin contact with methylene chloride, such as immersion, may cause an intense burning sensation followed by a cold, numb feeling which will subside after contact.

Ingestion: Single dose oral toxicity is low. the oral LD50 for rats is in the range of 1500-2500 mg/kg. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; swallowing amounts larger than that may cause injury. If aspirated (liquid enters the lung), may be rapidly absorbed through the lungs and result in injury to other body systems.

Inhalation:In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapors can readily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may cause carboxyhemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 PPM methylene chloride. Progressively higher levels over 1000 PPM can cause dizziness, drunkenness and as low as 10,000 PPM, unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmia's (irregular heartbeats).

FIRST AID

Eyes: Irrigate with flowing water immediately and continuously for 15 minutes. Consult medical personnel.

Skin: Wash off in flowing water or shower.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Note to Physician: Carboxyhemoglobinemia may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemia's. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn after decontamination. Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability." Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

Section IV _____ **Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures**
Spill Control

Small Spills: Mop up, wipe up or soak up immediately. Remove to out of doors.

Large Spills: Evacuate area. Contain liquid, transfer to closed metal containers. Keep out of water supply.

Waste Disposal

When disposing of chemicals, contact local, state, and federal environmental agencies to fully understand the necessary regulations governing the disposal of chemical wastes.

Section V _____ **Fire and Explosion Hazards**

Flash Point: NONE
Method Used: TOC, TCC, COC
Flammable Limits: LFL: 14% @ 25C UFL: 22% @ 25C
Extinguishing Media: Water, Fog

Fire & Explosion Hazards: Forms flammable vapor air mixtures. Lower temperatures increase the difficulty of getting it to ignite.

Fire-fighting Equipment: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Section VI _____ **Physical Data**

Boiling Point: 104F (39.8C)
VAP Press: 355 MMHG @ 20C, 68f
VAP Density: 2.93
Sol. in Water: 2.0GM/100GM @ 25C
Sp. Gravity: 1.308 @ 25/25C, 77F
Appearance: Colorless Liquid
Odor: Slight, not unpleasant. Irritating solvent odor at high concentrations.

Section VII _____ **Special Protection Information**

Respiratory Protection: When using this material in confined space, use of personal respiratory protection is recommended.

Protective Gloves: To avoid possible defatting of the skin or tissue damage, it is recommended that rubber or plastic gloves be worn.

Eye Protection: When handling this product and there is the possibility of splashing it is recommended that proper protection for the eyes by worn. This consists of goggles and/or face shield.

Other Equipment: When handling chemicals in 55 gallon drums, it is recommended that steel toed rubber boots and a splash apron be worn.

Section VIII _____ **Special Precautions**

*Chemicals can be hazardous if not respected. The use of proper equipment and procedures for handling chemicals are not only of benefit for their obvious uses, but can reduce the possibility of serious injury and time loss accidents.

*Keep this material away from high heat and observe proper house keeping procedures.

*DO NOT mix chemicals unless instructed by qualified personnel.

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Sources: 1) Dangerous Properties of Industrial Material: Sax, 6th Ed
2) Hand of Toxic Hazardous Chemicals and Carcinogens: Sittig
2nd Ed
3) Condensed Chemical Dictionary: Hawley, Tenth Ed
4) TLV's and Biological Exposure Indices for 1985-86: ACBIH,
2nd Print
5) Director's List of Hazardous Substances: State of Cal., 1st
printing
6) Title 29 CFR parts 1900 to 1910, Revised as of July 1, 1984
7) Documentation of TLV's and BEI's: ACBIH, 5th Ed
8) Guidelines for the selection of chemical Protective Clothing:
ACBIH, 2nd printing
9) Emergency Response Guidebook: Department of
Transportation, 1984 Ed