



Material Safety Data Sheet

Rubber Cleaner

1. Chemical Product & Company Identification

Material Identification:

Product Name: Fast Buff Rubber Cleaner

Product Description:

Catalogue #: 1-722

Chemical Name:

Product Use:

Appearance: liquid, water-white

Company Identification: ELGI Rubber Company, LLC

Plant- 1

600 N Magnolia Ave.

Luling, TX 78648

Phone: 830-875-5539

Fax: 830-875-5562

Emergency Telephone Number

Call CHEM TEL only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals.

(800) 255-3924 North America

(813)248-0585 (Collect) International

HEALTH EMERGENCIES Call LOS ANGELES Poison Information Center (24 hrs.) 1-800-356-3129

NFPA

2. Composition/Information On Ingredients:

Ingredient(s)	CAS Number	% by Weight	Hazard
Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), Light Aliphatic	64742-89-8	40-50	
N-Hexane	110-54-3	20-30	Flammable
Acetone	67-64-1	15-20	Flammable
Methyl-3-Pentane	96-14-0	1.5-5	
Methylcyclopentane	96-37-7	1.5-5	
Methyl-2-pentane	107-83-5	1-1.5	

Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Danger! Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. May affect the central nervous system causing dizziness, headache or nausea. May cause eye irritation. May cause skin and respiratory tract irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause dermatitis and burns.

3. Potential Health Effects

Exposure Routes

Inhalation, Skin Absorption, Skin Contact, Ingestion

Eye Contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin Contact

Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage.

Ingestion

The material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. It is possible to breathe this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring.). Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits.

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material; skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), upper respiratory tract, central nervous system, male reproductive system, blood forming system.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, and airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, high blood sugar, coma.

Target Organs

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans. This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals. Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects on laboratory animals: mild reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, nasal damage, nervous system damage, testis damage, lung damage. Overexposure to this material (and its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: visual impairment, central nervous system effects.

Carcinogenicity

This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), THE National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Reproductive Hazard

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 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, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave the individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to Physician

Hazards: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion.

Treatment: No information available

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), water spray

Hazardous combustion products

Aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, organic compounds

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use cutting or welding torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced firefighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning material with water used for cooling purposes.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions

Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean up has been completed. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks) Pay attention to the spreading of gases especially at ground level (heavier than air) and to the direction of the wind.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with no-combustible absorbent material (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local/national regulations.

Other Information

Comply with applicable federal, state and local regulations. Suppress (knock down) gases/vapors/mists with a water spray jet.

7. Handling and Storage**Handling**

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since empty container retain product residues (vapors, liquids, and/or solids), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer s described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

8. Exposure Controls/Personnel Protection**Exposure Guidelines****General Advice**

Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow the regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below exposure guidelines (if applicable) or below levels that cause known, suspected or apparent adverse effects.

Eye Protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to the liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and Body Protection

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine proper personal protective equipment for your use.

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).

Discard gloves that show tears, pinholes, or signs of wear.

Respiratory Protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances when an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

Solvent Naphtha (petroleum), Light Aliphatic

OSHA ZI 500ppm TWA
ACGIH 300ppm TWA
OSHA ZI 2,000mg/m³ TWA
ACGIH 1,370mg/m³ TWA

N-Hexane

ACGIH 50ppm TWA
NIOSH 50ppm REL
NIOSH 180mg/m³
OSHA ZI 500ppm PEL
OSHA ZI 1,800mg/m³

Acetone

ACGIH 500ppm TWA
ACGIH 750ppm STEL
NIOSH 250ppm REL
NIOSH 590mg/m³ REL
OSHA ZI 1,000ppm PEL
OSHA ZI 2,400mg/m³ PEL

Methyl-3-Pentane

ACGIH 500ppm TWA
ACGIH 1,000ppm STEL
NIOSH 100ppm REL
NIOSH 350mg/m³ REL
NIOSH 510ppm CLV/TP
NIOSH 1,800mg/m³ CLV/TP

Methyl-2-Pentane

ACGIH 500ppm TWA
ACGIH 1,000ppm STEL
NIOSH 100ppm REL
NIOSH 350mg/m³ REL
NIOSH 510ppm CLV/TP
NIOSH 1,800mg/m³ CLV/TP

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state
Form

liquid
liquid

Color	water-white
Odor	no data
Boiling point/boiling range	132.89°F / 56.05°C @ 1,013.25 hPa calculated phase transition liquid/gas
Melting point/range	no data
Sublimation point	no data
PH	no data
Flash point	-8°F / -22°C tag closed up
Ignition Temperature	no data
Evaporation rate	no data
Lower explosion limit/Upper explosion limit explosive limit	1.1 %(V) / 12.8 %(V) calculated
Particle size	no data
Vapor pressure	307.969 hPa @ 77° F / 25°C calculated vapor pressure
Relative vapor density	no data
Density	0.698g/cm3 5.810 lb/gal @ 68°F / 20°
Bulk density	no data
Water solubility	no data
Solubility (ies)	no data
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data
Log Pow	no data
Auto ignition temperature	no data
Viscosity, dynamic	no data
Viscosity, kinematic	no data
Solids in Solution	no data
Decomposition Temperature	no data
Burning number	no data
Dust explosion constant	no data
Minimum ignition energy	no data

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability

Stable

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames and sparks

Incompatible products

Acids, alkalis, amines, ammonia, halogens, peroxides, reducing agents, strong oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products

Aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, organic compounds

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition

No data

11. Toxicological Information

Acute oral toxicity: Solvent Naphtha, acetone, n-hexane

Acute inhalation toxicity: Solvent Naphtha, acetone, n-hexane

Acute dermal toxicity: Solvent Naphtha, acetone, n-hexane

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity to fish

Acetone :96 h static test LC 50 Rinbow trout, Donaldson trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*):
4,740.00 – 6,330.00 mg/l.
:96 h static test LC 50 Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*): 8,300.00 mg/l.
:96 h flow-through test LC 50 Fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*): 8,733.00
– 9,482.00 mg/l.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Methods

For assistance with your waste management needs – including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact local EPA offices. Waste must be handled in accordance to stae, federal, provincial and local regulations.

14. Transport Information

US DOT Information

DOT Identification Number: UN1133

DOT Hazard Class: 3

DOT Packaging Group: II

Shipping Name:

Flammable Liquids, n.o.s. (normal-hexane). Hazard class 3. Packaging group II.

Dangerous goods descriptions (if indicated above) may not reflect quantity, end-use or region-specific exceptions that can be applied. Consult shipping documents for descriptions that are specific to the shipment.

15. Regulatory Information

Warning! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer. (Benzene)

Warning! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. (Toluene, Benzene)

SARA Hazard Classification

Fire Hazard

Acute Health Hazard

SARA 313 Components

N-Hexane 28.23%

Reportable Quantity – Product

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302) 17709 lbs

Reportable Quantity – Components

N-Hexane 110-54-3 5000 lbs

HMIS

NFPA

Health	2	2
Flammability		3
Physical Hazards	0	
Instability		0
Specific Hazard		

16. Other Information

Training: All operatives using this material must receive proper training with regard to the health and safety aspects relating to it. Recommended uses and restrictions: Use only in conjunction with appropriate industrial practice.

Sources of information used to compile MSDS: Various, further information available by special request. The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of needs that the information is current, applicable and suitable to their circumstances.

- Revision Indicator: New MSDS
- MSDS Preparation date: 26th April 2011
- MSDS Prepared by: Ron Mohler

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is to the best of Elgi rubber International Limiteds' knowledge and believed accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no representation, warranty or guarantee is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of such information for his own particular use.