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#### SECTION 1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identification used on label Product identifier

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Emergency telephone number Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against 4008 NOX-RUST® X-210 Daubert Chemical Company 4700 S. Central Avenue Chicago, IL 60638 708-496-7350 Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300 Corrosion Preventive Compound

#### **SECTION 2 Hazards identification**

Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200;

GHS Hazard Symbols



GHS	Aspiration Hazard Category 1
Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A
	Flammable Liquid Category 3
	Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (STOT) - Single Exposure Category 3
Signal Word	Danger
Hazard	Flammable liquid and vapor
Statements	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
	Causes skin irritation
	Causes serious eye irritation
	May cause respiratory irritation
	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Unclassified	None Identified
Hazards	
(HNOC):	
Precautionary	
Statements	
Prevention	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
1 revention	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
	Use explosion-proof equipment.
	Use only non-sparking tools.
	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
	Wash thoroughly after handling.
	waan moroughly altor handling.

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Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.ResponseIF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.	è
<b>Response</b> IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.	<i>,</i>
	è
IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.	ý
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse	
skin with water/shower.	
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable	
for breathing.	
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact	
lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.	
Specific treatment: None known	
Do NOT induce vomiting.	
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
Use dry chemical, water fog, CO2, foam or sand/earth for extinction.	
Storage Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.	
Store locked up.	
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with	
local/regional/national/international regulation for hazardous wastes.	

#### SECTION 3 Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS #	%
Hydrotreated light distillate (Petroleum)	64742-47-8	70 - 100
Diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	112-34-5	1 - 5

Note: Specific chemical identities and/or exact percentages have been withheld as a trade secret.

Inhalation	If symptoms are experienced remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air and obtain medical advice.
Eyes	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 20 minutes retracting eyelids often. Tilt the head to prevent chemical from transferring to the uncontaminated eye. Get immediate medical attention and monitor the eye daily as advised by your physician.
Skin Contact	Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and launder. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting and seek medical attention immediately. Provide medical care provider with this SDS. If vomiting occurs, lean victim forward to reduce risk of aspiration into lungs.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	See Section 11
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 4 First aid measures**

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures	Revision Number 18	
	Use alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or water spray when fighting fires. Water or foam may cause frothing if liquid is burning but it still may be a useful extinguishing agent if carefully applied to the fire. Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.	
Fire and/or Explosion Hazards	Vapors may be ignited by sparks, flames or other sources of ignition if material is above the flash point giving rise to a fire (Class B). Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.Empty containers that retain product residue (liquid, solid/sludge, or vapor) can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose container to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Any of these actions can potentially cause	
Fire Fighting Methods and Protection	an explosion that may lead to injury or death. Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Use appropriate methods for the surrounding fire.	
	Oxides of carbon, Aldehydes, Smoke, Sulfur oxides, Barium oxides, Peroxides, Hydrocarbons	
SECTION 6 Accidental release measures		
Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Exposure to the spilled material may be irritating or harmful. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section VIII of this SDS. Additional precautions may be necessary based on special circumstances created by the spill including; the material spilled, the quantity of the spill, the area in which the spill occurred. Also consider the expertise of employees in the area responding to the spill.	
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up		
SECTION 7 Handling and storage		
Precautions for safe handling	Avoid contacting and avoid breathing the material. Use only in a well ventilated area. As with all chemicals, good industrial hygiene practices should be followed when handling this material. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not get in eyes, on skin and clothing. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. When heated, the vapor/fumes given off may cause respiratory tract irritation.	
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	incompatible materials and conditions. Keep container(s) closed. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Do not store in direct sunlight Store away from sources of heat and light.	
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents	

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#### SECTION 8 Exposure controls/personal protection

<u>Control parameters</u> <u>Chemical Name</u>	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	<u>OSHA PEL</u>
Hydrotreated light distillate (Petroleum)	200 mg/m3		
Diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	10 ppm		

This product contains mineral oils having recommended exposure limits of 5 mg/m3 in mist form. Because the viscosity of this product is  $\leq 20.5$  cSt, mists can be formed in certain applications. If mists do form, use appropriate controls to maintain exposure below the stated limits.

Engineering Measures	Local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls are normally required when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. Engineering controls must be designed to meet the OSHA chemical specific standard in 29 CFR 1910. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits
Respiratory Protection	Proper ventilation (at a minimum) will be required when handling this product. Use respirators (NIOSH approved) only if ventilation cannot be used to eliminate symptoms or reduce the exposure to below acceptable levels. Follow a respiratory protection program that meets 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements whenever work place conditions warrant the use of a respirator.
Eye Protection	Wear chemical splash goggles when handling this product. Additionally, wear a face shield when the possibility of splashing of liquid exists. Do not wear contact lenses. Have an eye wash station available.
Skin Protection	Wear protective gloves. Inspect gloves for chemical break-through and replace at regular intervals. Clean protective equipment regularly. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, and when leaving work. When handling material that has been heated, wear chemically resistant thermally insulating gloves, chemical resistant apron, long sleeves and other clothing as necessary to protect against thermal burns.
Gloves	Chemically resistant gloves Heat insulating chemically resistant gloves

#### SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties (Typical, not specification)

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Amber
Odor	Mild Hydrocarbon Solvent
Odor Threshold	No data available
рН	No data available
Melting Point/freezing point, °C	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling	No data available
range, °C	
Flash Point	105 °F( 41 °C)
Evaporation Rate	<1 (n-Butyl Acetate=1)
Flammability (Solid, Gas)	No data available
Lower Flammable/Explosive Limit,	No data available
% in air	

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Upper Flammable/Explosive Limit,	No data available
% in air	
Vapor Pressure	3.4 mmHg
Vapor Density	>1 (Air=1)
Specific Gravity @ 25°C	0.79
Solubility in Water	Negligible; 0-1%
<b>Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient</b>	No data available
Autoignition Temperature	No data available
Decomposition Temperature	No data available
Viscosity	1.3 cSt @ 40°C
Volatiles, % by weight	90.0
VOC, Material, lb/gal	5.93
VOC, Material, grams/liter	711.3

#### SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity		No data available
Chemical stability		Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerization
-		will not occur. May form explosive peroxides
Possibility of hazardous reactions		Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous
		reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid		Contamination. Elevated temperatures.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous decomposit	ion products	Under normal conditions of use & storage, decomposition and
		hazardous decomposition products are unlikely.
SECTION 11 Toxicologic	al information	
Likely Routes of Entry		Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact
	ally Affected by Exposure	No chemical interaction known to affect toxicity.
Chemical Interactions	<b>e .</b>	
Medical Conditions Aggravated		Skin contact may aggravate existing skin disease, Respirator disease including asthma and bronchitis
Immediate (Acute) Heal	th Effects by Route of Exp	osure
Inhalation Irritation		
Inhalation Toxicity	Non-Toxic. Not known to cause systemic damage.	
Skin Contact	Can cause moderate skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. Not likely to cause permanent damage.	
Skin Absorption	May cause irritation and minor systemic damage.	
Eye Contact		y cause moderate to severe eye injury. Eye contact may result
-		but not likely to permanently injure eye tissue. Temporary
		ly or blurred vision) is possible.
Ingestion Irritation	Irritating to mouth, throat	t, and stomach. Can cause abdominal discomfort, nausea,
	vomiting and diarrhea. A	Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical

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#### Long-Term (Chronic) Health Effects

Carcinogenicity	There are no carcinogenic ingredients present at or over 0.1%.
Inhalation	Upon prolonged and/or repeated exposure, can cause severe respiratory irritation,
	dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness.
Skin Contact	Upon prolonged or repeated contact, can cause minor skin irritation, defatting, and dermatitis.
Skin Absorption	Upon prolonged or repeated exposure, harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause minor systemic damage.
Ingestion	Under normal industrial usage conditions, ingestion is highly unlikely.
Eyes (Draize score)	This material is estimated to be non-irritating eyes (Draize score <15 [rabbits]).

#### **Component Toxicology Data**

Chemical Name	CAS Number	LD50/LC50
Hydrotreated light distillate	64742-47-8	Dermal LD50 Rabbit > 2000 mg/kg Oral LD50 Rat > 5000 mg/kg
(Petroleum)		Inhalation LC50 (4h) Rat > 20 mg/L
Diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	112-34-5	Dermal LD50 Rabbit = 2764 mg/kg Oral LD50 Rat = 4500 mg/kg

#### **SECTION 12 Ecological information**

Overview	No ecological information available						
Mobility	No data						
Persistence	No data						
Bioaccumulation	No data						
Degradability	No data						
Ecotoxicity Data							
Chemical Name	CAS Num	ıber	Aquatic EC50 Crustacea	Aquatic ERC50 Algae	Aquatic LC50 Fish		
Diethylene glycol mono-n-	112-34-5		EC50 (48 hr)	EC50 (96 hr) Algae	LC50 (96 hr) Fis		
butyl ether			Daphnia > 100 mg/L	> 100 mg/L	= 1300 mg/L		
SECTION 13 Disposal consid	erations						
Waste Description for Spent	<b>Product</b> Sp	ent or di	scarded material may	be a hazardous waste.			
Disposal Methods	Di	Dispose of by incineration following Federal, State, Local, or Provincial					
		gulations	•				
Waste Disposal Code(s)	D	001					
SECTION 14 Transport info	mation						
Full shipping name for	UN1268, P	ETROLI	EUM DISTILLATES	, N.O.S., (Naphtha Solv	ent), 3, PG III,		
Export, Air, Sea (any quanti	ty			_			

Export, Air, Sea (any quantity unless flash pt. >150°F) or vessels of 119 GL or more Domestic Ground in vessels < Non-Regulated 119 gal.

#### **SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

LIST	STATUS	STATUS					
TSCA	All components in this product are on the TSCA Inventory or exempt.						
Canadian DSL	All chemical substances in this material are included on or exempted from listing on the						
	Canadian DSL.						
Chemical Name		CAS #	Regulation	Percent			
No CERCLA-listed chemicals in this			CERCLA				
product.							
Glycol ether (N23		112-34-5	SARA 313	1 - 5			
Barium compounds		61790-48-5	SARA 313	1 - 5			
No SARA 302 EHS-listed chemicals in			SARA EHS				
this product.							
ECTION 16 Othe	r information						
	02-02-2017						
Date							
	Although the information contained herein is believed to be reliable, it is furnished without warran						
of	any kind. This inf	ormation is not intended	to be all-inclusive as to the	manner and conditions o			
use	e, handling, and sto	orage.					
Version Re	viewed						
<b>Comments</b> Ap	proved: M. Dunca	an					