

WARREN OIL COMPANY, INC.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Warren Super 500 Cleaner and Degreaser

Manufacturer: Warren Oil Company, Inc.

Hwy 301 North
PO Box 1507
Dunn, NC 28334
(910) 892-6456

Emergency #: Call your Local Poison Control or Duke Medical Center in NC (800-672-1697)

Date Prepared: 2-16-98

Section 1: Material Identification and Information

CAS No.	Chemical Name - Hazardous Components > 1 % and < 10 %
6834-92-0	Sodium Metasilicate Pentahydrate - alkaline ACGIH TLV - 2mg/M3
1310-73-2	Sodium Hydroxide 50 % - strong alkaline OSHA Pel - 2 mg/M3, ACGIH TLV - 2 mg/M3 (Ceiling)
111-76-2	2 - Butoxyethenol OSHA Pel - 50 ppm (skin), ACGIH TLV - 25 ppm (skin) Surfactant (Trade Secret) Not established

Section 2: Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: N/D

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg and Temperature): N/D

Vapor Density (air =1): Heavier than air

Solubility in Water: Water soluble

Appearance and Odor: Clear Violet solution, Slight Odor

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 1.01 @ 25

Melting Point: N/A

Evaporation Rate (Ether=1): <1

Water Reactive: Non-reactive

Section 3: Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point and Method Used: Non-combustible

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Unknown

Flammability Limits in Air % by Volume: Not Flammable

Extinguisher Media: Negligible fire and explosion hazard when exposed to normal heat or flame.

Special Fire Fighting Procedure: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or foam. Move containers from fire if possible. Cool containers exposed to flame with water from side until well after fire is out. Use flooding quantities of water as fog. Apply from a distance. All fire fighters wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Avoid breathing corrosive vapors. Keep upwind.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Hazardous decomposition products may form toxic materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons. When this product is warmed to about 47 deg C and 115 deg F. The glycol ether separates and comes to the top as pure glycol ether which has a flame point of 60 deg C - 140 deg F and is highly combustible, vapors form which could travel along the floor or moved by ventilation and ignited by heat or sparks.

Section 4: Reactivity Hazard Data

Stability: Unstable

Conditions to Avoid: Heat 47 deg C - 115 deg F will cause glycol ether to separate producing a flammable liquid. Strong acids.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Acids, aluminum, chlorine trifluoride, chloroform, methyl alcohol, halogenated hydrocarbons - strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May release toxic fumes of sodium oxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not Occur

Conditions to Avoid: Mixing with strong acids and heat.

Section 5: Health Hazard Data

Primary Routes of Entry: Skin Absorption, Ingestion, Inhalation.

Carcinogen Listed in: Not listed

Health Hazards: Acute - can cause severe irritations, redness, defating, dermatitis of skin and eyes.

Health Hazards: Chronic - Prolonged exposure may cause bronchial irritation, coughing , bronchial pneumonia, burns, blindness, burn digestive tract, nausea, or lung damage.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Coughing, skin and eye irritation.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Sore throat, Coughing, labored breathing when spraying.

Emergency First Aid Procedures: Seek medical assistance for further treatment, observation and support if necessary.

Eye Contact: Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of chemical remains - 15 to 20 minutes. Get medical attention. Repeated or prolonged contact with vapor or spray may cause conjunctivitis.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing while running streams of water an/or vinegar under clothing. Wash affected area with soap and large amount of water 15 to 20 minutes until no evidence of chemical remains. Get medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure area to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Drink 2 to 3 glasses of water. Do not induce vomiting. Call a Physician immediately.

Section 6: Control and Protective Measures

Respiratory Protection: When spraying this solution local exhaust to keep sodium hydroxide within permissible limits is needed, also gloves, eye protection, face piece.

Protective Gloves: Appropriate gloves for strongly alkaline solution.

Eye Protection: Splash-proof safety goggles and a face-shield to prevent contact with liquid.

Ventilation to be Used: Local Exhaust.

Other Protective Clothing and Equipment: Employee must wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment to prevent any possible skin contact.

Hygienic Work Practices: Where there is any possibility that an employee's eyes may be exposed to this substance, an eye-wash bottle or fountain should be available.

Section 7: Precautions for Safe Handling and Use/Leak Procedures

Steps to take if material is spilled or released: Dig holding area such as lagoon, pond or pit containment. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Small spills take up with sand or other absorbent

material such as oil dry and place into containers for later disposal.

Waste Disposal Methods: Add suitable agent to neutralize spill to pH 7.0. Check with authorities to determine if neutralized material acceptable in sanitary sewer. Dispose in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage: Keep containers tightly closed and marked "Strongly Alkaline". Avoid contact with or storage with high heat, acids and other incompatibilities. Use with adequate ventilation, do not inhale mist or spray. Avoid eye and skin contact. Do not eat or smoke while working with this material.

Other Precautions and Special Hazards: Check containers from time to time to verify heat has not caused separation. If so, cool and agitate or mix to re-dissolve.

This information is provided for customer service and to the best of our knowledge is current and accurate. It is the user's obligation to determine the condition of safe use of the product.