

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Section 1 Product Identification

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Product Name: **Tar and Asphalt Remover**  
 Formula type: alkaline liquid detergent and solvent system

### Manufacturer's Name:

Chem-Tech, Inc.  
 6551 Jansen Avenue NE – Suite 106  
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## Section 2 Hazardous Ingredients

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Threshold Limit Value</u>	<u>Permissible Exposure Limit</u>
Glycol ether EB	111-76-2	5-10	25 ppm skin	25 ppm skin
Paraffinic, Napthenic Solvent	64742-47-8	10-20	NDA	100 ppm for 8 hr /TWA
Pine oil	8002-09-03	5-10	NDA	NDA
d-Limonene	59-89-275	10-20	NDA	NDA
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	9016-45-9	5-10	NE	NE
Cocamide DEA	68603-42-9	5-10	NE	NE
Methyl ester, soybean oil	67784-80-9	10-20	NE	NE

Balance of ingredients are not hazardous as defined by OSHA

## Section 3 Physical Data

Form:	Liquid	pH as is:	9.5 – 10.0
Color:	Yellow	pH (1% vol):	8.0 – 9.0
Odor:	Orange	Solubility in Water:	Forms an emulsion
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.91 - 0.95 at 60°F	Vapor Density (Air = 1):	4.0 – 6.0
Boiling Point °F:	Approx. 200 °F	% VOC:	<41
Evaporation Rate (Water = 1):	<1	Vapor pressure:	0.46 mm Hg @ 100° F

## Section 4 Fire and Explosion Information

Flash Point (Method) F: 137F Pinsky Martens Closed Cup

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: High temperatures may create heavy flammable vapors that may settle along ground level and low spots to create an invisible fire hazard.

Extinguishing Agents: Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water fog, water

Fire fighting methods: Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance. If leak or spill has not ignited, ventilate area and use water spray to disperse gas or vapor and to protect personnel attempting to stop a leak. Use water spray to cool adjacent structures and to protect personnel. Shut off source of flow if possible. Stay away from storage tank ends. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire. Fire fighters must wear MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus with full face mask and full protective equipment.

**Section 5 Health Hazard Data - Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:**

Probable Routes of Entry: Eyes, skin, inhalation

- Eyes:** Direct contact will cause severe irritation or damage if not properly treated. Effects may range from mild to irreversible damage depending upon length of exposure, solution concentration and first aid measures.
- Skin:** This product contains materials that can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in severe irritation.
- Inhalation:** Overexposure by inhalation of misted product may lead irritation in respiratory tract. Caution should be taken to prevent atomizing or misting of this product without proper respiratory protection.
- Ingestion:** Ingestion is not expected to be a primary route of exposure. Do not ingest. Material may cause damage to mouth, throat and stomach. Note: Aspiration is a secondary hazard and should be expected. Product will attack lining of esophagus and stomach.

Medical Conditions Aggravated Pre-existing skin disorders or abrasions.  
by Exposure:

**Section 6 Emergency First Aid Procedures**

- Eyes:** Check for and remove contact lenses. Flush immediately with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of eye and eyelid tissues. Take exposed individual immediately to a health care professional, preferably an ophthalmologist, for emergency first aid and further evaluation.
- Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash exposed area with copious amounts of water. Repeat washing. If redness or irritation occurs, seek immediate medical attention. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.
- Inhalation:** If exposure by inhalation is suspected, immediately move exposed individual to fresh air. If individual experiences nausea, headache, dizziness, has difficulty breathing or is cyanotic, seek a health care professional immediately. Administer CPR if necessary.
- Ingestion:** Drink 1-2 large glasses of milk or water. Obtain immediate medical aid or call poison control. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a physician. During vomiting there is a danger of aspirating liquid into lungs, causing serious damage and chemical pneumonitis. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. Gastric lavage should be performed only by qualified medical personnel. Keep affected person warm and at rest. Seek immediate medical attention or call 911.

**Section 7 Reactivity Data**

- Stability:** Stable at room temperature (68F) when stored and used under proper conditions.
- Incompatibility:** Avoid contact with acids and oxidizing materials.
- Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Smoke, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide
- Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

**Section 8 Spill & Leak Procedures**

- Procedures for Cleanup:** Wear protective gear. Small spills: Mop thoroughly and rinse with water.
- Large Spills:** Evacuate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Block potential routes to water systems (sewers, streams, etc.) with inert material such as sand or dirt. Salvage for reuse if possible. Place into disposal containers. Wash down affected areas with clear water. May be RCRA regulated. Call local Emergency Response agency to report spill.
- Waste Disposal:** Contact the proper county, state or federal authorities. May be RCRA regulated.

**Section 9 Special Protection Information**

Ventilation Type Required:	Use adequate ventilation when working with material in an enclosed area. Mechanical methods such as fume hoods or area fans may be used to reduce localized vapor/mist areas. If vapor or mist is generated when the material handled, adequate ventilation in accordance with good engineering practice must be provided to maintain concentrations below the specified exposure.
Protective Gloves:	Impervious gloves such as neoprene or nitrile rubber to avoid skin sensitization and absorption.
Respiratory Protection:	None required if airborne concentrations are maintained below threshold limits. Where misting and vapors may occur, wear an MSHA/NIOSH approved half mask form organic vapor air purifying respirator.
Eye Protection:	Eye protection must be worn. Wear safety glasses with side shields or vented splash proof goggles.
Other Equipment:	Water source for eye and skin wash. Rubber boots to keep feet dry

**Section 10 Special Precautions**

Product should be stored between 40 and 95°F. Store out of direct sunlight. Keep out of reach of children. Keep container closed when not in use. For industrial and institutional use only. Mix only with water. Thoroughly rinse empty containers before disposal. Use only in well ventilated area. Do not breathe vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

**Section 11 Toxicity Data****Toxicity:**

<b><u>Ingredient</u></b>	<b><u>LD50 - Oral</u></b>	<b><u>LD50 – skin absorption rabbit</u></b>	<b><u>LC50 - Inhalation</u></b>	<b><u>Effects</u></b>
Glycol ether EB	470 mg/kg (rat)	220 mg/kg	450 ppm/4 hr (rat)	ND
Paraffinic, Napthenic Solvent	> 5 g/kg (rat)	2.0-4.0 g/kg	2 mg/l at 4 hr: No toxicity in rats	Irritant
Pine oil	4390 mg/kg (rat)	>3000 mg/kg	ND	
d-Limonene	>5 gm/kg (rat)	>5 gm/kg	RD50 > 1000	Severe eye irritant
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cocamide DEA	12400 µL/kg	Moderate irritation	ND	Minimal eye irritation
Methyl ester, soybean oil	>5000 - 15,000 mg/kgDermal	2,000 to 20,000 mg/kg	ND	

**Carcinogenicity:**

<b><u>Ingredient</u></b>	<b><u>NTP</u></b>	<b><u>IARC</u></b>	<b><u>OSHA</u></b>
Glycol ether EB	No	No	No
Paraffinic, Napthenic Solvent	No	No	No
Pine oil	No	No	No
d-Limonene	No	No	No
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	No	No	No
Cocamide DEA	ND	ND	ND
Methyl ester, soybean oil	No	No	No

**Other effects:**

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>Teratogenicity</u>	<u>Mutagenicity</u>
Glycol ether EB	See note below	Laboratory animals effected	ND
Paraffinic, Napthenic Solvent	No	No	No
Pine oil	ND	ND	ND
d-Limonene	No	No	No
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	ND	ND	ND
Cocamide DEA	ND	ND	ND
Methyl ester, soybean oil	ND	ND	No

Note: Glycol ether EB – inhalation exposure to pregnant rabbits caused some toxicity to mother and fetus at 200 ppm, but no effects at 100 ppm. Rat studies indicate the rat kidneys may be the target organs for over exposure, but rat liver changes may also be evident. There is no evidence that this occurs in humans.

**Section 12 Ecological Information****Ingredient**

Glycol ether EB	Moderately biodegradable / BCF <100 / when released into air, half life expected to be less than 1 day / LC50/96 hr values for fish are >100 mg/l / not expected to be toxic to aquatic life.
Paraffinic, Napthenic Solvent	Inherently biodegradable Ecotoxicological information: ND
Pine oil	Biodegradable / may be toxic to aquatic organisms
d-Limonene	May be toxic to aquatic organisms
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	Biodegradable
Cocamide DEA	Readily biodegradable
Methyl ester, soybean oil	Readily biodegradable

**Section 13 Hazard Rating - HMIS**

0 = minimal    1 = slight    2 = moderate    3 = serious    4 = severe

Health: 2    Reactivity: 0    Fire: 2    Personal protection equipment: B (gloves and glasses)

**Section 14 Regulatory Information****• Chemical Inventory Status - part 1 •**

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>TSCA</u>	<u>EC</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Australia</u>
Glycol ether EB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Paraffinic, Napthenic Solvent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pine oil	Yes	ND	ND	ND
d-Limonene	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nonylphenol ethoxylate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cocamide DEA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Methyl ester, soybean oil	Yes	Yes	ND	Yes



**Section 17 Documentary Information**

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**ABBREVIATIONS:**

NE = NOT ESTABLISHED

&gt; = GREATER THAN

BCF = BIOCONCENTRATION FACTOR

NDA = NO DATA AVAILABLE

&lt;= LESS THAN

ND = NO DATA

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