RAWN CO., INC.
Subsidiary of The Triangle Corporation
Material Safety Data Sheet

IDENTITY
Rubber Drive Cleaner 10003 (1.2 oz.), 10007 (1 Gallon), 61050 (54 Gallons)

Section I - Reactivity Data

Manufacturer's Name: RAWN COMPANY, INC.
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code): 10501 P.O. Box 9
City: Spoons, WI 54801

HAZARD RATINGS:
1 = EXTREME
2 = MODERATE
3 = HIGH
4 = MEDIUM
5 = LOW
6 = Slight
7 = INHIBITION
8 = CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD - SEE SECTION V

IDENTITY: Rubber Drive Cleaner 10003 (1.2 oz.), 10007 (1 Gallon), 61050 (54 Gallons)

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components | CAS # | OSHA PEL | ACGIH TLV | Other Limits (MGL) | Recommended
Methyl Propyl Acetate* | 108-65-6 | not estab. | not estab. | none established |

Chlorinated Paraffin* | 63449-39-8 | not estab. | not estab. | none established |

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point °F | 183
Flash Point (Method Used) | 126°F (TCC)
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1) | 1.1
Drying Point | 2
MELTING POINT | 2
Vapor Density (AIR = 1) | 4.7
Evaporation Rate | 0.21

Other Precautions: Avoid breathing vapors, do not get on skin, in eyes, or on clothing. Do not ingest. Use with adequate ventilation. Vapors and liquid are combustible. Avoid dust or mist formations if spraying.

Section V - Health Hazard Data

Cut to CRI carbon chain length - this material is not a known human carcinogenic substance.

Exposure and Odor: Clear colorless liquid, typical hydrocarbon odor. Do not inhale vapors or smoke. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing while fighting chemical fires. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray.

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) | 126°F (TCC)
Flammable Limits | In air, percentage by volume LEL 1.8 UEL 6.7
Extinguishing Media | Dry chemical, CO2, alcohol foam, water spray by trained personnel.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing while fighting chemical fires. Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Combustible liquid. High temperatures may cause pressure increase in the container and container failure. Thermally decomposes to produce hazardous or toxic byproducts.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon oxides, hydrogen chloride.

STABILITY: Conditions to Avoid: X stability. Avoid heat, sparks, open flames.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid strong oxidizing agents, as these can cause a vigorous reaction.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Eliminate all sources of ignition, ventilate area. Take-up large spills with non-sparking equipment, place into approved waste container for disposal. Prevent spill from entering sewers or surface waters. Take-up spills on an inert absorbent material, such as sand. Comply with all federal, state and local regulations. Consult authorities for special disposal procedures. May be incinerated by a permitted waste handler.

Vapor pressures to be taken in handling, storage. Store containers tightly closed away from heat and direct sunlight. Open flames. Store in a well-ventilated area at temperatures under 120°F.

Other Precautions: Avoid breathing vapors, do not get on skin, in eyes, or on clothing. Do not ingest. Use with adequate ventilation. Vapors and liquid are combustible. Avoid dust or mist formations if spraying.

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Supply Type): Normal ventilation for standard manufacturing procedures is generally adequate. If airborne concentrations reach unacceptable levels, wear a NIOSH approved air-purifying respirator for organic vapors or an air-supplied respirator.

Ventilation: Local Exhausts may be needed in poorly ventilated spaces. Ventilation rate to be matched to conditions. No explosion hazards. Use concentrations below irritating levels.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Wear an impervious apron or other protective clothing as needed to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact with use of this product during use.

Work Hygiene Practices: General hygiene practices include washing hands after use, before eating, drinking or smoking. No eating, drinking or smoking at or near point of use.

These data are offered in good faith as typical values and not as a product specification. No warranty, either express or implied, is hereby made. The recommendations for industrial hygiene and safe handling procedures are believed to be generally applicable. However, each user should review these recommendations.
Methyl Propanol Acetate (PM Acetate)

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYE CONTACT
Short-term liquid or vapor contact may result in slight irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may be more irritating.

SKIN CONTACT
May cause mild irritation to skin.

INHALATION
Inhalation causes coughing and irritation of nose, throat, and mucous membranes. Inhalation exposure can lead to central nervous system depression producing effects such as headaches, nausea, dizziness and loss of consciousness.

INGESTION
Mildly toxic by ingestion. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause diarrhea.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE - Inhalation, eyes and skin, ingestion.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT
Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open during flushing. Call a physician immediately.

SKIN CONTACT
Flush area with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Follow by washing with soap and water. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

INGESTION
If conscious, give large amounts of water, then induce vomiting. To induce vomiting, touch finger to back of throat. Keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs. Call a physician immediately. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim.

INHALATION
Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Chlorinated Paraffin (C-22 to C-30 chain length, 45% Chlorine)

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

This particular product has not been shown to have adverse health effects.

Chlorinated Paraffins are a class of compounds that are similarly manufactured, but vary in molecular structure by carbon chain length and degree of chlorination. Previous National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Reports have listed any chlorinated paraffin as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen.

The NTP has reported that in recent studies, C₁₅₇ 58% chlorine chlorinated paraffin in combination with corn oil caused tumors when force fed at very high doses to rats and mice over long periods of time. The NTP also reported that C₂₃, 43% chlorine chlorinated paraffin under the same conditions caused an increased in tumore only in male mice. The lack of evidence of carcinogenicity in male and female rats and in female mice is interpreted as demonstrating the absence of a carcinogenic potential to man.

These tests represent extreme exposure conditions which are quite unlikely to be encountered by humans during manufacturing or handling of chlorinated paraffins. The relevance of these tests to the industrial use of this product to humans, if any, has not been determined.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INGESTION
Consult a physician. Treat the same as ingestion of any oil-type material.