



# DeoxIT<sup>®</sup> D5, PreservIT<sup>®</sup> P5 and ProGold<sup>®</sup> Spray

## SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

**Product Names:**  
DeoxIT D5 Spray (D5S-6)  
PreservIT P5 Spray (P5S-6)  
ProGold Spray (G5S-6)

**Emergency Telephone No.:**  
For DeoxIT D100L, PreservIT P100L and ProGold G100L contact - (619) 451-1799  
For Dymel 152a contact - Dupont (800) 441-3637.  
For Petroleum Naphtha (PN) contact - Los Angeles Poison Information: 1- 800-356-3129

**Company:**  
CAIG LABORATORIES, INC., 16744 W. Bernardo Drive, San Diego, CA 92127-1904

## SECTION II - INGREDIENTS

DeoxIT D5, PreservIT P5 & ProGold Spray = Components -

1. *PN (Petroleum Naphtha)* = Aliphatic Hydrocarbon (specific name), odorless mineral spirits (common name), Hydrocarbon solvent (chemical family), 64742-88-7 (CAS No.), 100PPM\* (PEL/TWA), 100PPM\* (TLV/TWA) (\*Limits for Stoddard solvent; to be used as a guide only), % for D5S, P5S, G5S & E5S = 75.0%
2. *Diffuoroethane* (specific name), DYMEL 152a (common name), CH<sub>2</sub>CHF<sub>2</sub> (formula), 75-37-6 (CAS No.), Not Established (OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV), None (other limits recommended), D5S, P5S, G5S & E5S = 20%.
- 3a. *DeoxIT D100L Liquid* (specific name), DeoxIT D100L (common name), Not Established (OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV), % for D5S= 5.0%.
- 3b. *PreservIT P100L Liquid* (specific name), PreservIT P100L (common name), Not Established (OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV), % for P5S = 5.0%.
- 3c. *ProGold G100L Liquid* (specific name), ProGold G100L (common name), Not Established (OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV), % for G5S = 5.0%.

## SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Boiling Point (of PN):** 160°C(320°F)      **Evapor. Rate PN (Butyl Acetate=1):** <0.1  
**Vapor Press. (mm Hg.) (of PN):** <12 @100°F      **Solubility in H2O:** Negligible  
**Vapor Density (Air=1) (of PN):** N/A      **Appearance and Odor:** D5S light pink color of mixture, P5S light blue color, G5S light yellow, E5S light red. Slight ethereal /hydrocarbon odor.  
**Specific Gravity (of PN) (H<sub>2</sub>O=1):** @60°F = 0.750  
**Melting Point:** N/A

## SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

**Flash Point:** all liquids 240°C (464°F) (A-P), PN solution 40°C (104°F)  
**Flammable Limits % vol. (for PN):** Lower = 1.0, Upper = 6.0  
**Extinguishing Media:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, halon, polar or alcohol foam, or water spray is recommended. Water may be ineffective.  
**Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards - for PN:** This material is flammable and may be ignited by heat, sparks flame or other sources of ignition (e.g. static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they may ignite, flashback or explode. Vapor/Air explosion hazard indoors/outdoors or in sewers. Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it may explode in the heat of a fire.  
**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant (see section VII & VIII). Move undamaged containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

**HMS Labeling:** HEALTH: 2    FLAMMABILITY: 3    REACTIVITY: 1

## SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

**Stability:** Material is stable; however, avoid open flames and high temperatures.  
**Cautions To Avoid:** Avoid all possible sources of ignition.  
**Incompatibility (Materials to avoid):** Strong oxidizing agents.  
**Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:** Combustion may yield carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide various hydrocarbons. Do not breathe smoke or fumes. Wear appropriate protective equipment.  
**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur; however, avoid open flames and high temperatures.

## SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

### Principal Health Hazards:

**Inhalation Dymel 152a:** Vapor is heavier than air and can cause suffocation by reducing oxygen available for breathing. Breathing high concentrations of vapor may cause light-headedness, dizziness, shortness of breath, and may lead to narcosis, cardiac irregularities, unconsciousness or death. LC50 Rat 300,000 ppm/2 hr.

**Inhalation PN (Petroleum Naphtha):** While PN has a low degree of toxicity, breathing high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause irritation of the nose and throat and signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness) and possible unconsciousness, and even death. Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders (e.g., asthma-like conditions) may be aggravated by exposure to PN.

**Eye:** PN is an eye irritant. Direct contact with liquid or exposure to vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness and swelling.

**Skin:** PN - Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis..

**Oral:** PN-No specific intervention is indicated as the compound is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. However, ingestion of excessive quantities can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

### First Aid:

**Inhalation PN (Petroleum Naphtha):** If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered, seek medical attention.

**Eye Contact:** Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with clean water and seek medical attention. For direct contact, hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eyes(s) with clean water for at least 15 minutes.

**Skin Contact:** Cleanse affected area(s) with mild soap and water. If irritation persists seek medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting, keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

## SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE.

**Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:** FLAMMABLE. Keep away from all sources of ignition and hot surfaces. Spilled material may be absorbed into any absorbent material. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Ventilate area till odor is gone. After PN has been removed by ventilation, clean up oily residue with any standard soap or detergent solution.

**Waste Disposal Method:** Comply with federal, state and local laws and regulations. EPA Hazardous Waste #'s F001 & F002 may apply.

**Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:** Do not expose any aerosol can to sunlight or temperatures above 120°F to prevent possible bursting. All aerosol cautions apply - use in well ventilated areas. Use and store in cool, dry, well ventilated areas away from heat, hot surfaces and all sources of ignition. Protect containers from physical damage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate codes.

**Other Precautions:** As with any chemical preparation - use only as directed and wash hands after use.

## SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

**Respiratory Protection:** Not necessary unless used in an unventilated area or in high concentrations (see exposure limits, section IV).

**Ventilation:** Keep exposure below limits (section IV). Keep windows open. Local Exhaust - when used repeatedly in quantity. Electrical systems safe for such locations must be used.

**Protective Gloves:** Not necessary, but advised to prevent irritation, nitrile rubber gloves.

**Eye Protection:** Suggested when using aerosols.

**Other Protective Clothing or Equipment:** Not necessary with adequate ventilation.

**Work/Hygienic Practices:** Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin or eyes, use adequate ventilation.

## SECTION IX - SHIPPING CLASSIFICATION

Consumer commodity: ORM-D