

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:GLO SS PLUS

DATE OF ISSUE: 08/20/2003

SUPERCEDES: 06/30/2003

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION**Chemical Name & Synonyms:**

N/A

Trade Name & Synonyms:

GLO SS PLUS

Chemical Family:

PETROLEUM MIXTURE

Formula Mixture: X

Manufacturer's Name:

CHEMSEARCH DIV. OF NCH CORP.

Address:

BOX 152170

IRVING, TX 75015

Prepared By:

M COHEN/Chemist

Product Code Number

7230

Emergency Phone Number

800-424-9300

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

THE HAZARDS PRESENTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Chemical Name (Ingredients)	Hazard	TLV	PEL	STEL	CAS #
D-LIMONENE	FLAM/SENS	N/E 1.	N/E 2.	N/E	5989-27-5
WHITE MINERAL OIL	IRRITANT	5 MG/M3\$ 1	5 MG/M3\$ 2	10MG/M3\$ 1	8042-47-5
LIGHT ALKYLATE PETROLEUM NAPHTHA \$ OIL MIST VALUES \$\$ STODDARD SOLVENT VALUES	FLAM/IRR	100 PPM\$ \$1	500 PPM\$ \$2	N/E	64741-66-8

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (f):	244°	Specific Gravity (H20=1):	0.775-0.795
Vapor Pressure (MM HG):	25.75	Color:	LIGHT YELLOW
Vapor Density (Air=1):	4.3	Odor:	ORANGE
PH @ 100% :	N/A	Clarity	TRANSPARENT
% Volatile by Volume:	46	Evaporation Rate (BU A/C=1):	1.27
H2O Solubility:	NEGLIGIBLE	Viscosity:	NON-VISCOUS

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flash Point:	Flammable Limits:	LEL:	UEL:
57°F / SETAFLASH	PRODUCT MIXTURE	0.7%	6.2%

Extinguishing Media:

Foam:X Alcohol Foam: CO2:X Dry Chemical:X Water Spray:X Other:

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AND FULL PROTECTIVE GEAR. COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS WITH WATER SPRAY TO PREVENT BURSTING.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL TO DISTANT SOURCES OF IGNITION AND FLASHBACK. PRODUCT MAY PRODUCE A FLOATING FIRE HAZARD AS LIQUID FLOATS ON WATER. NEVER USE A WATER JET AS THIS WILL JUST SPREAD THE FIRE.

NFPA Hazard Rating: (0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme)

Health:1 Flammability:3 Instability:0 Special:

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA**Threshold Limit Value:**

NOT ESTABLISHED FOR MIXTURE. SEE SECTION II.

Effects of Overexposure:**-Acute(Short Term Exposure)**

EYE CONTACT: CAUSES IRRITATION SEEN AS TEARING, STINGING, REDNESS, AND BLURRED VISION. SKIN CONTACT: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION SEEN AS ITCHING, REDNESS, DRYNESS, AND CRACKING OF THE SKIN. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION SEEN AS DELAYED SKIN RASH WHICH MAY BE FOLLOWED BY BLISTERING, SCALING, AND OTHER SKIN EFFECTS. INHALATION: MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION SEEN AS COUGHING AND SNEEZING. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC REACTION IN INDIVIDUALS SENSITIVE TO PRODUCTS CONTAINING ORANGE OIL. AT HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS, INHALATION MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS SUCH AS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS, UNCONCIOUSNESS, PERIPHERAL NUMBNESS, PULMONARY IRRITATION, POSSIBLE ANESTHETIC EFFECTS FROM CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION, AND MAY BE FATAL. INGESTION: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION WITH NAUSEA, VOMITING, AND DIARRHEA. INGESTION AND SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OF THIS PRODUCT CAN LEAD TO ASPIRATION OF THE PRODUCT INTO THE LUNGS, WHICH CAN CAUSE DAMAGE AND COULD BE FATAL.

-Chronic (Long Term Exposure)

MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY AND SKIN SENSITIZATION IN SENSITIVE INDIVIDUALS. ON RARE OCCASIONS, PROLONGED AND REPEATED EXPOSURE TO OIL MIST POSES A RISK OF CHRONIC LUNG INFLAMMATION. THIS CONDITION IS USUALLY ASYMPTOMATIC AS A RESULT OF REPEATED SMALL ASPIRATIONS. SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND COUGHING ARE THE MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS. ASPIRATION MAY LEAD TO PULMONARY EDEMA AND HEMORRHAGE AND MAY BE FATAL. SIGNS OF LUNG INVOLVEMENT INCLUDE INCREASED RESPIRATION AND HEART RATES AS WELL AS A BLUISH DISCOLORATION OF THE SKIN. CHRONIC SKIN CONTACT MAY PROMOTE DERMATITIS AND OIL ACNE. MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE ARE PRE-EXISTING RESPIRATORY AND SKIN CONDITIONS SUCH AS ASTHMA, EMPHYSEMA, AND DERMATITIS. TARGET ORGANS: BLOOD FORMING ORGANS AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. THE PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE ARE SKIN AND EYE CONTACT.

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation:X Ingestion: Absorption:X

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:**-Inhalation:**

REMOVE FROM THE AREA TO FRESH AIR. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF RESPIRATORY IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR IF BREATHING BECOMES DIFFICULT.

-Eye Contact:

RINSE THE EYES WITH WATER. REMOVE ANY CONTACT LENSES AND CONTINUE FLUSHING WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR SEVERAL MINUTES. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS.

-Skin Contact:

WASH AFFECTED AREAS WITH PLENTY OF SOAP AND WATER FOR SEVERAL MINUTES. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS.

-Ingestion:

GIVE 3 TO 4 GLASSES OF WATER, BUT DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF VOMITING OCCURS, GIVE FLUIDS AGAIN. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON.

-Notes to Physician:

INGESTION AND SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OF THIS PRODUCT CAN LEAD TO ASPIRATION OF THE PRODUCT INTO THE LUNGS WHICH CAN CAUSE DAMAGE AND COULD BE FATAL. DEPENDING ON THE AMOUNT INGESTED AND RETAINED AS WELL AS THE TOXICITY OF THE PRODUCT, GASTRIC LAVAGE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. KEEP PATIENT'S HEAD BELOW HIPS TO PREVENT PULMONARY ASPIRATION. IF COMATOSE, A CUFFED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE WILL PREVENT ASPIRATION.

SECTION VI - TOXICITY INFORMATION

Product Contains Chemicals Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen By:

IARC: No NTP: No OSHA: No ACGIH: No OTHER: No

VOC CONTENT: 42.9% BY WEIGHT; 46% BY VOLUME; 337.9 G/L

D-LIMONENE

ORL-RAT LD50: >5 G/KG 3.

SKN-RBT LD50: >5 G/KG 3.

SKN-RBT: SEVERELY IRRITATING 3.

EYE-RBT: SEVERELY IRRITATING 3.

WHITE MINERAL OIL

ORL-RAT TDLo: 92 G/KG/92D-C 4.
ORL-RAT LD50: > 5000 MG/KG 3.
SKN-RBT LD50: > 2000 MG/KG 3.
EYE-RBT SDT: NON-IRRITATING 3.
SKN-RBT SDT: NON-IRRITATING 3.
BUEHLER GUINEA PIG SENSITIZATION TEST: NON-SENSITIZING 3.
SKN-RBT SUB-CHRONIC: 28-DAY NON-IRRITATING 3.
SKN-MSE CHRONIC: 104-WEEK NO SKIN TUMORS AT SITE OF APPLICATION 3.
MODIFIED AMES ASSAY (SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM): NEGATIVE 3.
IN-VITRO MSE LYMPHOMA ASSAY NEGATIVE TO NO TOXICITY 3.
LIFETIME MOUSE SKIN PAINTING STUDIES INDICATED THAT THIS PRODUCT IS NOT MUTAGENIC OR CARCINOGENIC. 3.

MINERAL OIL MISTS DERIVED FROM HIGHLY REFINED OILS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE LOW ACUTE AND SUB-ACUTE TOXICITIES IN ANIMALS. EFFECTS FROM SINGLE SHORT-TERM REPEATED EXPOSURES TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF MINERAL OIL MISTS WELL ABOVE APPLICABLE WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LEVELS INCLUDE LUNG INFLAMMATORY REACTION, LIPOID GRANULOMA FORMATION AND LIPOID PNEUMONIA. IN ACUTE AND SUB-ACUTE STUDIES INVOLVING EXPOSURES TO LOWER CONCENTRATIONS OF MINERAL OIL MISTS AT OR NEAR CURRENT WORK PLACE EXPOSURE LEVELS PRODUCED NO SIGNIFICANT TOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS. IN LONG TERM STUDIES (UP TO TWO YEARS) NO CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN ANY ANIMAL SPECIES TESTED. THIS PRODUCT IS FORMULATED WITH MINERAL OILS WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO BE SEVERELY REFINED AND NOT CONSIDERED TO BE CARCINOGENIC UNDER IARC. 3.

LIGHT ALKYLATE PETROLEUM NAPHTHA
ORL-RAT TDLo: 10 GM/KG/4W-I 4.
IHL-RAT TCLo: 7500 PPM/13W-I 4.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:

Stable:X

Unstable:

Conditions to Avoid: AVOID HEAT, HOT SURFACES, SPARKS, OR OPEN FLAME.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS SUCH AS CHLORINE BLEACH AND CONCENTRATED HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

OXIDES OF CARBON, HYDROCARBONS, AND ACRID SMOKE.

Hazardous Polymerization:

May Occur:

Will Not Occur:X

Conditions to Avoid: N/A

SECTION VIII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:

WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING. ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGNITION AND VENTILATE THE AREA. USE ONLY NON-SPARKING EQUIPMENT. USE CARE AS SPILLS MAY BE SLIPPERY. DIKE AND CONTAIN SPILL. ABSORB WITH AN INERT MATERIAL AND TRANSFER ALL MATERIAL INTO A PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL. PREVENT PRODUCT FROM CONTAMINATING SOIL OR FROM ENTERING SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND BODIES OF WATER. FLUSH AREA WITH WATER.

Waste Disposal Method(s):

DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS.

Neutralizing Agent:

N/A

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Required Ventilation:

LOCAL VENTILATION IS RECOMMENDED TO CONTROL EXPOSURE FROM OPERATIONS THAT CAN GENERATE EXCESSIVE LEVELS OF VAPORS OR MISTS. LOCAL VENTILATION IS PREFERRED, BECAUSE IT PREVENTS DISPERSION INTO WORK AREAS BY CONTROLLING IT AT ITS SOURCE.

Respiratory Protection:

RESPIRATORS SHOULD BE SELECTED BY AND USED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A TRAINED HEALTH AND SAFETY PROFESSIONAL FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS FOUND IN OSHA'S RESPIRATOR STANDARD (29 CFR

