

Material Safety Data Sheet

WESTERN CHEMICAL INTERNATIONAL, INC.
2939 N. 67th Place, Scottsdale, AZ 85251
Tel: 480-990-9487 Fax: 480-946-6174
Emergencies: CHEM-TEL 1-800-255-3924
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PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: **X-CEL**
SYNONYMS: Blended Safety Solvent
CHEMICAL FORMULA: Mixture

SUMMARY OF HAZARDS

Skin and eye irritant.
May cause irritation to respiratory tract.

REGULATORY INFORMATION TSCA:

THIS MATERIAL IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (15 USC 2601 - 2629) DOT (Department of Transportation): Not Regulated: Bulk-Compound
Cleaning Liquid N.O.I.: WHMIS classifications for this product: Class D, Division 2B.
Aerosol-DOT class: ORM-D - Consumer commodity.

HAZARD CATEGORIES FOR SARA 311/312 REPORTING INDICATED BELOW:

Health	Immediate (Acute)	Yes
Health	Delayed (Chronic)	Yes
Physical	Fire	No
Physical	Sudden Release of Pressure	No
Physical	Reactive	No
	Nuisance Mist/Dust Only	

"X-CEL" formula is a trade secret and complies with 29 CFR 1910.1200, Section (i) Trade Secrets.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: (cone) 63C
SPECIFIC GRAVITY : 1.3 (25/25C) - (H2O=1)
APPEARANCE/ODOR: Clear, colorless liquid, slight ethereal odor
VAPOR PRESSURE (psia): @77F 150mmHG
EVAPORATION RATE: Fast
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Very slightly soluble
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) N/D

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

FLASH POINT (METHOD): NONE (TCC)
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Regular media - acceptable
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:
Use self-contained NIOSH breathing apparatus and chemical resistant covering and equipment.
Use water spray or fog to cool exposed equipment and containers. Do not breathe smoke or vapors.
HAZARDOUS THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
May include hydrogen bromide, bromine oxides of carbon, oxides of nitrogen, perfluoroisobutylene.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
Avoid contact with sparks, flames, or high intensity source of heat.

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid contact with open flame, electric arcs or other hot surfaces.
MATERIALS TO AVOID: Strong alkalis, oxidizers. Prolonged contact with free water may result in corrosion and diminished stabilizer levels. Not compatible with certain types of plastic or rubber. Test first.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

HEALTH HAZARDS

INHALATION: Not expected to be acutely toxic. However, avoid long term contact to vapors, mechanical and/or natural ventilation recommended. Can irritate the nose, throat and lungs. Exposure to high doses may cause anesthetic-like effects.
EYE CONTACT: Expected to be an eye irritant. Safety goggles recommended.
SKIN CONTACT: Not expected to be a skin irritant. Solvent resistant gloves recommended.
INGESTION: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation.
CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Long-term overexposure may cause adverse effects in the respiratory and central nervous system.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes.
Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash contaminated areas with soap and water. Wash exposed clothing.

INGESTION: If swallowed, take two glasses of water. If problems persist, get medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical staff.

EXPOSURE CONTROL INFORMATION

EXPOSURE LIMITS: Not established by OSHA/ACGIH.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles or face shield.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Resistant to chemical penetration.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None under normal conditions; if mist present use full facepiece, NIOSH approved organic vapor respirator.

LOCAL EXHAUST VENTILATION: At source of vapor.

MECHANICAL VENTILATION: Recommended.

OTHER: If skin contact or contamination of clothing is likely, protective clothing should be worn.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash thoroughly before handling food. Eye wash in vicinity.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION-Aerosol product will evaporate. Aerosol cans when properly vented pose no environmental risk and may be disposed of in regular trash.

SPILLS OR LEAKS: Ventilate area, eliminate all ignition sources. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry in to sewers or streams. Take up small spills with dry chemical absorbent. Large spills may be taken up with pump or vacuum and finished off with dry chemical absorbent. May require excavation of contaminated soil.

DISPOSAL METHODS: This product is not regulated by CERCLA/RCRA as a hazardous waste or material. The product has, however, not been tested for the toxicity characteristic via the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure. It may, therefore, be disposed of as an industrial waste in a manner acceptable to good waste management practice and in compliance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS: Store in well - ventilated, cool, dry area. Close container when not in use to avoid exposure to moisture. Ground metal pails when transferring material. Keep away from children. Do not store at temperatures above 120 degrees.

Notice: We believe that the information contained on this Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate. The suggested procedures are based on experience as of the date of publication. They are not necessarily all inclusive nor fully adequate in every circumstance. Also, the suggestions should not be confused with nor followed in violation of applicable laws, regulations, rules or insurance requirements. No warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise is made.

TOXICOLOGY SUMMARY X-CEL

MAMMALIAN ACUTE TOXICOLOGY

X-CEL Cleaner is not expected to be acutely toxic by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure. The rat oral acute lethal dose is 4000 mg/kg. The rat inhalation LD50 (30 minutes) is 253 g/M3. Intraperitoneal LD50s of 2.5 and 2.9 g/kg for mice and rats, respectively, are reported. X-CEL is reported to be irritating to the skin and eyes of mice. X-CEL is a central nervous system depressant at high doses; toxic effects on the liver and lung may be exerted at doses causing anesthesia.

MAMMALIAN GENETIC TOXICITY

X-CEL is negative for dominant lethal activity in rats at 400 mg/kg/day given for 5 days to male rats prior to breeding once weekly for 8 successive weeks. No difference in mating performance was noted in treated males. Their frequency of fertile matings, mean numbers of corpora lutea, number of implants per female, number live embryos per female, and the dominant lethal index was comparable to the negative control group at weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 after treatment. The frequency of dead implants was higher at week 8 of treatment compared to the control group, but no increase was observed in the dominant lethal index at that or any other time. The frequency of dead implants in the treated was comparable to the control group at weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

MAMMALIAN METABOLISM

The half life of X-CEL in the rat is very short (approximately 2 hours). The majority of the administered dose is eliminated rapidly in expired air as the unchanged parent compound. The remainder is metabolized and excreted in the urine (predominant route) or in the expired air as CO₂ (minor route).

Following a single intraperitoneal dose (200 mg/kg), the initial rate of excretion of unchanged [¹⁴C]-labeled parent compound in the expired air of the rat was rapid. Two hours after administration, 56% of the administered dose was exhaled as the parent compound. After 4 hours, 60% had been exhaled, only trace amounts were detected in expired air after this time. An earlier study also reported the elimination of the unchanged parent compound in expired air. Oxidation to CO₂ occurred only to a minor extent. Only 1.4% of the total dose (or 3.5% of the metabolized dose) was exhaled as CO₂ over 48 hours. Approximately 40% of the total IP-administered dose was available for metabolism in the rat and excretion in the urine.

AQUATIC ACUTE TOXICOLOGY

X-CEL's water solubility is approximately 0.25 g/100 ml water at 20 degrees C. The 96 hour LC50 in fathead minnows is 67300 ug/L.