

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

COMPANY NAME:	AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, INC.	PRODUCT NAME:	FD-30
ADDRESS LINE 1:	4300 Kahn Drive, Box 1405	PRODUCT CODE:	2256
ADDRESS LINE 2:	Lumberton, NC 28359-1405 USA	PRODUCT USE:	Fast Drying Solvent Degreaser/Cleaner
TELEPHONE NUMBERS:	800-753-5153 (or) 910-738-7224	SDS FILE ID:	2256.08
EMERGENCY PHONE:	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300	SDS DATE:	2015-05-12
		REPLACES MSDS VERSION DATED: 2015-01-02 <i>and all prior revisions</i>	

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquids	Category 3
Acute Toxicity: Inhalation	Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	Category 2B
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure [Narcotic effects])	Category 3
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1

Label elements:



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements:	Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation and may cause eye irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention	Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
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Response

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Take off contaminated clothing. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage

Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified

None known.

OSHA/HCS status

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product may be composed in whole or in part of the following streams

Distillates, (petroleum,) hydrotreated light CAS# 64742-47-8

This product contains the following components:

<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes	Mixture	60-100
C9-C15 Alkanes	Mixture	15-40

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to process variation.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Skin contact	Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention
Ingestion	Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
Potential Acute Health Effects	
Eye Contact	May Cause eye irritation
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin Contact	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Irritating to mouth, throat and stomach.
Over-exposure signs/symptoms	
Eye Contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation, watering, redness.
Inhalation	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness.
Skin Contact	Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.
Ingestion	Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting.
Notes to physician	If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

Specific treatments	Treat symptomatically and supportively.
Protection of first-aiders	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that gas or vapor is still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific hazards arising from chemical	Flammable liquid and vapor. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
Suitable extinguishing media	Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray (fog) or foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet.
Hazardous combustion products	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.
Fire fighting procedures	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

For non-emergency personnel	No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For nonemergency personnel".
Environmental precautions	Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).
Small spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: See Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue
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and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Non equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards. Carefully review operations that may increase the risks such as tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards may include, but are not limited to, ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do NOT fill any portable container in or on a vehicle.

Occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Storage

Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Bulk Storage Conditions: Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels

Exposure limits

C9-C15 Cycloalkanes

ACGIH TLV (United States).

TWA: 400 ppm 8 hours. Form: Methylcyclohexane

FD-30

ACGIH TLV (United States)

216 ppm (1200 mg/m³) 8 hour(s)

Notes: The TLV for the hydrocarbon solvent is based on the procedure described in Appendix H ("Reciprocal Calculations Method for Certain Refined Hydrocarbon Solvent Vapors") of the ACGIH TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] guidelines. The GGVMixture (ACGIH TLV) is based on Column B (McKee et al., 2005) of Table 1 ("Group Guidance Values") of Appendix H.

Personal Protective Equipment:

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face Protection

Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. chemical splash goggles. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin Protection	Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers.
Clothing	Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Respirators	Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color	Colorless
Physical State	Liquid
Odor	Characteristic hydrocarbon solvent odor.
Flash point	Closed cup: 105.8°F (41°C) [Tagliabue.]
Flammability limits	Upper 5.5% Lower 0.6%
Boiling point/boiling range	318.2 to 354.2°F (159 to 179°C)
Melting point	-72.4°F (-58°C)
Auto-ignition temperature	456.8°F (236°C)
Vapor pressure	0.4kPa (3 mm Hg) [room temperature]
Vapor density (Air-1)	4.5
Gravity, °API	Estimated 50 @ 60°F
Relative density	0.78
Density lbs/gal	Estimated 6.5 lbs/gal
Solubility	Very slightly soluble in the following materials: cold water
Solubility in water	1.5 g/l
Conductivity	<5 picosiemens/meter (unadditized)
pH	Not available.
Evaporation rate (BuAc=1)	<1

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability	The product is stable.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	Oxidizing materials.
Hazardous polymerization	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Reactivity	Not expected to be Explosive, Self-Reactive, Self-Heating, or an Organic Peroxide under US GHS Definition(s).
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity conclusion/Summary	In animal studies utilizing C9-C15 Alkanes containing up to 22% aromatics indicated that the acute central nervous system effects are reversible. Based on existing animal studies, the potential for persistent effects is not clear.
Skin	Primary dermal irritation studies (four hour exposure) in rabbits utilizing C9-C15 Alkanes containing less than 2% aromatics resulted in slight to moderate skin irritation. In humans, C9-C15 Alkanes have produced slight to moderate skin irritation particularly with evaporation from the skin is prevented.

Eyes	No additional information.
Inhalation	Animal studies have demonstrated that C9-C15 Alkanes produced mild respiratory tract irritation at elevated concentrations. Also, sensory respiratory tract irritation was evident by reduced breathing rates in the test animals in certain studies
Ingestion	If swallowed this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth throat and esophagus. Aspiration of this material into the lungs may result in damage or death.
Skin Sensitization	In animal studies utilizing C9-C15 Alkanes containing up to 18%, aromatics skin sensitization is not evident.
Mutagenicity Conclusion/Summary	In vivo and in vitro studies on C9-C15 Alkanes containing up to 22% aromatics indicate that these products are not genotoxic.
Carcinogenicity	The National Toxicology Program (NTP) conducted two-year carcinogenicity studies in rats and mice with Stoddard Solvent IIC (less than 2% aromatics). The studies indicated that there was some evidence of carcinogenic activity in male rats (adrenal medulla neoplasms and renal tubule adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in female rats. Further, there was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity in female mice (hepatocellular adenoma) but no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice. A low carcinogenic potential is suggested by a lack of genotoxic potential identified in in vivo and in vitro genetic toxicity tests (with and without metabolic activation).
Reproductive toxicity	There were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utilizing C9-C15 Alkanes containing less than 2% aromatics.
Teratogenicity	There were no treatment-related effects on pregnancy rate, mortality or gross post mortem observations in animal studies utilizing C9-C15 Alkanes containing less than 2% aromatics.
Name	Category Route of Exposure Target Organs Aspiration Hazard
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes	Category 3 Not applicable Narcotic effects Category 1
C9-C15 Alkanes	Category 3 Not applicable Narcotic effects Category 1
Routes of Exposure	Ingestion, Skin, Inhalation
Potential Chronic health effects	The most common effects observed in repeated dose animal studies with C9-C15 Alkanes are kidney changes that are consistent with an alpha 2u-globulin- mediated process that is not regarded as relevant to humans. The kidney damage occurred only in male rats and appeared to involve both the tubules and glomeruli. Certain studies have reported effects in the liver as well as hematological or urine chemistry changes. In general, these effects have not to been shown to be dose-related. Based on animal studies, the potential for persistent effects is not clear. In certain repeated dose animal studies have changes were reported in behavior, neurochemistry and sensory evoked potentials which may be irreversible. Repeated exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents can produce a variety of transient CNS effects (e.g., dizziness, headache, narcosis, etc).
General	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	No known significant effects or critical hazards.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	No data available.
Persistence and degradability	No data available.
Bio-accumulative potential	No data available.
Mobility	No data available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. RCRA Classification: D001, D018

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information for Quantities Greater than 66 LBS Per Package

Proper shipping name	Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S (Naptha Solvent)
Hazard Class	3
UN Number	1268
Packaging Group	III

DOT Information for Quantities Less than 66 LBS Per Package

Cleaning Compound, N.O.S. ORM-D

Precautions for user **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

SARA 302/304 RQ	Not applicable
TSCA Inventory Listing	All components of this product are listed or exempted.
SARA 311/312 Classification	Fire Hazard, Immediate (acute) Health Hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	Fire Hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
C9-C15 Cycloalkanes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
C9-C15 Alkanes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

Massachusetts The following components are listed: Nonane

New York None of the components are listed

New Jersey The following components are listed: Nonane

Pennsylvania The following components are listed: Nonane

California Prop 65 **WARNING:** This product contains less than 0.1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

WARNING: This product contains less than 1% of a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)

HMIS-RATING:	
HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0

Important Note: *To be the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However there is no assumption of liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. Since the conditions of handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer/supplier, the manufacturer/supplier will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use. Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product which may not be covered by this SDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.*

End of SDS