

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

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|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| COMPANY NAME: | AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, INC. | PRODUCT NAME: | RAPID SOLV (A) |
| ADDRESS LINE 1: | 4300 Kahn Drive, Box 1405 | PRODUCT CODE: | 2254 |
| ADDRESS LINE 2: | Lumberton, NC 28359-1405 USA | PRODUCT USE: | Non-Flammable Dielectric Solvent Degreaser and Cleaner |
| TELEPHONE NUMBERS: | 800-753-5153 (or) 910-738-7224 | SDS FILE ID: | 2254.10 |
| EMERGENCY PHONE: | CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 | SDS DATE: | 2017-06-02 |
| | | REPLACES VERSION DATED: | 2016-07-12 <i>and all prior versions</i> |

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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| Classification: | Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) | Category 3 |
| | Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure | Category 2 |
| | Skin irritation | Category 2 |
| | Eye irritation | Category 2A |
| | Germ cell mutagenicity | Category 1B |
| | Carcinogenicity | Category 1B |
| | Reproductive Toxicity | Category 2 |
| | Chronic aquatic toxicity | Category 2 |
| | Aerosols | Category 3 |
| | Acute toxicity dermal | Category 5 |
| | Acute toxicity, oral | Category 4 |

Label elements



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements H229 Pressurized container: May burst if heated.
H335 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H340 May cause genetic defects
H350 May cause cancer.
H361 suspected of damaging fertility or an unborn child.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P251 Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P314 Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P321 For specific treatment see section 4.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391 Collect spillage.
P301+312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P403 + P405 Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.
P405 Store locked up.
P410 + P412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 122°F (50°C).
P501 Dispose of contents/container to disposal recycling center. Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| <u>Chemical name</u> | <u>CAS number</u> | <u>%</u> |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Methylene Chloride | 75-09-2 | 37-61 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 127-18-4 | 31-51 |
| CO2 | 124-38-9 | 1.1-2 |
| Propylene Oxide | 75-56-9 | .1-1.0 |

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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| <i>Inhalation</i> | Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. |
| <i>Skin contact</i> | Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| <i>Eye contact</i> | Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention |
| <i>Ingestion</i> | Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Do not give anything. |
| <i>Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute or Delayed</i> | No data available. |
| <i>Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment if necessary</i> | No data available. |

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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| <i>Suitable extinguishing media</i> | Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into hot, burning pools this may results in frothing and increase fire intensity. |
| <i>Unsuitable extinguishing media</i> | No data available. |
| <i>Specific Hazards in Case of Fire</i> | Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force. Product is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, and all oxidizing agents. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition. High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a build up of internal pressures. Cool with water. DO NOT cut, drill, grind, or weld near full, partially full, or empty product containers. Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact, releasing flammable vapors. |
| <i>Fire-fighting Procedures</i> | Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. |
| <i>Special Protective Actions</i> | Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. |

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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| <i>Emergency Procedure</i> | ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated. |
| <i>Recommended Equipment</i> | Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved). |
| <i>Personal precautions</i> | Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. |
| <i>Environmental precautions</i> | Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. |
| <i>Methods and Material for containment and Cleaning Up</i> | Cover spills with inert absorbent and place in closed chemical waste containers. |

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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| <i>Handling precautions</i> | Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored. |
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Ventilation Requirements Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Requirements Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Store at temperatures below 120°F.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

| <u>Component</u> | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA Tables <u>Z1,2,3</u> | OSHA Carcinogen | NIOSH TWA (ppm) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH Carcinogen | ACGIH TWA (ppm) |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| CO2 | 5000 | 9000 | | 1 | | 5000 | 9000 | 30000 | 5400 | | 5000 |
| Methylene Chloride | 25 (a) | | 125-15 minutes | 1,2 | 1 | b | | | | 1 | 50 |
| Propylene Oxide | 100 | 240 | | 1 | | a | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 100 (a)/200 ceiling | | 300ppm /5 mins. In any 3 hrs. (a) | 1,2 | | b | | | | 1 | 25 |

| <u>Component</u> | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| CO2 | 9000 | 30000 | 54000 |
| Methylene Chloride | 174 | | |
| Propylene Oxide | | | |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 170 | 100 | 685 |

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| Color | Clear liquid. |
| Form | Mixture packaged in pressurized aerosol spray can. |
| Odor | Mild, Sweet |
| Solubility | N.A, |
| Viscosity | N.A. |
| Boiling Point | N.A. |
| Flash point | N.A. |
| Vapor pressure | N.A. |
| pH | N/A |
| VOC Actual (g/l) | 7.79278 g/l |
| Density | 12.06531 lb/gal |
| Density VOC | 0.06503 lb/gal |
| % VOC | 0.53900% |
| Evaporation Rate | N.A. |

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| <i>Chemical stability</i> | Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure. |
| <i>Conditions to avoid</i> | Keep away from direct sunlight and other sources of ignition. Dropping containers may cause bursting |
| <i>Incompatible Materials</i> | Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis. |
| <i>Hazardous decomposition</i> | No data available. |
| <i>Hazardous Polymerization</i> | Will not occur |

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| <i>Likely Route of Exposure</i> | Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption. |
| <i>Skin Corrosion/Irritation</i> | Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly. Liquid or vapors may irritate the eyes. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Eye contact may lead to permanent damage if not treated promptly. Causes serious eye irritation. |
| <i>Respiratory/Skin Sensitization</i> | No Data available. |
| <i>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</i> | May cause genetic defects. |
| <i>Carcinogenicity</i> | May cause cancer |
| <i>Reproductive Toxicity</i> | Suspected of damaging fertility or an unborn child. |
| <i>Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Single Exposure</i> | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| <i>Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure</i> | Prolonged exposure may cause damage to her central nervous system, lungs, skin and eyes. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| <i>Aspiration Hazard</i> | No data available. |

Acute Toxicity If inhaled, may cause dizziness, nausea, upper respiratory irritation, drowsiness, mental depression or narcosis, difficulty in breathing, irregular heart beats.

0000075-09-2 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

LC50 (guinea pig): 11600 ppm (6-hour exposure) (7)

LC50 (rat): 57000 ppm (15-minute exposure) (8)

LC50 (mouse): 16186 ppm (8-hour exposure) (9)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2100 to 3000 mg/kg (1)

0000075-56-9 PROPYLENE OXIDE

LD50 (oral, rat): 1140 mg/kg (15,16)

LD50 (oral, rat): 947 mg/kg (cited as 1.14 mL/kg) (16)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 7175 mg/kg (cited as 8.64 mL/kg) (15)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 1246 mg/kg (cited as 1.50 mL/kg) (16)

0000127-18-4 TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

LC50 (rat): Approximately 3786 ppm (4-hour exposure) (22); approximately 4000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (23)

LC50 (mouse): 5200 ppm (4-hour exposure) (24)

LD50 (oral, rat): Approximately 2600 mg/kg (cited as 1.6 mL/kg) (20)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 3835 mg/kg (25)

LD50 (oral, female rat): 3005 mg/kg (25)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): Greater than 3245 mg/kg (0/5 animals died) (2)

Acute Exposure

0000075-09-2 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. It can cause effects on the CNS, blood, liver, heart and lungs. Exposure could cause carbon monoxide poisoning resulting in impaired functions. Exposure at high concentrations could cause lowering of consciousness and death. Methylene Chloride is a potent irritant of mucous membranes. If swallowed, the substance may cause vomiting and could result in aspiration pneumonitis.

Chronic Exposure

0000075-09-2 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

Inhalation exposure may result in neurological symptoms, including paraesthesiae, respiratory irritation and gastrointestinal disturbances. Long term exposure causes damage to the CNS and to the liver. Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

Potential Health Effects-Miscellaneous

0000075-09-2 METHYLENE CHLORIDE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA Carcinogen. There is limited evidence that this substance causes spontaneous abortions. Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage. Skin contact may cause inflammation and burns. Inhalation of high concentrations can have narcotic effects; Carbon monoxide produced as a metabolite in the body.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| <i>Toxicity</i> | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| <i>Persistence and Degradability</i> | No data available |
| <i>Bio-accumulative Potential</i> | No data available |
| <i>Mobility in Soil</i> | No data available |
| <i>Other adverse effects</i> | No data available |

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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| <i>Disposal instructions</i> | Under RCRA it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state and local laws. Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse |
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Ground Transportation: (Continental United States, Canada & Mexico): Limited Quantity

This product meets the exception requirements of section 173.306 as a limited quantity and may be shipped as a limited quantity. Until 12/31/2020, the "Consumer Commodity - ORM-D" marking may still be used in place of the new limited quantity diamond mark for packages of UN 1950 Aerosols. Limited quantities require the limited quantity diamond mark on cartons after 12/31/20 and may be used now in place of the "Consumer Commodity ORM-D" marking and both may be displayed concurrently.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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| 79-01-6 –Methylene Chloride | 37%-61% | SARA313, Canada, NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VHAPS, VOC_exempt, TSCA, RCRA, CA Prop65 -California Proposition 65 |
| 127-18-4 –Tetrachloroethylene | 31%-51% | SARA313, Canada, NPRI, DSL, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VHAPS, VOC_exempt, TSCA, RCRA, CA Prop65 -California Proposition 65 |
| 124-38-9 – CO2 | 1.1%-2% | DSL, SARA312, TSCA |
| 75-56-9 –Propylene Oxide | .1%-1% | SARA313, Canada, NPRI, DSL, SNAC, CERCLA, HAPS, SARA312, VHAPS, VOC, TSCA, REACH, SVCA, Mutagenic-Reach, Substances of Very High Concern, Mutagenic, REACH, SVHC, REACH, Substances of Very High Concern, REACH, SVHC, Carcinogenic—REACH, Substances of Very High Concern, Carcinogenic, CA Prop65 - California Proposition 65 |

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; N.A. - Not Available; NFPA National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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