Explorer
Pressroom Solutions

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

J'S PLATE KLEEN

Distributed by Explorer Pressroom Solutions
9441 Santa Fe Springs Rd.
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
Ph: (562) 946-3348 Fx: (562) 946-4158

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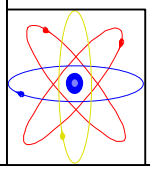
SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT	J'S PLATE KLEEN
CODE	J'S PLATE KLEEN
CHEMICAL FAMILY	Water solution of inorganic and organic materials & solvents
DOT CLASSIFICATION	NOT REGULATED

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

	%	TLV	CAS NO.
Aliphatic hydrocarbon	>60	100	8052-41-3
Aromatic hydrocarbon	1-10	100	64742-95-6
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	45.00	25	95-63-6
Cumene	6.00	50	98-82-8
[2] Toluene	0.025	50	108-88-3
[1,2] Benzene	0.005	25	71-43-2

1. Known to the State of California to cause cancer.
2. Known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive toxicity.

HEALTH	FIRE	REACTIVITY	PERSONAL
			
1	2	0	B
			PROTECTION

HAZARD RATING
LEAST = 0 SLIGHT = 1
MODERATE = 2 HIGH = 3
EXTREME = 4

SECTION III - PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT	212 °F
PARTIAL PRESSURE (mmHg@20°C)	5.9 (1.8 calculated per SCAQMD rule 1171)
DENSITY (Lbs/Gal)	7.16
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.86
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Appreciable
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Light colored, translucent liquid
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOC)	4.51 lb/gal EPA Method 24

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

FLASH POINT (TCC)	110 °F
EXPLOSIVE LIMITS IN AIR (% BY VOLUME)	LL=1.0% UL=12%
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Water, foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemicals
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD	Material is highly volatile. Vapors may travel at ground level and be ignited by pilot lights, sparks, heater, electrical motors, etc

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVEL Not established
THRESHOLD VALUE Not established
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYES: Exposure to liquid or vapor causes eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling.

SKIN: Exposure may cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying, cracking and skin burns. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Absorption is possible but harmful effects are not expected from this route of exposure under normal conditions of handling and use.

BREATHING: Exposure to vapors or mist is possible. Short-term inhalation toxicity is low. Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are more typically seen at air concentrations exceeding the recommended exposure limits. Symptoms of exposure may include:

-Irritation of nose, throat, respiratory tract

-Pre-existing lung disorders, e.g. asthma-like conditions, may be aggravated by exposure to this material resulting in cough, central nervous system (CSN) depression (dizziness, weakness, drowsiness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other CNS effects (coma).

SWALLOWING: Single dose oral toxicity is low. Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms may include: throat irritation, gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), central nervous system depression (dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), high blood sugar, coma. This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage.

FIRST AIDE:

If on skin: Remove contaminated clothing, wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before re-use.

If in eyes: If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

If swallowed: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. This material is an aspiration hazard. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with head down. Seek medical attention. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

If breathed: If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek medical attention. Keep individual warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE: This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damaged induced by other chemicals. This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies; harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Overexposure to this material (or it's components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans: mild, reversible liver effects and mild, reversible kidney effects.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS	Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong acids
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	Cannot occur

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF RELEASE OR SPILL

Small spill: Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood

Large spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent spill from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to approved containers for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Small spill: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations

Large spill: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations

SECTION VIII - PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT TO BE USED

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION If workplace exposure limit(s) of product (or a component) is exceeded (see Section II), a NIOSH/MSHA air supplied respirator is advised. In absence of proper environmental control, OSHA regulation also permits other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

VENTILATION Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure levels below TLV's (see Section II) or to below level of overexposure (from known, suspected or apparent adverse effects).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES Wear resistant gloves (consult safety equipment supplier).

EYE PROTECTION Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised. However, OSHA regulations also permit other types of safety glasses (consult safety equipment supplier).

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS OR OTHER COMMENTS

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid and/or solids). All hazard precautions given in this sheet must be observed.

WARNING!!! Sudden release of hot organic vapors or mists from processor equipment operating at elevated temperatures and pressures, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product at elevated process temperatures should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.