MSDS

Break-Free CLP Aerosol

1. IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer Break-Free, Incorporated
1035 S. Linwood Avenue
Santa Ana, CA 92705-4396
Trade Name: Break-Free CLP Aerosol
Description: Cleaner, Lubricant, Preservative
DOT Classification: ORM-D
NFPA Rating: Health=1; Fire=1; Reactivity=0
Information Phone: 714-953-1900
Date Prepared: September 1, 2005
Prepared By: Don Yoder
Transportation Emergency Phone No.: Chem-Tel, Inc. 1-800-255-3924 (U.S. and Canada) OR 1-813-979-0626 (call collect)

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS Nos.	PEL	TLV	STEL	%WT
Polyalphaolefin synthetic oil	68037-01-4	5 mg/m^3 as oil mist	5 mg/m^3 as oil mist	NE	53.4
Synthetic oils, esters & other ingredients	Proprietary	5 mg/m^3 as oil mist	5 mg/m^3 as oil mist	NE	23.4
2 Ethyl Hexyl Acetate	103-09-3	NE	NE	NE	15.1
Dibasic Ester #1	Mixture	10 mg/m^3	NE	NE	5.2
Carbon Dioxide	128-38-9	5000 ppm	5000 ppm	NE	2.9

3. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: 192°C (378°F) Initial
Vapour Pressure: 0.04 at 20°C as acetate
Vapour Density: 5.9
Pour Point: <-40°C (-40°F)
Specific Gravity: 0.86
Appearance: Light amber colour
Odour: Slight fruity odour
VOC: 2.407 lbs/gallon
Soluble in Water: Nil
Evaporation Rate:
% Volatile: 23.2% by weight

4. FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: 94°C (201°F) PMCC

Flammability Limits:	NE
Autoignition Threshold:	NE
Extinguishing Media:	Carbon Dioxide, Foam, Dry Chemical
Firefighting Procedures:	Use normal procedures for oil/solvent mixtures. Firefighters should wear NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid exposure from decomposition products. Proper eye and skin protection should be used. If a spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and keep container cool.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:	Water and foam may cause frothing. After ignition, the use of water can scatter the liquid thereby possibly spreading the fire. Ignition may also produce dense black smoke.

5. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Stable
Incompatibility:	Avoid strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Sources of ignition such as sparks, hot spots, welding, flames, and cigarettes.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Oxides of Carbon, Sulfur, Nitrogen and PTFE powder.

6. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Primary Routes of Entry:	Inhalation

Signs & Symptoms of Exposure

Inhalation:	Respiratory irritation and discomfort may be experienced if mists of materials resembling mineral oils are breathed at air concentrations exceeding recommended exposure levels. Excessive inhalation can cause respiratory irritation, central nervous system effects including dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headaches and possible unconsciousness.
Ingestion:	The mixture has a low level of toxicity (LD50 > 5g/kg). Small amounts of the liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause pulmonary edema or bronchopneumonia. Minimal toxicity.
Skin Contact:	Possible slight to moderate redness may occur with extended daily exposure. Not classified as a primary skin irritant or corrosive.
Eye Contact:	Possible transient irritation. Not classified as a primary irritant.
Acute or Chronic Health Hazards:	While expected to be non-irritating from the skin, eye and oral testing done, as with all petroleum products, prolonged and repeated contact with the skin could cause irritation and possible dermatitis. The synthetic oils and additives could also be absorbed through abraded skin, but the information from dermal toxicity tests suggest that no

	acute systemic effects would be expected in healthy individuals.
Emergency and First Aid Procedures:	Follow good industrial hygiene practices. If splashed in the eyes, flush with water immediately for15 minutes. If spilled on clothing, remove soiled clothing and wash skin with soap and water. Launder all contaminated clothing before reuse. If swallowed. DO NOT induce vomiting. If conscious, drink large quantities of water and seek immediate medical attention. If inhaled, move to fresh air. Anesthetic or narcotic effects could occur from overexposure to vapours, so call a physician. If available, give oxygen. If breathing stops, give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
NOTE:	This material is not known to contain any carcinogen required to be listed under the **hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200** from the **National Toxicology Program (NTP)** or the **International Agency for Research on Cancer (ARC)** sources.

7. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING & USE

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled: For small spills, vacuum into waste containers or absorb with dry sand or absorbent cloth. For large spills immediately evacuate the area and shut off potential ignition sources. Only personnel equipped with proper respiratory and skin/eye protection should be permitted in the area. Dike the area to contain the spill. Take precautions as necessary to prevent contamination of ground or surface waters. Recover with a wet vacuum or absorb spilled material in sawdust or vermicultie and sweep into closed containers for disposal. After all visible traces have been removed, thoroughly wet vacuum area again. **DO NOT FLUSH INTO SEWER.**

Waste Disposal: Recovered liquids may be reprocessed, or incinerated, or treated in a permitted hazardous waste management facility. Care must be taken when using or disposing of chemical materials and/or their containers to prevent environmental contamination. Dispose of chemical materials and/or their containers in accordance with the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as well as any other Federal, State, or local laws and regulations regarding disposal.

Precautions To Be Taken In Storage & Handling: Do not store above 120°F. Do not use around opened flames. Maintain adequate ventilation and keep from children. Note that some vapours are heavier than air and can displace air in low areas or confined spaces such as pits or tanks. Do not enter those areas where large quantities of vapours are suspected or collecting until exchanging the air or using special breathing apparatus with an observer present for possible assistance.

8. PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection/Ventilation:	Not required for normal work situations where adequate ventilation is provided (see next section). Use NIOSH approved self-contained positive pressure respirators for emergencies and in situations where air may be displaced by vapours or in confined areas with low air exchange rates. Follow OSHA Std. 29CFR 1910.134.
Ventilation:	No special requirements. Use local exhaust at filling zones and where leakage is probable. Use mechanical ventilation for storage areas. For general dilution or local exhaust maintain adequate air exchange to avoid vapour build-up. All ventilation should be designed in accordance with OSHA Std. 29CFR 1910.94.
Skin Protection:	Polyethylene. Neoprene or PVC protective gloves if there is prolonged and repeated contact with skin.

Eye Protection:	For normal conditions, none is required. Where there is reasonable probability of liquid contact, wear splash-proof goggles. Contact lenses should not be worn under such conditions.
Other Protection Clothing:	Safety shower and eye-wash fountain in manufacturing areas. Personal protective clothing and use of equipment must be in accordance with 29CFR 1910.132 and 29CFR 1910.133.
Work and Hygienic Practices:	Do not smoke, eat or drink while using this product. Wash hands with soap and water before smoking, eating, drinking or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.