

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with
OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.
29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be
consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 12180072

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List)
ALL WHEEL & TIRE CLEANER

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I - Manufacturer

Manufacturer's Name AIKEN CHEMICAL COMPANY	Emergency Telephone Number 1-800-922-1117; (864) 765-7359	
Address (Number, Street, City, State and Zip Code) P. O. Box 1904 Greenville, SC 29602	Telephone Number for Information (864) 968-1250; 1-800-828-1860	
	Date Prepared: October 21, 2002	Revision # 2
12 Shelter Dr., Greer, SC 29650	Signature of Preparer (optional)	

Section II-Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity: Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER LIMITS	%
Oxalic Acid CAS# 144-62-7	1 mg/M ³	1 mg/M ³		
2-Butyoxyethanol CAS# 111-76-2	25ppm SKIN	25ppm SKIN		

TCSA Information:

All the ingredients of this product are listed on the TCSA inventory.

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	≥200°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	1.020
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	N/D	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (AIR=1)	N/D	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)	<1.0
Solubility in Water Complete		pH	11.0-11.5
Appearance and Odor Clear colorless liquid with a characteristic odor.			

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) ≥212 ° F PMCC	Flammable Limits N/D	LEL N/D	UEL N/D
Extinguishing Media Use appropriate media for surrounding combustibles (water fog CO ₂ , dry chemical foam).			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures Cool fire exposed containers with water. Wear full protective equipment, including NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus in confined spaces.			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards None known			

Section V - Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid Strong bases and oxidizers.
	Stable	X	
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Strong bases and strong oxidizers.			
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts Smoke, fumes and oxides of carbon.			
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid None Known
	Will Not Occur	X	

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Routes of Entry:	Inhalation? Yes	Eyes? Yes	Skin? Yes	Ingestion? Not Likely to Occur
Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) Chronic: Overexposure to this material has apparently seen to cause the following in lab animals: anemia, liver and blood abnormalities, kidney and lung damage.				
Carcinogenicity:	NTP? No	LARC Monographs? No	OSHA Regulated? No	
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: SEE SECTION IX				
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Preexisting skin disorders.				
Emergency and First Aid Procedures SEE SECTION IX				

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled For large and small spills dike leak at source. Soak up spilled material with an inert absorbent and pick up with shovel into waste storage drums.	
Waste Disposal Method None known	
Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing None known.	
Other Precautions: Protect from freezing or excessive heat.	

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type) Only if buildup of fumes is expected. Then use MSHA/NIOSH approved respirator.		
Ventilation	Local Exhaust Adequate	Special NONE
	Mechanical(General) To prevent buildup of fumes.	Other: NONE
Protective Gloves Rubber, neoprene, nitrile or polyethylene	Eye Protection Safety glasses with side shields or splash goggles.	
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment None required.		
Work Hygienic Practices As with handling all chemicals wash hands and face before eating, smoking, or using the restroom.		

Section IX - Routes and Effects of Overexposure:

SKIN:

Prolonged or repeated contact to unprotected skin can cause irritation, redness, dryness, peeling and scarring.

EYES:

Tearing, redness and severe irritation, which may result in vision impairment.

INGESTION:

Not likely to occur. If it should occur can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and vomiting.

INHALATION:

Prolonged overexposure can cause irritation to mucous membranes and throat.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

SKIN:

Thoroughly wash all exposed areas with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

EYES:

Immediately flush eyes with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally to insure thorough flushing. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

INGESTION:

Not likely to occur. If it should occur, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give plenty of milk or water. Contact medical assistance immediately.

INHALATION:

If overcome by exposure, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is still difficult or irritation persists, contact medical assistant.