

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ROAD TECH BUG TAR WIPES

Product ID: MC011106

Revised: 03-17-2010

Replaces: None

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: ROAD TECH BUG TAR WIPES
Synonyms: R06354
CAS Number: MIXTURE
Chemical Family: N.A.
Formula: Proprietary Information

Hydrite Chemical Co.
300 N. Patrick Blvd.
Brookfield, WI 53008-0948
(262) 792-1450

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:
24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311
CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Causes eye irritation. May cause skin and respiratory irritation. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May be harmful or fatal if inhaled. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Aspiration may cause lung damage. May cause central nervous system depression. Potential peroxide former.

Physical State: Liquid.
Color: Clear. Colorless.
Odor: Lemon.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Routes of Exposure: Eyes. Skin. Inhalation. Ingestion. Absorption.

Target Organs: Central Nervous System. Eyes. Respiratory System. Skin. Hematopoietic System. Blood. Kidneys. Liver. Lymphoid System.

Eye Contact: Causes moderate to severe irritation. Liquid contact may cause: burning sensation. blurred vision. inflammation. swelling. redness. tearing. Corneal injury may occur. Vapors are also irritating.

Skin Contact: May cause mild irritation. Contact may cause: stinging. pain. sensitization. Prolonged and repeated contact with skin can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged and repeated exposure may cause: redness. cracking. scaling. May cause more severe response on covered skin (under clothing, gloves).

Skin Absorption: May be harmful if absorbed through skin.

Inhalation: May cause moderate irritation. Vapors may irritate: nose. throat. respiratory tract. Inhalation overexposure may lead to central nervous system depression producing effects such as: headache. dizziness. incoordination. lightheadedness. nausea. drowsiness. staggering gait. narcotic effects. unconsciousness. coma. death.

Ingestion: May cause moderate irritation. May cause: gastrointestinal irritation. nausea. vomiting. diarrhea. cramps. abdominal pain. central nervous system depression. excitement. headache. dizziness. drowsiness. kidney damage. Advanced stages may cause: collapse. unconsciousness. coma. possible death due to respiratory failure. Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. (Isopropyl alcohol's) lethal dose for humans is estimated at 250 ml.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure to Product: Eye disorders. Skin disorders. Liver disorders. Kidney disorders. Impaired pulmonary function.

Other: Avoid simultaneous exposure to Isopropyl Alcohol and haloalkanes, such as Chloroform, Trichloroethane and Carbon Tetrachloride. Coexposure greatly increases the liver and kidney toxic effects of these haloalkanes, leading to hepatitis and kidney failure. Liver damage may be evidenced by loss of appetite, jaundice and pain in the upper abdomen on the right side.

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Cancer Information:

This product contains 0.1% or more of the following chemicals listed by NTP, IARC or OSHA as known or possible carcinogens:

Isopropyl alcohol manufacture (strong-acid process)

Potential Environmental Effects: See Section 12.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>% by Wt.</u>
Isopropyl Alcohol	67-63-0	< 30 %
Alcohols, C9-11, Ethoxylated	68439-46-3	< 5 %
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	< 3 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. Wash with soap and water. Do not apply oils or ointments unless ordered by the physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

Ingestion: If swallowed, call a physician immediately. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

Note to Physicians:

If ingested, material may be aspirated into the lungs and cause chemical pneumonitis. Treat appropriately. Urine acetone test may be helpful in diagnosis. Hemodialysis should be considered in severe intoxication. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Water spray. Water fog. Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Alcohol foam. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire-exposed structures and vessels. DO NOT USE: Direct water stream.

Fire Fighting Methods: Evacuate area of unprotected personnel. Wear protective clothing including NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Remain upwind of fire to avoid hazardous vapors and decomposition products. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and disperse vapors. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Run-off from fire control may cause pollution.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may settle in low or confined areas, or travel long distances along the ground or surface to an ignition source where they may ignite, flashback, or explode. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment). PROCESS HAZARD: Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into hot equipment under a vacuum, 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 in elevated-temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure buildup which could result in container rupture. Container areas exposed to direct flame should be cooled with large quantities of water as needed to prevent weakening of container structure. Flame may be invisible. Approach fire with caution. May form explosive peroxides. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Material may accumulate a static charge which could act as an ignition source.

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Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Incompletely burned carbon compounds. Smoke. Fumes. Original material. Irritating and/or toxic gases. Sulfur dioxide. Sulfur oxides.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill Clean-Up Procedures: FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Evacuate unprotected personnel from area. Maintain adequate ventilation. Follow personal protective equipment recommendations found in Section 8. Never exceed any occupational exposure limit. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Use water spray to control vapor. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Contain spill, place into drums for proper disposal. Soak up residue with non-flammable absorbent material. DO NOT use sawdust or other cellulose-type material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Flush remaining area with water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. Avoid direct discharge to sewers and surface waters. Notify authorities if entry occurs. Prevent entry into basements, low areas, or confined areas. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. For large spills: Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapors, mists, or dust. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty containers retain product residue (vapor, dust, or liquid) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other source of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well ventilated area before laundering. Always open containers slowly to allow any excess pressure to vent. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations. Avoid splash filling. Ground all equipment and containers before opening to prevent accumulation of static charge. Ground lines and equipment used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. Use non-sparking tools. Do not distill to near dryness.

Storage: FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Store in a cool, well ventilated area away from all sources of ignition and out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry location away from heat. Keep away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Ground fixed equipment. Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment. Small quantities of peroxides can form on prolonged storage. Exposure to light and/or air significantly increases the rate of peroxide formation. If evaporated to a residue, the mixture of peroxides and isopropanol may explode when exposed to heat or shock. After opening, purge container with nitrogen before reclosing. If peroxide formation is suspected, do not open or move container. Periodically test for peroxide formation on long-term storage. Addition of water or appropriate reducing materials will lessen peroxide formation. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 122 F.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA Exposure Guidelines:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Limits</u>
Isopropyl Alcohol	400 ppm TWA; 980 mg/m ³ TWA
2-Butoxyethanol	50 ppm TWA; 240 mg/m ³ TWA; (Skin)

ACGIH Exposure Guidelines:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Limits</u>
Isopropyl Alcohol	200 ppm TWA; 400 ppm STEL
2-Butoxyethanol	20 ppm TWA

Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation, process enclosures, or other engineering controls are required when handling or using this product to avoid overexposure. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Avoid creating dust or mist. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly.

Eye/Face Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles while handling this product. Do not wear contact lenses. Wear additional eye protection such as a face shield when the possibility exists for eye contact with splashing or spraying liquid, or airborne material. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed.

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Skin Protection: Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Protective gloves: Chemical-resistant. Impervious.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved organic respirator. NIOSH-Approved Supplied Air Respirator (SAR). NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye-wash station. Safety shower. Rubber apron. Rubber boots. Chemical safety shoes. Protective clothing.

General Hygiene Conditions: Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking. Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid.

Color: Clear. Colorless.

Odor: Lemon.

Boiling Point (deg. F): > 180

Freezing Point (deg. F): N.D.

Melting Point (deg. F): N.D.

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N.D.

Vapor Density (air=1): N.D.

Solubility in Water: Complete

pH: 6.5 (as is)

Specific Gravity: 0.958 @ 25 C

% Volatile (wt%): > 96

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc = 1): N.D.

VOC (wt%): < 30

VOC (lbs/gal): N.D.

Viscosity: N.D.

Flash Point: 77 Deg. F.

Flash Point Method: TCC.

Lower Explosion Limit: ~ 1.1

Upper Explosion Limit: ~12.7

Autoignition Temperature: No Data

Fire Point: N.D.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with heat, sparks, electric arcs, other hot surfaces, and open flames. Avoid static discharges. Avoid other ignition sources. Avoid exposure to light. Avoid contact with air. Do not allow to evaporate to near dryness. Do not store or handle in aluminum equipment at temperatures above 122 F.

Incompatible Materials: Acids. Alkalies. Amines. Halogens. Strong oxidizing agents. Chlorine. Isocyanates. Chlorinated compounds. Aldehydes. Alkanolamines. Ethylene oxide. Aluminum. Oleum. Chromium trioxide. Moisture. Acetaldehyde. Ketones. Acid anhydrides. Permanganates. Oxygen. Hydrogen peroxide. Potassium tert-butoxide. Iron salts. Carbonyl dichloride (phosgene). Trinitromethane. Barium perchlorate. Dioxygenyl tetrafluoroborate. Nitroform. Perchloric acid. Hypochlorous acid. Sulfuric acid. Urea formaldehyde. Hexamethylene diisocyanate. Caustics. Halogenated organics. Aluminum isopropoxide + crotonaldehyde + heat. Sodium dichromate + sulfuric acid. Hydrogen + palladium. Hydrogen peroxide-sulfuric acid combination. May attack some forms of plastics, rubbers, and coatings.

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Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Irritating and/or toxic gases. Aldehydes. Flammable hydrocarbon fragments (e.g., acetylene). Ketones. Organic acids. Sulfur dioxide. Sulfur oxides.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
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No components found or no data available for product.

For detailed toxicological information on this product, contact the address in Section 1 of this MSDS.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information: No data available.

Chemical Fate Information: No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazardous Waste Number: D001

Disposal Method: Dispose of in a permitted hazardous waste management facility following all local, state and federal regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Do NOT dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number:	UN1993
Proper Shipping Name:	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (CONTAINS ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL)
Hazard Class:	3
Packing Group:	II
Label Required:	FLAMMABLE

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements.

SARA Title III Section 311/312 Category Hazards:

<u>Immediate (Acute)</u>	<u>Delayed (Chronic)</u>	<u>Fire Hazard</u>	<u>Pressure Release</u>			<u>Reactive</u>	
Yes	Yes	Yes	No			No	
Regulated Components:	CAS	CERCLA	SARA	SARA	U.S.	WI	Prop
Component	Number	RQ	EHS	313	HAP	HAP	65
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Prop 65 - May Contain the Following Trace Components

1,4-Dioxane (< 0.00004%)
Ethanol (< 1 %)

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

Health: 2*
Flammability: 3

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Reactivity: 0

* = Chronic Health Hazard

NFPA Rating System

Health: 2

Flammability: 3

Reactivity: 0

Special Hazard: None

MSDS Abbreviations

N.A. = Not Applicable

N.D. = Not Determined

HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutant

VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

C = Ceiling Limit

N.E./Not Estab. = Not Established

MSDS Prepared by: LW

Reason for Revision: New product.

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates to the specific material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control it should not be taken as warranty or representation for which HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.