

SAFETY DATA SHEET

INX Products RubberKleen

Date: 01.01.2015
SDS Number: R0297297
Version: 2.7

INX RubberKleen is sold to distributors (and ultimately end-users), in containers of small volumes. This SDS has been developed to address safety topics for those individuals handling and using these carefully manufactured and distributed products. All pertinent health, safety and environmental information is presented in this document per the requirements of the U.S. Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and Canadian WHMIS.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: INX RubberKleen
Product code:
Product Use Description: Rubber cleaner, deglazer,
rejuvenator

INX Products LLC
4030 Kidron Road, Suite 10
Lakeland, FL 33811
Emergency Telephone 1-800-274-5263

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance: liquid

WARNING! FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN, CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

Health Flammability Reactivity Other

HMIS 13 0

NFPA 2 3 0

Potential Health Effects

Routes of exposure

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye Contact, Ingestion

Eye contact

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin contact

Can cause skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning of skin, and other skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, skin burns, and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: allergic skin reaction (delayed skin rash which may be followed by blistering, scaling and other skin effects)

Ingestion

This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting resulting in potential injury.

Inhalation

Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits, if applicable (see Section 8.).

Aggravated Medical Condition

Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, heart, blood forming system, male reproductive system, auditory system, Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias., Individuals with preexisting heart disorders maybe more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

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Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), runny nose, cough, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, weakness, muscle cramps, involuntary eye movement, pain in the abdomen and lower back, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), Blurred vision, shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, anesthesia, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), visual impairment (including blindness), respiratory failure, coma

Target Organs

This product contains ethanol. Alcoholic beverage consumption has been associated with brain damage, heart damage, and pancreatitis in humans. The relevance of these findings to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain. Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans. Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, effects on hearing, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), central nervous system damage, pancreatic damage, liver damage, brain damage, testis damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: liver abnormalities, kidney damage, visual impairment

Carcinogenicity

This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). This product contains ethanol. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that exposure ethanol through chronic human consumption of alcoholic beverages can cause cancer. The relevance of this finding to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain. d-Limonene caused kidney cancer in male rats, but not in female rats or in mice of either sex, when given to the animals through a feeding tube. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

Reproductive hazard

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. The relevance of this finding to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS-No.
ETHANOL	64-17-5
TOLUENE	108-88-3
CYCLIC HYDROCARBON NJTS	254504001-5323
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6
METHANOL	67-56-1

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4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes

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

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Notes to physician

Hazards: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 2 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and ormaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis.

Treatment: Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole) is an effective antagonist of alcohol dehydrogenase, and as such, may be used as an antidote in the treatment of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and methanol poisoning.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Dry chemical

Hazardous combustion products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

Precautions for fire-fighting

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). Water may be ineffective for extinguishment unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and structures until fire is out if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

For personal protection see section 8. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

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Environmental precautions

Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Do not let product enter drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods for cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

Other information

Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Suppress vapors by water mist or water jet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of potential exposure. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

ETHANOL 64-17-5

ACGIH time weighted average 1,000 ppm
NIOSH Recommended exposure limit (REL): 1,000 ppm
NIOSH Recommended exposure limit (REL): 1,900 mg/m³
OSHA Z1 Permissible exposure limit 1,000 ppm
OSHA Z1 Permissible exposure limit 1,900 mg/m³

TOLUENE 108-88-3

ACGIH time weighted average 20 ppm
NIOSH Recommended exposure limit 100 ppm (REL): NIOSH Recommended exposure limit (REL): 375 mg/m³
NIOSH Short term exposure limit 150 ppm
NIOSH Short term exposure limit 560 mg/m³
OSHA Z2 time weighted average 200 ppm
OSHA Z2 Ceiling Limit Value: 300 ppm
OSHA Z2 Maximum concentration: 500 ppm

ETHYL ACETATE 141-78-6

ACGIH time weighted average 400 ppm
NIOSH Recommended exposure limit (REL): 400 ppm
NIOSH Recommended exposure limit (REL): 1,400 mg/m³
OSHA Z1 Permissible exposure limit 400 ppm
OSHA Z1 Permissible exposure limit 1,400 mg/m³

METHANOL 67-56-1

ACGIH time weighted average 200 ppm
ACGIH Short term exposure limit 250 ppm
NIOSH Recommended exposure limit (REL): 200 ppm
NIOSH Recommended exposure limit (REL): 260 mg/m³
NIOSH Short term exposure limit 250 ppm
NIOSH Short term exposure limit 325 mg/m³
OSHA Z1 Permissible exposure limit 200 ppm

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General advice

These recommendations provide general guidance for handling this product. Personal protective equipment should be selected for individual applications and should consider factors which affect exposure potential, such as handling practices, chemical concentrations and ventilation. It is ultimately the responsibility of the employer to follow regulatory guidelines established by local authorities.

Exposure controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

Eye protection

Wear chemical splash goggles when there is the potential for exposure of the eyes to liquid, vapor or mist.

Skin and body protection

Wear normal work clothing including long pants, long-sleeved shirts and foot covering to prevent direct contact of the product with the skin. Launder clothing before reuse. If skin irritation develops, contact your facility health and safety professional or your local safety equipment supplier to determine the proper personal protective equipment for your use.

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier).

Respiratory protection

A NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with an appropriate cartridge and/or filter may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits (if applicable) or if overexposure has otherwise been determined. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure, air-supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known or any other circumstances where an air-purifying respirator may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state Liquid

Color Clear

Odor Light Solvent/Citrus

Boiling point/boiling range 77.00 °C / 171 °F Calculated Phase Transition

pH No data

Flash point 45 °F / 7 °C, Tag closed cup

Evaporation rate 1 (Ethyl Ether)

Explosion limits 0.7 %(V) 19 %(V)

Vapor pressure 124.25 hPa @ 77 °F / 25 °C

Vapor density (>) 1 (AIR=1)

Density 0.828 g/cm³ @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C

6.89 lb/gal @ 77.00 °F / 25.00 °C

Water Solubility Negligible

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable.

Conditions to avoid

Incompatible products

hypochlorites, strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong alkalis, peroxides, sodium, strong bases, Zinc

Hazardous decomposition products

carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons

Hazardous reactions

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Thermal decomposition No data

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral toxicity

ETHANOL LD 50 Rat: 7,060 mg/kg

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TOLUENE LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 mg/kg
CYCLIC HYDROCARBON LD 50 Rat: > 5 g/kg
ETHYL ACETATE LD 50 Rat: 5,600 mg/kg
METHANOL LD L0 Human: 300 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

ETHANOL LC 50 Rat: 20000 ppm, 10 h
TOLUENE LC 50 Rat: 8000 ppm, 4 h
ETHYL ACETATE LC 50 Rat: 16000 ppm, 6 h
METHANOL LC 50 Rat: 64000 ppm, 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity

ETHANOL LD Lo Rabbit: 20 g/kg
TOLUENE LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg
CYCLIC HYDROCARBON LD 50 Rabbit: > 5 g/kg
METHANOL LD 50 Rabbit: 12,800 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity

Acute and Prolonged Toxicity to Fish: Components – Test = 96h exposure time

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates: Components – Test = 48h exposure time

Environmental fate and pathways No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

USDOT Shipping CFR_Road: Non-Bulk packaging not regulated as per 49CFR 173.150 (f), (2) (< 115 gallon Container)

Ground Package Shipping: < 1 liter container can be properly shipped via standard ground service (ORMD-D)

USDOT Proper Shipping Name (Bulk Packaging): Flammable Liquid, N.E.P/n.o.s 3 (Toluene), NA1993, PG II

CFR_ROAD:, CFR_RAIL:, CFR_INWTR: Flammable Liquid 3 (Toluene), UN1993, PG II

IATA_P, IATA_C: Compounds, Cleaning Liquid 3 (Toluene), UN1993, PG II

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

California Prop. 65

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause cancer.

BENZENE

ACETALDEHYDE

ETHANOL

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

TOLUENE

BENZENE

SARA Hazard Classification Fire Hazard Acute Health Hazard Chronic Health Hazard

SARA 313 Component(s)

TOLUENE 108-88-3 >30%

METHANOL 67-56-1 > 2%

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate based on technical and manufacturing data. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.