



CLEAN ACROSS AMERICA AND
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD™

ZEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY
P.O. BOX 2015
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30301

SOLD TO:

(342)
ADVANCED AUTO PRO'S
2527 S 8TH AVE
GREELEY CO 80631



ISSUE DATE: 11/25/97
Date printed: 11/12/99
SUPERSEDES:
ZEP GOLD TOUCH INTRO OFFER
Prod No: 0972 Hand Cleaner - Solvent-Free

SECTION I - EMERGENCY CONTACTS

TELEPHONE:
(404) 352-1680 BETWEEN 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM (EST)
MEDICAL EMERGENCY:
(770) 439-4200 NON OFFICE HOURS, WEEKENDS
(770) 432-2873 AND HOLIDAYS, PLEASE CALL
(770) 424-4789 LOCAL POISON CONTROL
(770) 424-2048
(770) 455-8160
(770) 552-8836
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY:
(770) 922-0923
CHEMTREC:
(800) 424-9300 TOLL FREE-CALLS RECORDED
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:
(202) 483-7616 ALL CALLS RECORDED

A38946

DESIGNATIONS SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS (PPM) EFFECTS (SEE NOTICE) % IN PROD.
OSHA'S HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.1200) DOES NOT REQUIRE THE LISTING OF ANY INGREDIENTS FOR THIS PRODUCT.

SECTION III - HEALTH HAZARD DATA
SPECIAL NOTE: MSDS data pertains to the product as dispensed from the container. Adverse health effects would not be expected under recommended conditions of use (diluted) so long as prescribed safety precautions are practiced.
ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:
This product can be an eye irritant. Inflammation of eye tissue is characterized by redness, watering, and/or itching.
CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:
There are no known effects from chronic exposure to this product.
None of the ingredients are listed as carcinogens by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.
ESTD PEL/TLV: Not established PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: N/A
HMIS CODES: HEALTH 0; FLAM. 0; REACT. 0; PERS. PROTECT. N/A; CHRONIC HAZ. NO

FIRST AID PROCEDURES:
SKIN: This product is formulated for use on the skin, but it should be rinsed off with water.
EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Get medical attention at once.
INHALE: This route of exposure is not likely due to product nature.
INGEST: If this product is swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If victim is conscious give plenty of water to drink. Get medical attention at once.

SECTION IV - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: No special measures are required.
EYE PROTECTION: No special measures are required.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No special measures are required.
VENTILATION: No special measures are required.

SECTION V - PHYSICAL DATA
BOILING POINT (F): 212
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg): N/D
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): N/D
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: COMPLETE
VOC CONTENT (CONCENTRATE):
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: A CLEAR, SLIGHTLY VISCIOUS LIQUID WITH A LEMON FRAGRANCE.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.03
EVAPORATION RATE (WATER=1): 1.0
pH (CONCENTRATE): 8.4-9.8
pH (USE DILUTION OF 1%): 8.8-9.2

SECTION VI - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA
FLASH POINT (C) (METHOD USED): NONE
FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL: N/A UEL: N/A
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Noncombustible.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING: None
UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS: None

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA
STABILITY: Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (AVOID): None
POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, & oxides of sulfur

SECTION VIII - SPILL AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES
STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
Observe safety procedures in section 4 & 9 during clean-up. Absorb spill on inert absorbent material (eg Zep-O-Zorb). Pick up and place residue in a suitable waste container or, if permitted, flush to sewer. Thoroughly rinse spill area with water.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:
Liquid wastes are not permitted in landfills. This product is not considered a hazardous waste under RCRA. Unusable liquid may be absorbed on an inert absorbent material (eg, Zep-O-Zorb), drummed, and taken to a chemical or industrial landfill. In some areas disposal by flushing into a sanitary sewer with plenty of water may be permissible. Consult local, state, and federal agencies for proper disposal method in your area.
RCRA HAZ. WASTE NOS.: N/A

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN HANDLING AND STORING:
Store tightly closed container in a dry area at temps. between 40-120 degrees F.
Keep product out of eyes.
Keep from freezing.
Keep out of the reach of children.

SECTION X - REGULATORY INFORMATION
DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: INDUSTRIAL CLEANERS NOT LIQUID KEEP FROM FREEZING
NOTE: DOT information applies to larger package sizes of affected products. For some products, DOT may require alternate names and labeling in accordance with packaging group requirements.
DOT HAZARD CLASS: DOT LABEL/PLACARD: DOT PACKING GROUP:
DOT I.D. NUMBER: DOT LABEL/PLACARD:
EPA TSCA CHEMICAL INVENTORY - ALL INGREDIENTS ARE LISTED
EPA CWA 40CFR PART 117 SUBSTANCE (RQ IN A SINGLE CONTAINER): NONE

(Continued on Page 2)

Product No: 0972

SECTION X - REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

NOTICE

Thank you for your interest in, and use of, Zep products. Zep Manufacturing Co. is pleased to be of service to you by supplying this Material Safety Data Sheet for your files. Zep Manufacturing is concerned for your health and safety. Zep products can be used safely with proper protective equipment and proper handling practices consistent with label instructions and the MSDS. Before using any Zep product, be sure to read the complete label and the Material Safety Data Sheet.

As a further word of caution, Zep wishes to advise that serious accidents have resulted from the misuse of "emptied" containers. "Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, or other sources of ignition; they may explode or develop harmful vapors and possibly cause injury or death. Clean empty containers by triple rinsing with water or an appropriate solvent. Empty containers must be sent to a drum reconditioner before reuse.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY SECTION**SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

CAR: Carcinogen - A chemical listed by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or OSHA as a definite or possible human cancer causing agent.

CAS #: Chemical Abstract Services Registry Number - A universally accepted numbering system for chemical substances.

CBL: Combustible - At temperatures between 100F and 200F chemical gives off enough vapor to ignite if a source of ignition is present as tested with a closed cup tester.

CNS: Central Nervous System depressant which reduces the activity of the brain and spinal cord.

COR: Corrosive - Causes irreversible injury to living tissue (e.g. burns).

DESIGNATIONS: Chemical and common names of hazardous ingredients.

EIR: Eye Irritant Only - Causes reversible reddening and/or inflammation of eye tissues.

EXPOSURE LIMITS: The time weighted average (TWA) airborne concentration at which most workers can be exposed without any expected adverse effects. Primary sources include ACGIH TLVs, and OSHA PELs (TWA, STEL and ceiling limits).

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

CEILING: The concentration that should not be exceeded in the workplace during any part of the working exposure.

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit - A set of time weighted average exposure values, established by OSHA, for a normal 8-hour day and a 40-hour work week.

PPM: Parts per million - unit of measure for exposure limits.

(S) SKIN: Skin contact with substance can contribute to overall exposure.

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit - Maximum concentration for a continuous 15-minute exposure period.

TLV: Threshold Limit Value - A set of time weighted average exposure limits, established by the ACGIH, for a normal 8-hour day and a 40-hour work week.

FBL: Flammable - At temperatures under 100F, chemical gives off

enough vapor to ignite if a source of ignition is present as tested with a closed cup tester.

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS: Chemical substances determined to be potential health or physical hazards based on the criteria established in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard - 29 CFR 1910.1200

HTX: Highly toxic - the probable lethal dose for a 70kg (150 lb.) man and may be approximated as less than 6 teaspoons (2 tablespoons).

IRR: Irritant - Causes reversible effects in living tissues (e.g. inflammation) - primarily skin and eyes.

N/A: Not Applicable - Category is not appropriate for this product.

N/D: Not Determined - Insufficient information to make a determination for this item.

RTECS#: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances - an unreviewed listing of published toxicology data on chemical substances.

SARA: Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act - Section 313 designates chemicals for possible reporting for the Toxics Release Inventory.

SEN: Sensitizer - Causes allergic reaction after repeated exposure.

TCX: Toxic - The probable lethal dose for a 70 kg (150 lb.) man is one ounce (2 tablespoons) or more.

(rev. 1/98)

SECTION III: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ACUTE EFFECT: An adverse effect on the human body from a single exposure with symptoms developing almost immediately after exposure or within a relatively short time.

CHRONIC EFFECT: Adverse effects that are most likely to occur from repeated exposure over a long period of time.

EST D PEL/TLV: This estimated, time-weighted average, exposure limit, developed by using a formula provided by the ACGIH, pertains to airborne concentrations from the product as a whole. This value should serve as guide for providing safe workplace conditions to nearly all workers.

HMS CODES: Hazardous Material Identification System - a rating system developed by the National Paint and Coating Association for estimating the hazard potential of a chemical under normal workplace conditions. These risk estimates are indicated by a numerical rating given in each of three hazard areas (Health/Flammability/Reactivity) ranging from a low of zero to a high of 4. The presence of a chronic hazard is indicated with a yes.

Consult HMS training guides for Personal Protection letter codes which indicate necessary protective equipment.

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: The way one or more hazardous ingredients may enter the body and cause a generalized-systemic or specific-organ toxic effect.

ING: Ingestion - A primary route of exposure through swallowing of material

INH: Inhalation - A primary route of exposure through breathing of vapors.

SKIN: A primary route of exposure through contact with the skin.

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SECTION V: PHYSICAL DATA

EVAPORATION RATE: Refers to the rate of change from the liquid state to the vapor state at ambient temperature and pressure in comparison to a given substance (e.g. water).

pH: A value representing the acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution (Acidic pH = 1; Neutral pH = 7; Alkaline pH = 14)

VOC CONTENT: The percentage or amount in pounds per gallon of the product that is regulated as a Volatile Organic Compound under the Clean Air Act of 1990 and various state jurisdictions.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: A description of the ability of the product to dissolve in water.

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SECTION IV: SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Where respiratory protection is recommended, use only MSHA and NIOSH approved respirators and dust masks.

MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

SECTION VII: REACTIVITY DATA

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Breakdown products expected to be produced upon product decomposition by extreme heat or fire.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Material contact by extreme heat and the conditions to avoid to prevent hazardous reactions.

POLYMERIZATION: Indicates the tendency of the product's molecules to combine with themselves in a chemical reaction, releasing excess pressure and heat.

STABILITY: Indicates the susceptibility of the product to spontaneously and dangerously decompose.

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DISCLAIMER

All statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are based on available scientific tests or data which we believe to be reliable. The accuracy and completeness of such data are not warranted or guaranteed. We cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and our products, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with our products, may be used. Zep assumes no liability or responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the improper use or handling of our products, from incompatible product combinations, or from the failure to follow instructions, warnings, and advisories in the products label and Material Safety Data Sheet.

**LIQUID AIR**

AN AIR LIQUIDE GROUP COMPANY

Material Safety Data Sheet**OXYGEN GAS**

PRODUCT NAME Oxygen Gas	EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION		
TELEPHONE (510) 977-6500	IN CASE OF EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS MATERIAL, CALL DAY OR NIGHT 1-800-231-1366 OR CALL CHEMTREC AT 1-800-424-9300		
LIQUID AIR CORPORATION CALIFORNIA PLAZA, SUITE 350 2121 N. CALIFORNIA BLVD. WALNUT CREEK, CALIFORNIA 94596	TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS Oxygen	CAS NUMBER 7782-44-7	
	CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS Oxygen	NFPA 704 NUMBER (HFR) 0 0 0 OXY	
ISSUE DATE & REVISIONS Rev. Sept. 2, 1991	FORMULA O ₂	MOLECULAR WEIGHT 31.999	CHEMICAL FAMILY Oxidizer
CORPORATE SAFETY DEPT.			

HEALTH HAZARD DATA**TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPOSURE LIMIT**

None established (ACGIH, 1989-90). Oxygen is the "vital element" in the atmosphere in which we live and breathe (approximately 21 molar (volume) percent of the atmosphere). The minimum oxygen content in workplace air is 18% by volume under normal atmospheric pressure, equivalent to a partial pressure, pO₂ of 135 torr, (ACGIH 1989-90).

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

The primary route of entry is inhalation. **Acute health effects:** Adults can satisfactorily breathe pure oxygen for extended periods at 0.33 atm, or at 1 atm for several days at less than 5 hours a day. However, irritation to mucous membranes may occur when 100% oxygen is inhaled continuously for several hours. Chest pains and cough can result from breathing O₂ at 1 atm for 8 to 24 hours or 2 atm for 2 to 3 hours or from an atmosphere of 60% oxygen for several days. Breathing high concentrations greater than 75 (molar) percent by volume at atmospheric pressure for more than a few hours causes symptoms of hyperoxia (high oxygen exposure) with a variety of central nervous system effects. These symptoms include cramps, nausea, dizziness, hypothermia (low body temperature), amblyopia (diminished vision), nasal stuffiness, cough, sore throat, chest pain, respiratory difficulties, bradycardia (slow heart rate), fainting spells, and convulsions capable of leading to death.

Breathing oxygen at higher pressures increases the likelihood of adverse effects within a shorter time period. For additional data on hyperoxia (high oxygen exposure) as it relates to oxygen pressure and exposure duration, refer to L'Air Liquide's Encyclopedie des Gaz. **Chronic health effects:** None established. **Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure:** See **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**, below.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Supportive treatment should include immediate sedation, anti-convulsive therapy if needed, and rest. Animal studies suggest that the administration of certain drugs, including phenothiazine drugs and chloroquine, increases the susceptibility to toxicity from oxygen at high concentrations or pressures. Animal studies also indicate that vitamin E deficiency may increase susceptibility to oxygen toxicity. Airway obstruction during high oxygen tension may cause alveolar collapse following absorption of the oxygen. Similarly, occlusion of the eustachian tubes may cause retraction of the eardrum and obstruction of the paranasal sinuses may produce "vacuum-type" headache.

Newborn premature infants exposed to high oxygen concentrations may suffer delayed retinal damage which can progress to retinal detachment and blindness (retrolental fibroplasia). Retinal damage can also occur in adults exposed to 100% oxygen under greater than atmospheric pressure, particularly in individuals whose retinal circulation has been previously compromised.

All individuals exposed for long periods to oxygen at high pressure and all who exhibit overt oxygen toxicity should have ophthalmologic examinations.

Judgements as to the suitability of information herein for purchaser's purposes are necessarily purchaser's responsibility. Therefore, although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of such information, Liquid Air Corporation extends no warranties, makes no representations, and assumes no responsibility as to the accuracy or suitability of such information for application to purchaser's intended purposes or consequences of its use. Since Liquid Air Corporation has no control over the use of this product, it assumes no liability for damage or loss of product resulting from proper (or improper) use or application of the product. Data Sheets may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY		CONDITIONS TO AVOID
UNSTABLE		
STABLE	X	
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)		<p>Oxygen is stable when kept isolated as a compressed gas in cylinders. This material is an oxidizing agent that vigorously accelerates combustion (burning, fire). Oxygen will undergo highly exothermic reactions or explosions with many materials. The greater the concentration of O₂ in contact with a fuel or reducing agent, the greater the violence of the reaction. Air contains 21 percent oxygen; reactivity with environmental materials is substantially increased at above 23 percent oxygen by volume.</p> <p>Oxygen reacts explosively with phosphine, hydrazine, hydrogen sulfide, ethers, alcohols, hydrocarbons, etc. Red-hot steel burns in an oxygen atmosphere. This material is incompatible with oils, grease, lubricants, asphalt, and flammable materials. Keep oxygen cylinders free of oil and/or grease.</p>
All flammable materials.		
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS		
None		
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION		<p>CONDITIONS TO AVOID Not applicable</p>
MAY OCCUR		
WILL NOT OCCUR	X	

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment (Refer to "SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION" section). Provide optimum exhaust ventilation. If at all possible, shut off the source of the oxygen leak if you can do so without risk. Remove sources of heat, ignition and, if feasible, separate combustibles from the leak. Shut off all internal combustion engines within 50 feet of affected area. Small leaks in an oxygen system in an enclosed, unventilated area can build up a hazardous oxygen level. If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with an inert gas prior to attempting repairs. SNOOP® solutions for oxygen service may be used to detect gaseous leaks. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the closest Liquid Air Corporation location.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container tagged to indicate a defect, and properly labeled, with any valve outlet plugs or caps secured and valve protection cap in place to Liquid Air Corporation for proper disposal. For emergency disposal, contact the closest Liquid Air Corporation location.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE)		
Not applicable		
VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST	SPECIAL
To prevent accumulation above 23 molar percent	To prevent accumulation above 23 molar percent	See page 4
	MECHANICAL (GEN.)	OTHER
	See page 4	See page 4
PROTECTIVE GLOVES		
As required, any material		
EYE PROTECTION		
Safety goggles or glasses		
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT		
Safety shoes, safety shower		

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS*

SPECIAL LABELING INFORMATION	
DOT Shipping Name: Oxygen, compressed	DOT Hazard Class: Nonflammable gas; Class 2, Division 2.2
DOT Shipping Label: Oxidizer or Oxygen	I.D. No.: UN 1072
SPECIAL HANDLING RECOMMENDATIONS	
<p>Use only in well-ventilated areas. Valve protection caps and valve outlet threaded plugs must remain in place unless cylinder is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<3,000 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the cylinder. Close cylinder valve after each use and when cylinder is empty.</p> <p>For additional handling recommendations see References on last page.</p>	

*Various Government agencies (i.e. Department of Transportation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Food and Drug Administration and others) may have specific regulations concerning the transportation, handling, storage or use of this product which may not be contained herein. The customer or user of this product should be familiar with these regulations.

LAC 05127 (9/2/91)

SPECIAL STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in clean, cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits, away from combustibles and away from full or empty stored cylinders which contain flammable products. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 125°F (52°C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in - first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders being stored for excessive periods of time.

For additional storage recommendations see Reference section on this page.

SPECIAL PACKAGING RECOMMENDATIONS

Carbon steels and low alloy steels are acceptable for use at lower pressures (less than 1,000 psig). For higher (to 2900 psig) pressure applications, use stainless steels, copper and its alloys, nickel and its alloys, brass, bronze, silicon alloys, Monel®, Inconel®, or beryllium. Lead and silver or lead and tin alloys are good gasketing materials. Teflon® and Kel-F® are the preferred nonmetal gaskets. CGA valve outlet for oxygen gas is CGA 540 (to 3,000 psig); CGA 870 for medical gas pin-indexed yoke connection.

Special Note: It should be recognized that the ignition temperature of metals and nonmetals in pure oxygen service decreases with increasing oxygen pressure. For additional information refer to L'Air Liquide's Encyclopedie des Gaz. It is also important to avoid high gas velocities which tend to increase the possibility of ignition by friction, impact and static discharge. Refer to Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet G-4.4 for velocity limits.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OR PRECAUTIONS

Oxygen **must not** be used as a substitute for compressed air in pneumatic equipment since this type generally contains flammable lubricants. Do not use oil or grease to lubricate the valve on an oxygen cylinder or regulator. Equipment to contain oxygen must be "cleaned for oxygen service" and rated for cylinder pressure. See Compressed Gas Association Pamphlets G-4 and G-4.1. Open and close cylinder valve slowly. Ground equipment to eliminate buildup of static charge. Keep sparks, flame and lighted cigarettes away from cylinders and under no circumstances allow a torch flame to come in contact with cylinders, valves, or pressure relief devices. Should the valve outlet of a cylinder become clogged with ice, thaw with warm -- not boiling -- water. Compressed gas cylinders should not be refilled except by qualified suppliers of compressed gases. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his (written) consent is a violation of Federal Law (49CFR). **WHEN USED IN WELDING AND CUTTING:** Read and understand the manufacturer's instructions and the precautionary label on the product. See American National Standard Z49.1 "Safety in Welding and Cutting" published by the American Welding Society, P.O. Box 351040, Miami, Florida 33135 and OSHA Publication 2206 (29CFR1910), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for more detail. **NOTE:** Suitability for use as a component in underwater breathing gas mixtures is to be determined by or under the supervision of personnel experienced in the use of underwater breathing gas mixtures and familiar with the effects, methods, frequency and duration of use, hazards, side effects and precautions to be taken.

Use in accordance with Material Safety Data Sheet.

SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION (SPECIAL, MECHANICAL, OTHER; CONTINUED):

Where oxygen may be released, provide adequate ventilation to prevent excessive oxygen enrichment of the workplace atmosphere (holding at <23% O₂ by volume is recommended for fire safety). Personnel who have been exposed to high concentrations of oxygen should stay in a well-ventilated or open area for 30 minutes before going into a confined space or near an ignition source.

Safety shoes and safety glasses are recommended when handling cylinders of compressed gas. Clothing that has been overexposed or contaminated with oxygen should be removed and considered unsafe (highly flammable) to wear for at least 30 minutes. If oxygen-enriched clothing catches fire, extinguish the flame under a safety shower; a fire blanket may not be effective in this situation. Use a continuous water spray to soak the clothing of a rescuer who **must** operate in an oxygen-enriched fire area. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants, and all lenses concentrate them.

REFERENCES

1. L'Air Liquide Encyclopedie des Gaz. Contact Liquid Air Corporation Corporate Safety Department, 510-977-6500.
2. Compressed Gas Association (CGA) Pamphlet P-1 "Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers"; G-4 "Oxygen"; G-4.1 "Cleaning Equipment for Oxygen Service"; G-4.4 "Industrial Practices for Gaseous Oxygen Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems".
CGA telephone number is 703-979-0900.



ZEP MANUFACTURING
 COMPANY
 Acuity Specialty Products Group, Inc.
 P.O. BOX 2015
 ATLANTA, GA 30301
 1-877-I-BUY-ZEP

Material Safety Data Sheet and Safe Handling and Disposal Information

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product name METER MIST WINTER FRUIT
Product Use Odor Counteractant
Product Code 3345
Date of issue 11/06/03 **Supersedes**

Emergency Telephone Numbers For MSDS Information:
 Acuity Specialty Products Group, Inc.
Compliance Services 1-877-I-BUY-ZEP

For Medical Emergency:
 INFOTRAC
(877) 541-2016 Toll Free - All Calls Recorded

For a Transportation Emergency:
 CHEMTREC
(800) 424-9300 - All Calls Recorded
In the District of Columbia (202) 483-7616

Prepared by Compliance Services Group
 Acuity Specialty Products Group
 1420 Seaboard Industrial Blvd.
 Atlanta, GA 30318

00761 B342
 ADVANCED AUTO PROS
 2527 S 8TH AVE
 GREELEY CO 80631

Printing date: 01/21/05

Section 2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

Name of Hazardous Ingredients	CAS #	% by Weight	Exposure Limits
ACETONE; dimethyl ketone	67-64-1	55-65	OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). ACGIH (United States). STEL: 750 ppm 15 minute(s). Not established
2-(2-ETHOXYETHOXY)-ETHANOL; diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethoxydiglycol	111-90-0	<10	
ETHANOL; ethyl alcohol; grain alcohol	64-17-5	<10	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).
PROPANE; liquefied petroleum gas	68476-85-7	20-30	ACGIH TLV (United States). : 800 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

Section 3. Hazards Identification

Acute Effects **Routes of Entry** Eye contact. Inhalation.
Skin Non-irritating under recommended conditions of use. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.
Eyes Direct contact may cause irritation and redness.
Inhalation Non-irritating under recommended conditions of use. Overexposure by inhalation may cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion Unlikely in this form.

HMIS

Health	1
Physical	1
Personal Protection	N/A

Carcinogenic Effects Ingredients: Not listed as carcinogen by OSHA, NTP or IARC.

Chronic Effects No known chronic effects from exposure.

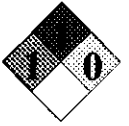
See Toxicological Information (section 11)

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact Wash with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Inhalation If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point Non-flammable (CSMA) Flammable Limits Not applicable.
 Flammability Not applicable.
 Fire Hazard Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated.
 Fire-Fighting Procedures Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water.

**Section 6. Accidental Release Measures**

Spill Clean up Spills are unlikely due to packaging.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling Avoid breathing vapors or spray mists. Avoid contact with eyes.
 Storage Do not puncture, incinerate, or store the container at temperatures above 49°C (120°F) or in direct sunlight.

Section 8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Personal Protection		Protective Clothing (Pictograms)
Eyes	Recommended: Safety glasses.	
Body	No special protective clothing is required.	
Respiratory	Avoid direct inhalation of spray.	

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid.	Color	Colorless.
pH	Not available.	Odor	Pleasant. Spicy-Sweet.
Boiling Point	55.6°C (132°F)	Vapor Pressure	Not available.
Specific Gravity	0.82 (Water = 1)	Vapor Density	Not available.
Solubility	Partially soluble in water.	Evaporation Rate	Not available.
		VOC (Consumer)	30% 2.0 (lb/gal) 243 (g/l).

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability and Reactivity The product is stable.
 Incompatibility None identified.
 Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur.
 Hazardous Decomposition Products Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂) and unspecified organic materials

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Toxicity to Animals Not applicable.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity Not available.
 Biodegradable/OECD Not available.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. Waste Stream Code: - (Not applicable.)
 Information Classification: - (Non-hazardous waste)

Consult your local or regional authorities.

Section 14. Transport Information

Proper shipping name Consumer Commodity
 DOT Classification ORM-D UN number Not applicable

Section 15. Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal Regulations SARA 313 toxic chemical notification and release reporting:
 Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether (Glycol Ethers)
 Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
 Clean air act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether

Section 16. Other Information

*To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.
 Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution.
 Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.*



ZEP Manufacturing Company
 Acuity Specialty Products Group, Inc.
 P.O. Box 2015
 Atlanta, GA 30301
 1-877-I-BUY-ZEP (428-9937)

Material Safety Data Sheet

and Safe Handling and Disposal Information

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product name METER MIST RASPBERRY
Product Use Odor Counteractant
Product Code 3346
Date of issue 05/20/04 **Supersedes**

Emergency Telephone Numbers **For MSDS Information:**
 Acuity Specialty Products Group, Inc.
Compliance Services 1-877-I-BUY-ZEP

For Medical Emergency:
 INFOTRAC
 (877) 541-2016 Toll Free - All Calls Recorded

For a Transportation Emergency:
 CHEMTREC
 (800) 424-9300 - All Calls Recorded
 In the District of Columbia (202) 483-7616

Prepared by Compliance Services Group
 Acuity Specialty Products Group
 1420 Seaboard Industrial Blvd.
 Atlanta, GA 30318

ADVANCED AUTO PROS
 2527 S 8TH AVE
 GREELEY CO 80631

Printing date: 01/21/05

Section 2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

Name of Hazardous Ingredients	CAS #	% by Weight	Exposure Limits
ACETONE; dimethyl ketone	67-64-1	55-65	OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). ACGIH (United States). STEL: 750 ppm 15 minute(s). Not established
2-(2-ETHOXYETHOXY)-ETHANOL; diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethoxydiglycol	111-90-0	<10	
ETHANOL; ethyl alcohol; grain alcohol	64-17-5	<10	ACGIH TLV (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).
PROPANE; liquefied petroleum gas	68476-85-7	20-30	ACGIH TLV (United States). : 800 ppm 8 hour(s). OSHA PEL (United States). TWA: 1000 ppm 8 hour(s).

Section 3. Hazards Identification

Acute Effects **Routes of Entry** Eye contact. Inhalation.
Skin Non-irritating under recommended conditions of use. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.
Eyes Direct contact may cause irritation and redness.
Inhalation Non-irritating under recommended conditions of use. Overexposure by inhalation may cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion Unlikely in this form.

HMIS	
Health	1
Flammability	1
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	N/A

Carcinogenic Effects Ingredients: Not listed as carcinogen by OSHA, NTP or IARC.
Chronic Effects No known chronic effects from exposure.

See Toxicological Information (section 11)

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact Wash with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Inhalation If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point Non-flammable (CSMA)

Flammable Limits Not applicable.

Flammability Not applicable



Product No. 3271

Product name: METER MIST CINNAMON

Material Safety Data Sheet

BOILING POINT (F) - 132 INITIAL

VAPOR PRESSURE(mmHg) - N/D

VAPOR DENSITY(AIR-1) - N/D

SOLUBILITY IN WATER - PARTIAL

pH(USE DILUTION OF) - N/A

VOC CONTENT (CONCENTRATE) - 29.8%

APPEARANCE AND ODOR - A VERY DRY SPRAY WITH A PLEASANT CINNAMON SCENT.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY - 0.8215

EVAPORATION RATE (=1) - N/D

pH(CONCENTRATE) - N/A

SECTION VI - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT(F) (METHOD USED): NOT FLAMMABLE CSMA

FLAMMABLE LIMITS:LEL: N/A UEL: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical and foam.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING: Wear self-contained positive pres. breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS: Direct water onto intact containers to prevent bursting.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY(AVOID): None known

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other unidentified organic compounds.

SECTION VIII - SPILL AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIALS IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Observe safety precautions in sections 4 & 9 during spill clean-up. Large spills are unlikely due to packaging. Spill may be absorbed on an inert absorbent material, and placed in a suitable container for disposal. Wash area thoroughly with a detergent solution and rinse well with water.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Product is consumed in use. Do not crush, puncture or incinerate spent containers. Large numbers of aerosol containers may require handling as a hazardous waste, but in most states total hazardous waste quantities less than 220 lbs per month may allow disposal in a chemical or industrial waste landfill. Consult local, state and federal agencies for the proper disposal method in your area.

RCRA HAZ WASTE NOS: N/A

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN HANDLING AND STORING

Do not store at temperatures above 120F (39C) or in direct sunlight. Container may burst if heated above 120F (39C). Do not puncture or incinerate container. Keep product out of eyes. Keep out of the reach of children.

SECTION X - REGULATORY INFORMATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: CONSUMER COMMODITY,

NOTE: DOT information applies to larger package sizes of affected products. For some products, DOT may require alternate names and labeling in accordance with packaging group requirements.

DOT HAZARD CLASS: ORM-D

DOT PACKING GROUP: N/A

DOT I.D. NUMBER: N/A DOT LABEL/PLACARD: ORM-D

EPA TSCA CHEMICAL INVENTORY - ALL INGREDIENTS ARE LISTED

EPA CWA 40CFR PART 117 SUBSTANCE(RQ IN A SINGLE CONTAINER): NONE

EPA CAA: N/A

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

EMKARATE RL 22H
UNIQEMA
MSDS ID: 807286

Page 4 of 7
Revised 1/17/01
Replaces 4/27/00
Printed 2/06/01

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure limits:

No ACGIH TLV or OSHA PEL assigned. Minimize exposure in accordance with good hygiene practice.

Engineering controls:

Use ventilation adequate to maintain safe levels.

Eye protection:

Safety glasses with side shields.

Protective clothing:

Impervious gloves.

Respiratory protection:

Not normally needed if controls are adequate.

Other protective equipment:

Eyewash and safety shower easily accessible to the work area.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance & odor: Clear light yellow liquid, mild odor
Odor threshold: No data
Boiling point: No data
Melting point: -61.6 deg.F, -52 deg.C
Vapor pressure (mm Hg at 20 deg. C): No data
Vapor density (air = 1): No data
Solubility in water: Insoluble
pH: No data
Specific gravity: 0.998
% Volatile by volume: No data
Cloud point: No data
Viscosity: No data
Partition Coefficient: No data
Coefficient of water/oil distribution: No data
Freezing point: -61.6 deg.F, -52 deg.C

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Page 1 of 7
Revised 1/17/01
Replaces 4/27/00
Printed 2/06/01

EMKARATE RL 22H
UNIQEMA
MSDS ID: 807286

1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name:
EMKARATE(TM) RL 22H

Uniqema
Uniqema Corporate Center
1000 Uniqema Boulevard
New Castle, DE 19720-2790
Uniqema Operator (24 hr.): (302) 574-5000
Medical Emergency (24 hr.): (888) 456-6218
Chemical Emergency (24 hr.) - Involving Transportation
Spills, Leaks, Fires, or Accidents: (800) 424-9300

Uniqema is an international business of Imperial Chemical Industries PLC. Uniqema Operates through ICI affiliated companies in the relevant countries, such as ICI Americas Inc., Unichema, a division of Indopco Inc., and Mona Industries in the USA.

2 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	OSHA PEL
Polyol ester	Not listed
Additive (NJTSRN 08306620-5804P)	Not listed

Ingredients not precisely identified are proprietary or nonhazardous.

Values are not product specifications.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

General:

No toxicity information is available on this specific preparation; this health hazard assessment is based on information that is available on the properties of its components.

Emergency Overview:

Appearance: Clear light yellow liquid, mild odor
REPEATED/PROLONGED CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF MISTS MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.

Routes of exposure: Eye contact; Skin contact; Inhalation

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Printed 2/06/01

EMKARATE RL 22H
UNIQEMA
MSDS ID: 807286

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Stable under normal conditions.

Incompatibility:

Oxidizing agents.

Conditions to avoid:

None known.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Combustion products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

Hazardous polymerization:

Will not occur.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available on this material.

Carcinogenicity: This material is not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, IARC, and NTP.

Reproductive toxicity/Teratogenicity: No available information.

Mutagenicity: No available information.

Toxicologically synergistic products: None known.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data is available on this product.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal method:

Discarded product is not a hazardous waste under RCRA, 40 CFR 261.

Container disposal:

Empty container retains product residue. Observe all hazard precautions. Do not distribute, make available, furnish or reuse empty container except for storage and shipment of original product. Remove all product

521593 (Rev. A, 6/26/03)

POE MSDS for Cubigel Compressors RL90TE & RL90TG

SPX Corp

521593 (Rev. A, 6/26/03)

POE MSDS for Cubigel Compressors RL90TE & RL90TG

SPX Corp.

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ZEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY
P.O. BOX 2015
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30301

SOLD TO:

00706

(342)
ADVANCED AUTO PRO'S
2527 S BTH AVE
GREELEY CO 80631

ISSUE DATE: 02/07/00
SUPERSEDES: 09/27/94
ZEP BATTERY COAT
Prod No: 0108 Battery Terminal Protector

Date printed: 01/23/01

SECTION I - EMERGENCY CONTACTS

TELEPHONE: (404) 352-1680 BETWEEN 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM (EST)
MEDICAL EMERGENCY: (770) 439-4200 NON OFFICE HOURS, WEEKENDS
(770) 432-2873 AND HOLIDAYS, PLEASE CALL
(770) 424-4789 LOCAL POISON CONTROL
(770) 424-2048
(770) 455-8160
(770) 532-8836
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY: (770) 922-0923
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300 TOLL-FREE CALLS RECORDED
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: (202) 483-7616 ALL CALLS RECORDED

A38946

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

DESIGNATIONS	(PPM)	EFFECTS (SEE NOTICE)	% IN PROD.
@** TRICHLOROETHYLENE ** acetylene trichloride; 1-chloro-2,2-dichloroethylene; CAS# 79-01-6; RTECS# KX4550000	50	CAR CNS IRR	40-50
@** ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ** 2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellulosolve; CAS# 111-76-2; RTECS# KJ8575000; OSHA PEL (SKIN)- 25 ppm	20	TOX IRR CBL	< 5
@** XYLENE ** dimethyl benzene; xylol; CAS# 1330-20-7; RTECS# ZE2100000; OSHA PEL-100 PPM; OSHA/ACGIH STEL- 150 PPM	100	FBL CNS IRR	5-15
** BLEND OF ISOBUTANE; CAS# 75-28-5; RTECS# TZ4300000) & [PROPANE; CAS# 74-98-6; RTECS# TX2775000] & [n-BUTANE; CAS# 706-97-8; RTECS# EJ4200000] OSHA PEL-1000 ppm**	800	FBL	20-30

@ IDENTIFIES CHEMICALS LISTED UNDER SARA-SECTION 313 FOR RELEASE REPORTING.

SECTION III - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

SPECIAL NOTE: MSDS data pertains to the product as dispensed from the container. Adverse health effects would not be expected under recommended conditions of use (diluted) so long as prescribed safety precautions are practiced.

ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Inhalation of vapor can produce central nervous system depression, characterized by dizziness, headache, nausea, cardiac and/or respiratory depression, and stupor. In extreme cases, unconsciousness or death could result in poorly ventilated or confined spaces. Exposure to high concentrations of vapor can be irritating to mucous membranes, such as eyes and upper respiratory tract. Severe eye exposure to liquid can cause reversible eye damage. Skin contact may cause a burning sensation and reddening of the skin. Irritation of solvent to the lungs, as in aspiration of vomitus fluids, may cause chemical pneumonia. Exposure to this product may aggravate existing respiratory or cardiac conditions.

Inhalation of aerosol mist may produce chemical pneumonia.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Repeated or prolonged contact by inhalation or skin absorption may produce liver or kidney damage or damage to the central nervous system, characterized by tingling or numbness in the extremities, blurred vision or confusion. Skin, which is defatted by repeated exposure to solvents, is more susceptible to irritation, infection, and dermatitis.

Trichloroethylene has been listed as a liver carcinogen. The results were observed when trichloroethylene was given orally to mice, but were not observed in rats or hamsters. Human relevance is questionable since the metabolic mechanism in mice does not apply in humans.

EST'D PEL/TLV: Not established PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: inh, Skin.

HMS CODES: HEALTH 2; FLAM 2; REACT. 1; PERS. PROTECT. X; CHRONIC HAZ. YES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

SKIN: Wash contaminated skin thoroughly with soap or a mild detergent. Apply a skin cream with lanolin. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Get medical attention at once.

INHALE: Move exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

INGEST: This route of exposure is not likely due to product nature.

SECTION IV - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Wear viton gloves or use gloves with demonstrated resistance to the ingredients in this product.

EYE PROTECTION: To prevent accidental eye contact, the use of safety glasses or goggles is recommended when using any aerosol product.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: When exposure levels exceed the PEL/TLV, use a self-contained or supplied air respirator.

VENTILATION: Provide local exhaust/ventilation as needed to keep concentration of vapors below exposure limits (PEL/TLV).

SECTION V - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (F): 130-300

VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg): ~60

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): N/D

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: NEGLIGIBLE

VOC CONTENT (CONCENTRATE): 92.3%

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: A CLEAR, RED LIQUID WITH A MILD SOLVENT ODOR.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.25

EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE=1): 0.75

pH (CONCENTRATE): N/A

pH (USE, DILUTION OF N/A): N/A

SECTION VI - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT (F) (METHOD USED): FLAMMABLE (CSMA)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL: 8.0 UEL: 10.5

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical and foam.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING: Wear self-contained positive pres. breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS: Concentrated vapor may ignite if exposed to spark.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY(AVOID): Heat, open flame, spark, and oxidizing agents.

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other unidentified organic compounds.

SECTION VIII - SPILL AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Observe safety precautions in sections 4 & 9 during spill clean-up. Large spills are unlikely due to packaging. Spill may be absorbed on an inert absorbent material (eg Zep-O-Zorb), and placed in a suitable container for disposal. Wash area thoroughly with a detergent solution and rinse well with water.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Product is consumed in use. Do not crush, puncture or incinerate spent containers. Large numbers of aerosol containers may require handling as a hazardous waste, but in most states total hazardous waste quantities less than 220 lbs per month may allow disposal in a chemical or industrial waste landfill. Consult local, state and federal agencies for the proper disposal method in your area.

RCRA HAZ. WASTE NOS.: D001, D040

(Continued on Page: 2)

Product No: 0108

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS (continued)

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN HANDLING AND STORING:

- Do not store at temperatures above 120F (39C) or in direct sunlight. Do not puncture or incinerate container.
- Do not breathe spray mists or vapors.
- Vapors are heavier than air and will accumulate at low points. Ventilation should include floor level exhausting.
- Keep out of the reach of children.
- Clothing or shoes which become contaminated with substance should be removed promptly and not reworn until thoroughly cleaned.

SECTION X - REGULATORY INFORMATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: CONSUMER COMMODITY.
 NOTE: DOT information applies to larger package sizes of affected products. For some products, DOT may require alternate names and labeling in accordance with packaging group requirements.
 DOT HAZARD CLASS: ORM-D DOT PACKING GROUP: N/A
 DOT I.D. NUMBER: N/A DOT LABEL/PLACARD: ORM-D
 EPA TSCA CHEMICAL INVENTORY - ALL INGREDIENTS ARE LISTED
 EPA CWA 40CFR PART 411.7 SUBSTANCE(RQ IN A SINGLE CONTAINER): XYLENE - 1000#;
 TRICHLOROETHYLENE - 100#

NOTICE

Thank you for your interest in, and use of, Zep products. Zep Manufacturing Co. is pleased to be of service to you by supplying this Material Safety Data Sheet for your files. Zep Manufacturing is concerned for your health and safety. Zep products can be used safely with proper protective equipment and proper handling practices consistent with label instructions and the MSDS. Before using any Zep product, be sure to read the complete label and the Material Safety Data Sheet.

As a further word of caution, Zep wishes to advise that serious accidents have resulted from the misuse of "emptied" containers. "Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, or other sources of ignition; they may explode or develop harmful vapors and possibly cause injury or death. Clean empty containers by triple rinsing with water or an appropriate solvent. Empty containers must be sent to a drum reconitioner before reuse.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY SECTION

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAR: Carcinogen - A chemical listed by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or OSHA as a definite or possible human cancer causing agent.
 CAS #: Chemical Abstract Services Registry Number - A universally accepted numbering system for chemical substances.
 CBL: Combustible - At temperatures between 100F and 200F chemical gives off enough vapor to ignite if a source of ignition is present as tested with a closed cup tester.
 CNS: Central Nervous System depressant which reduces the activity of the brain and spinal cord.
 COR: Corrosive - Causes irreversible injury to living tissue (e.g. burns).
 DESIGNATIONS: Chemical and common names of hazardous ingredients.
 EIR: Eye Irritant Only - Causes reversible reddening and/or inflammation of eye tissues.
 EXPOSURE LIMITS: The time weighted average (TWA) airborne concentration at which most workers can be exposed without any expected adverse effects. Primary sources include ACGIH TLVs, and OSHA PELs (TWA, STEL and ceiling limits).
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
 CEILING: The concentration that should not be exceeded in the workplace during any part of the working exposure.
 OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit - A set of time weighted average exposure values, established by OSHA, for a normal 8-hour day and a 40-hour work week.
 PPM: Parts per million - unit of measure for exposure limits.
 (S) SKIN: Skin contact with substance can contribute to overall exposure.
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit - Maximum concentration for a continuous 15-minute exposure period.
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value - A set of time weighted average exposure limits, established by the ACGIH, for a normal 8-hour day and a 40-hour work week.
 FBI: Flammable - At temperatures under 100F, chemical gives off

enough vapor to ignite if a source of ignition is present as tested with a closed cup tester.
 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS: Chemical substances determined to be potential health or physical hazards based on the criteria established in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard - 29 CFR 1910.1200.
 HTX: Highly toxic - the probable lethal dose for a 70kg (150 lb.) man and may be approximated as less than 8 teaspoons (2 tablespoons).
 IRR: Irritant - Causes reversible effects in living tissues (e.g. inflammation) - primarily skin and eyes.
 N/A: Not Applicable - Category is not appropriate for this product.
 N/D: Not Determined - Insufficient information to make a determination for this item.
 RTECS#: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances - an unreviewed listing of published toxicology data on chemical substances.
 SARA: Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act - Section 313 designates chemicals for possible reporting for the Toxics Release Inventory.
 SEN: Sensitizer - Causes allergic reaction after repeated exposure.
 TOX: Toxic - The probable lethal dose for a 70 kg (150 lb.) man is one ounce (2 tablespoons) or more.
 (rev. 1/88)

SECTION III: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ACUTE EFFECT: An adverse effect on the human body from a single exposure with symptoms developing almost immediately after exposure or within a relatively short time.
 CHRONIC EFFECT: Adverse effects that are most likely to occur from repeated exposure over a long period of time.
 EST D PEL/TLV: This estimated, time-weighted average, exposure limit, developed by using a formula provided by the ACGIH, pertains to airborne concentrations from the product as a whole. This value should serve as guide for providing safe workplace conditions to nearly all workers.
 HMIS CODES: Hazardous Material Identification System - a rating system developed by the National Paint and Coatings Association for estimating the hazard potential of a chemical under normal workplace conditions. These risk estimates are indicated by a numerical rating given in each of three hazard areas: (Health/FIammability/Reactivity) ranging from a low of zero to a high of 4. The presence of a chronic hazard is indicated with a yes. Consult HMIS training guides for Personal Protection letter codes which indicate necessary protective equipment.
 PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: The way one or more hazardous ingredients may enter the body and cause a generalized systemic or specific-organ toxic effect.
 ING: Ingestion - A primary route of exposure through swallowing of material.
 INH: Inhalation - A primary route of exposure through breathing of vapors.
 SKIN: A primary route of exposure through contact with the skin.

SECTION IV: SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Where respiratory protection is recommended, use only MSHA and NIOSH approved respirators and dust masks.
 MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration
 NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

SECTION V: PHYSICAL DATA

EVAPORATION RATE: Refers to the rate of change from the liquid state to the vapor state at ambient temperature and pressure in comparison to a given substance (e.g. water).
 pH: A value representing the acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution (Acidic pH = 1; Neutral pH = 7; Alkaline pH = 14)
 VOC CONTENT: The percentage or amount in pounds per gallon of the product that is regulated as a Volatile Organic Compound under the Clean Air Act of 1990 and various state provisions.
 SOLUBILITY IN WATER: A description of the ability of the product to dissolve in water.

SECTION VII: REACTIVITY DATA

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Breakdown products expected to be produced upon product decomposition by extreme heat or fire.
 INCOMPATIBILITY: Material contact by extreme heat and the conditions to avoid to prevent hazardous reactions.
 POLYMERIZATION: Indicates the tendency of the product's molecules to combine with themselves in a chemical reaction, releasing excess pressure and heat.
 STABILITY: Indicates the susceptibility of the product to spontaneously and dangerously decompose.

SECTION VIII: SPILL AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

RCRA WASTES: RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) waste codes (40-CFR 261) applicable to the disposal of spilled or unusable product from the original container.

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CWA: Clean Water Act - Federal Law which regulates chemical releases to bodies of water.
 RQ: Reportable Quantity - The amount of the specific ingredient that, when spilled to the ground and can enter a storm sewer or natural watershed, must be reported to the National Response Center, and other regulatory agencies.
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act - a federal law requiring all commercial chemical substances to appear on an inventory maintained by the EPA.

DISCLAIMER

All statements, technical information and recommendations contained herein are based on available scientific tests or data which we believe to be reliable. The accuracy and completeness of such data are not warranted or guaranteed. We cannot anticipate all conditions under which this information and our products, or the products of other manufacturers in combination with our products, may be used. Zep assumes no liability or responsibility for loss or damage resulting from the improper use or handling of our products, from incompatible product combinations, or from the failure to follow instructions, warnings, and advisories in the products label and Material Safety Data Sheet.

(rev. 1/88)

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ISSUE DATE: 10/20/00

SUPERSEDES: 07/16/90

ZEP BATTERY CARE

Prod No: 0308 Aerosol Battery Terminal Cleaner

Date printed: 01/23/01

SECTION I - EMERGENCY CONTACTS

TELEPHONE: (404) 352-1680
MEDICAL EMERGENCY: (770) 439-4200
(770) 432-2873
(770) 424-4789
(770) 424-2048
(770) 455-8160
(770) 552-8836
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY: (770) 922-0923
CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: (202) 483-7616

BETWEEN 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM (EST)
NON OFFICE HOURS, WEEKENDS
AND HOLIDAYS, PLEASE CALL
LOCAL POISON CONTROL

TOLL FREE-CALLS RECORDED
ALL CALLS RECORDED

A38946

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

DESIGNATIONS	(PPM)	EFFECTS (SEE NOTICE)	% IN PROD.
@ ** ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER ** 2-butoxyethanol; butyl cellosolve; CAS# 111-76-2; RTECS# KJ8575000; OSHA PEL (SKIN)-25 ppm @ IDENTIFIES CHEMICALS LISTED UNDER SARA-SECTION 313 FOR RELEASE REPORTING.	20	TOX IRR CBL	< 5

SECTION III - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

SPECIAL NOTE: MSDS data pertains to the product as dispensed from the container. Adverse health effects would not be expected under recommended conditions of use (diluted) so long as prescribed safety precautions are practiced.

ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Overexposure by inhalation may cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of aerosol mist may produce chemical pneumonia.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Animal studies indicate a potential for liver, kidney, or red blood cell damage. Relevance of these studies or exposure levels which might produce these effects in humans has not been established.

None of the ingredients are listed as carcinogens by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

EST'D PEL/TLV: Not established PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inh, Skin.

HMS CODES: HEALTH 1; FLAM. 1; REACT. 0; PERS. PROTECT. A; CHRONIC HAZ. YES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

SKIN: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Get medical attention at once.

INHALE: Move exposed person to fresh air. If irritation persists, get medical attention promptly.

INGEST: If this product is swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If individual is alert, give plenty of water to drink. Get medical attention at once.

SECTION IV - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: As with all chemical products, prolonged skin contact should be avoided. Implement protective measures under conditions of prolonged use or exposure.

EYE PROTECTION: Use of tight-fitting safety glasses or goggles is strongly recommended, especially when wearing contact lenses.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Keep face away from spray mist and do not breathe vapors.

VENTILATION: If vapors are detected, ventilate work area by opening windows and using exhaust fans.

SECTION V - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (F):	~ 215	SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	1.0
VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):	N/D	EVAPORATION RATE (WATER=1):	1.0
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):	N/D	pH (CONCENTRATE):	N/A
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	COMPLETE	pH (USE DILUTION OF N/A):	N/A
VOC CONTENT (CONCENTRATE):	8.2%		
APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	A MILKY-WHITE LIQUID HAVING A MILD, NON-OBJECTIONABLE ODOR.		

SECTION VI - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT (F) (METHOD USED): Nonflammable (CSMA)
FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL: N/A UEL: N/A
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Noncombustible.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING: None
UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS: Direct water onto intact containers to prevent bursting.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY (AVOID): Strong oxidizers and active metals: aluminum, zinc, etc.
POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other unidentified organic compounds.

SECTION VIII - SPILL AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
Observe safety precautions in sections 4 & 9 during spill clean-up. Large spills are unlikely due to packaging. Spill may be absorbed on an inert absorbent material (eg Zep-O-Zorb), and placed in a suitable container for disposal. Wash area thoroughly with a detergent solution and rinse well with water.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Product is consumed in use. Do not crush, puncture or incinerate spent containers. Large numbers of aerosol containers may require handling as a hazardous waste, but in most states total hazardous waste quantities less than 220 lbs per month may allow disposal in a chemical or industrial waste landfill. Consult local, state and federal agencies for the proper disposal method in your area.

RCRA HAZ. WASTE NOS: N/A

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN HANDLING AND STORING:

Do not store at temperatures above 120F (39C) or in direct sunlight. Do not puncture or incinerate container.
Avoid prolonged contact with skin.
Keep product out of eyes.
Store away from strong acids and oxidizing compounds.
Keep out of the reach of children.

Product No: 0308

SECTION X - REGULATORY INFORMATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: CONSUMER COMMODITY.

NOTE: DOT information applies to larger package sizes of affected products. For some products, DOT may require alternate names and labeling in accordance with packaging group requirements.

DOT HAZARD CLASS: ORM-D DOT PACKING GROUP: N/A

DOT I.D. NUMBER: N/A DOT LABEL/PLACARD: ORM-D

EPA TSCA CHEMICAL INVENTORY - ALL INGREDIENTS ARE LISTED

EPA CWA 40CFR PART 117 SUBSTANCE(RQ IN A SINGLE CONTAINER): NONE

NOTICE

Thank you for your interest in, and use of, Zep products. Zep Manufacturing Co. is pleased to be of service to you by supplying this Material Safety Data Sheet for your files. Zep Manufacturing is concerned for your health and safety. Zep products can be used safely with proper protective equipment and proper handling practices consistent with label instructions and the MSDS. Before using any Zep product, be sure to read the complete label and the Material Safety Data Sheet.

As a further word of caution, Zep wishes to advise that serious accidents have resulted from the misuse of "emptied" containers. "Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, or other sources of ignition; they may explode or develop harmful vapors and possibly cause injury or death. Clean empty containers by triple rinsing with water or an appropriate solvent. Empty containers must be sent to a drum reconditioner before reuse.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY SECTION

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAR: Carcinogen - A chemical listed by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or OSHA as a definite or possible human cancer causing agent.

CAS #: Chemical Abstract Services Registry Number - A universally accepted numbering system for chemical substances.

CBL: Combustible - At temperatures between 100F and 200F chemical gives off enough vapor to ignite if a source of ignition is present as tested with a closed cup tester.

CNS: Central Nervous System depressant which reduces the activity of the brain and spinal cord.

COR: Corrosive - Causes irreversible injury to living tissue (e.g. burns).

DESIGNATIONS: Chemical and common names of hazardous ingredients.

EIR: Eye Irritant Only - Causes reversible reddening and/or inflammation of eye tissues.

EXPOSURE LIMITS: The time weighted average (TWA) airborne concentration at which most workers can be exposed without any expected adverse effects. Primary sources include ACGIH TLVs, and OSHA PELs (TWA, STEL and ceiling limits).

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

CEILING: The concentration that should not be exceeded in the workplace during any part of the working exposure.

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit - A set of time weighted average exposure values, established by OSHA, for a normal 8-hour day and a 40-hour work week.

PPM: Parts per million - unit of measure for exposure limits.

(S) SKIN: Skin contact with substance can contribute to overall exposure.

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit - Maximum concentration for a continuous 15-minute exposure period.

TLV: Threshold Limit Value - A set of time weighted average exposure limits, established by the ACGIH, for a normal 8-hour day and a 40-hour work week.

FBL: Flammable - At temperatures under 100F, chemical gives off

enough vapor to ignite if a source of ignition is present as tested with a closed cup tester.

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS: Chemical substances determined to be potential health or physical hazards based on the criteria established in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard - 29 CFR 1910.1200

HTX: Highly toxic - the probable lethal dose for a 70kg (150 lb.) man and may be approximated as less than 8 teaspoons (2 tablespoons).

IRR: Irritant - Causes reversible effects in living tissues (e.g. inflammation) - primarily skin and eyes.

N/A: Not Applicable - Category is not appropriate for this product.

N/D: Not Determined - Insufficient information to make a determination for this item.

RTECS#: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances - an unreviewed listing of published toxicology data on chemical substances.

SARA: Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act - Section 313 designates chemicals for possible reporting for the Toxics Release Inventory.

SEN: Sensitizer - Causes allergic reaction after repeated exposure.

TOX: Toxic - The probable lethal dose for a 70 kg (150 lb.) man is one ounce (2 tablespoons) or more.

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SECTION III: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ACUTE EFFECT: An adverse effect on the human body from a single exposure with symptoms developing almost immediately after exposure or within a relatively short time.

CHRONIC EFFECT: Adverse effects that are most likely to occur from repeated exposure over a long period of time.

EST D PEL/TLV: This estimated, time-weighted average, exposure limit, developed by using a formula provided by the ACGIH, pertains to airborne concentrations from the product as a whole. This value should serve as guide for providing safe workplace conditions to nearly all workers.

HMIS CODES: Hazardous Material Identification System - a rating system developed by the National Paint and Coating Association for estimating the hazard potential of a chemical under normal workplace conditions. These risk estimates are indicated by a numerical rating given in each of three hazard areas (Health/Flammability/Reactivity) ranging from a low of zero to a high of 4. The presence of a chronic hazard is indicated with a yes. Consult HMIS training guides for Personal Protection letter codes which indicate necessary protective equipment.

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY: The way one or more hazardous ingredients may enter the body and cause a generalized-systemic or specific-organ toxic effect.

ING: Ingestion - A primary route of exposure through swallowing of material

INH: Inhalation - A primary route of exposure through breathing of vapors.

SKIN: A primary route of exposure through contact with the skin.

SECTION IV: SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Where respiratory protection is recommended, use only MSHA and NIOSH approved respirators and dust masks.

MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

SECTION V: PHYSICAL DATA

EVAPORATION RATE: Refers to the rate of change from the liquid state to the vapor state at ambient temperature and pressure in comparison to a given substance (e.g. water).

pH: A value representing the acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution (Acidic pH = 1, Neutral pH = 7, Alkaline pH = 14)

VOC CONTENT: The percentage or amount in pounds per gallon of the product that is regulated as a Volatile Organic Compound under the Clean Air Act of 1990 and various state jurisdictions.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: A description of the ability of the product to dissolve in water.

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TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

At normal concentration and pressure, oxygen poses no toxicity hazards. However, at elevated concentrations and pressures, oxygen may cause adverse effects of hyperoxia (high oxygen exposure) which leads to pneumonia. Concentrations between 25 and 75 molar percent present a risk of inflammation of organic matter in the body.

Listed as Carcinogen National Toxicology YES I.A. R. C. YES OSHA YES
or Potential Carcinogen Program NO Monographs NO NO

WARNING FOR MEDICAL OXYGEN U.S.P.:

For oxygen deficiency in breathing persons or emergency resuscitation when used by personnel instructed in oxygen administration. For other medical applications, use only as directed by a licensed practitioner. Uninterrupted use of high concentrations of oxygen over a long duration, without monitoring its effect on oxygen content of arterial blood, may be harmful. Use only with pressure reducing equipment and apparatus designed for oxygen.

RECOMMENDED FIRST AID TREATMENT

PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO OXYGEN. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE AWARE OF EXTREME FIRE HAZARD ASSOCIATED WITH OXYGEN-RICH ATMOSPHERES. REDUCE OXYGEN PRESSURES TO 1 ATMOSPHERE AND/OR MOVE VICTIM INTO FRESH AIR.

Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and breathe fresh air. They should be kept warm and quiet. The physician should be informed that the victim is experiencing (has experienced) hyperoxia (high oxygen exposure).

Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area and given assisted respiration. When breathing has been restored, treatment should be as above. Continued treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES

Although not flammable itself, oxygen vigorously accelerates fire and combustion (burning). Contact with all flammable materials should be avoided. Some materials which are not flammable in air will burn in pure oxygen or oxygen-enriched atmospheres. Materials that burn in air can burn with explosive violence in a pure oxygen or oxygen-enriched atmosphere.

PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT -297.35°F (-182.97°C)	LIQUID DENSITY AT BOILING POINT 71.23 lb/ft ³ (1141 kg/m ³); specific gravity = 1.14
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 70°F (21.1°C) above the critical temp. of -181.433°F (-118.574°C)	GAS DENSITY AT 70° F 1ATM .0828 lb/ft ³ (1.326 kg/m ³)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER @ 68°F (20°C) Bunsen coefficient = 0.0310; 3.16cm ³ / 100g @ 25°C	FREEZING POINT -361.838°F (-218.799°C)
APPEARANCE AND ODOR Colorless, odorless and tasteless gas. Specific gravity @ 70°F (Air = 1.0) is 1.11.	

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (METHOD USED) Not Applicable	AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE Not Applicable	FLAMMABLE LIMITS % BY VOLUME Not Applicable
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Copious quantities of water for fires with oxygen as the oxidizer.		ELECTRICAL CLASSIFICATION Nonhazardous
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES If possible, stop the flow of oxygen which is supporting the fire if you can do so without risk. Use media that are appropriate to the surrounding fire. Immediately cool fire-exposed container, standing at a safe distance as far away as possible and using a water spray. If feasible, remove oxygen containers from fire area. Containers may explode in the heat of fire. Though not flammable itself, oxygen vigorously supports combustion. Materials that do not burn in air may burn in oxygen-enriched air (>23% oxygen). Some materials can even become spontaneously flammable in oxygen or oxygen-enriched air. Oxygen released in a fire situation greatly increases fire and explosion hazards. (Oxygen cylinders are equipped with safety devices to release O ₂ at excessive temperature or pressure).		
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS High pressure oxidizing gas. Cylinder pressure can be 2,000 - 3,000 psi @ 70°F or up to 6,000 psi @ 70°F for ultra-high pressure cylinders. Vigorously accelerates combustion (burning). No smoking in cylinder area or while oxygen is in use. Keep oil and grease away. Keep oxygen cylinders away from flammables and combustibles.		