



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 1 - COMPANY INFORMATION

P.O.G. Paint Oil & Grease Remover

Product usage: Spotting agent for removal of gum, paint, tar and oil stains from carpets and upholstery
Product type: Solvent blend
WHMIS Class: B-3, D-1B, D-2A, D-2B
TDG Class: See recent shipping bill of lading for current classification
Poison Control: In Ontario: 1-800 268-9017 In Toronto: 416 813-5900

Supplier name and address:
Corporate Chemicals & Equipment
7 Neilson Street
St. Catharines, ON L2M 5V9
(905) 682-8888

Manufacturer's name and address
Refer to Supplier



Emergency Telephone# CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	%	CAS#	TOXICITY
Trichloroethylene	10-30	79-01-6	LD50 (oral rat) 3800 mg/kg; LC50 (rat-ihl) 12,000 mg/kg 4hr TLV 50 PPM
Primary Amyl Acetate	1-10	628-63-7	TLV 100 PPM
2-Butoxyethanol	5-20	111-76-2	LD50 (oral rats) 470 mg/kg; TLV 50 PPM
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether			LD50 (dermal rbt) 220 mg/kg. LC50 450 ppm/4 hr (rat) 25 ppm skin. Chronic: may cause blood changes, headaches, weakness, tremor.
Aromatic Petroleum Solvent	10-30	64742-5-6	LD50 (oral rat) 4700 mg/kg, (dermal rat) >4.0 ml/kh LC50 (inhalation rat) > 10200 mg/m3 (4 hr.)
Nonionic & anionic Surfactant	5-20		LD50 (oral rat) 3 g/kg; (dermal rat) 2.8 g/kg

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eye Contact: Causes moderate to severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Skin Contact: Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). A single exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Inhalation: This product is primarily a central nervous system depressant. Central Nervous System Depression: signs/symptoms can include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, slowed reaction time, slurred speech, giddiness and unconsciousness. Fatalities following severe acute exposure to various chlorinated solvents have been attributed to ventricular fibrillation.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash exposed areas with cool running water. Call a physician if necessary.

Eyes: Flush with water running water for 20 minutes lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Remove contact lenses. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If victim is alert and not convulsing, give 1-2 glasses of water to dilute material. Immediately contact local poison control centre. Vomiting should be induced under the direction of a physician or a poison control centre. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomitus, rinse mouth and administer more water. Immediately transport victim to an emergency facility.

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration only if breathing has stopped. Give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) if there is no breathing and no pulse. Obtain medical advice immediately.



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NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

- Eyes:** May cause conjunctivitis. Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic steroid preparation frequently. Consult ophthalmologist.
- Oral:** May cause reaction similar to petroleum or petroleum-like solvent. Danger of chemical pneumonia must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophagoscopy control. Not likely to be absorbed in acutely toxic amounts.
- Respiratory:** Anesthetic or narcotic effect may occur. Administer oxygen if available. Bronchodilators, expectorants, and antitussives may help.
- Systemic:** May cause myocardial irritability. Avoid epinephrine or similar acting drugs if at all possible. Consult standard literature. No specific antidote. Treatment based on the

sound judgement of the physician and the individual reactions of the patient.

- Flash Point:** 40 Deg. C. TCC
- Flammability:** LEL 1.0%, UEL 7.0%, Flammable vapour can drift to ignition sources. Extinguish all sources of ignition including pilot lights, electric motors, etc. Minimize use to 30 ml or 1 ounce per treatment or room or building. Use only if ventilation is adequate to immediately remove fumes to the outdoors.
- Combustion products:** Vapour decompose at heat source to produce corrosive hydrogen chloride
- To extinguish:** Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam. If using water, fog is more effective.
- Other:** Heat may build internal pressure and break closed containers of flammables. Vapour forms and explosive mixture between upper and lower flammable limits.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautionary Measures: Wear appropriate protective equipment.

Environmental Precautionary Measures: Prevent entry into sewers or streams, dike if needed. Prevent contamination of soil. Consult local authorities.

Procedure for Clean Up: Immediately evacuate the area. Ventilate area. Restrict access to unprotected personnel. Try to work upwind of spill. Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. After all visible traces have been removed, thoroughly wet vacuum the area.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

As with all chemicals there are known and unknown effects on humans. Minimize exposure of all chemicals, including this product, to skin, respiratory system, and eyes. Store product in suitable labelled containers. Keep container closed when not in use. Rinse work area after use. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contamination of food. Wash thoroughly after handling. Store in cool dry well ventilated area away from open flame and heat sources.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Ventilation:** Provide adequate building ventilation. Use forced air fans if necessary. Minimize quantity used to 30 mL.
- Breathing Protection:** Suitable breathing mask if mists or vapours are present. Limit amount of product used depending on ventilation.
- Skin Protection:** Impervious gloves, rubber boots, barrier cream.
- Eye Protection:** Safety glasses with side shields when there is potential for eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn as product may lodge under lens.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Appearance: | Clear amber solvent | Density (g/ml): | 1.0 |
| pH as is: | Not Applicable | Freezing Point: | Not known |
| pH use dilution: | 10% Solution: 7.5 to 9.0 | Boiling Point: | Not known |
| Solubility in water: | Emulsifiable | Evaporation Rate: | 0.2 x Butyl Acetate |
| Odor: | Sweet fruity solvent | Volatility (VOC): | 80-90% |



SECTION 10 - REACTIVITY & STABILITY DATA

Stability: Avoid open flames, welding arcs, furnace heat exchangers or other high temperature sources which induces corrosive, poisonous thermal decomposition products. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatibility: Water - slow hydrolysis produces corrosive acid. Avoid contact with aluminum and its alloys. Avoid strong alkali such as sodium hydroxide & oxidizing agents.

Decomposition products: Hydrogen chloride and very small amounts of phosgene and chlorine.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Principle Routes of Exposure

Ingestion: May result in irritation of the mouth and gastrointestinal tract. May cause same effects as detailed under inhalation. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. Aspiration Pneumonitis: signs/symptoms can include coughing, difficulty breathing, wheezing, coughing up blood and pneumonia, which can be fatal.

Skin Contact: Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate the skin and cause a skin rash (dermatitis). A single exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.

Inhalation: This product is primarily a central nervous system depressant. Central Nervous System Depression: signs/symptoms can include headache, dizziness, drowsiness, incoordination, slowed reaction time, slurred speech, giddiness and unconsciousness. Fatalities following severe acute exposure to various chlorinated solvents have been attributed to ventricular fibrillation.

Eye Contact: Causes moderate to severe irritation, experienced as discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with marked excess redness and swelling of the conjunctiva.

Additional Information: Observations in animals include liver and kidney effects. Repeated excessive ingestion may cause central nervous system effects. Alcoholic beverage consumption can enhance the toxic effects of this substance. Trichloroethylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon repeated exposure to 2500 ppm or higher (orders of magnitude greater than the current occupational exposure standards). However, the relevance of this to humans is unknown.

Acute Test of Product:

Acute Oral LD50: Not Available.

Acute Dermal LD50: Not Available.

Acute Inhalation LC50: Not Available.

Carcinogenicity:

Ingredients IARC - Carcinogens ACGIH - Carcinogens

Trichloroethylene Group 2A A2 - Suspected Human Carcinogen

Carcinogenicity Comment: Tumors were observed in mice given large doses of trichloroethylene. Data suggest a nongenotoxic mechanism for tumor formation that implies that nontoxic doses of trichloroethylene should pose little or no carcinogenic hazard. A very low incidence of tumors has been observed in male rats at high levels of trichloroethylene which caused reduced survival, rendering these studies inadequate. Limited epidemiology data have shown a weak association

between trichloroethylene exposure and renal cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity/ Teratogenicity/ Embryotoxicity/ Mutagenicity: When activated with microsomal enzymes, trichloroethylene has been shown to be weakly positive in certain microbial mutagen test systems. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information:

Ingredients	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Acute Crustaceans Toxicity:	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data
Trichloroethylene	LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 40.7 mg/L	Not Available.	EC50 (Scenedesmus subspicatus) 450 mg/L
	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 45 mg/L		
	LC50 (Brachydanio rerio) 60 mg/L		

Other Information: Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50 or EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species tested).



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SECTION 13 - WASTE DISPOSAL

Disposal method: Dispose of small quantities with dry absorbent material. Place waste material outside. For large spills, evacuate area, ventilate to provide fresh air. Check with local environmental department, and government authorities.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

TDG (Canada):
TDG Shipping Name: TRICHLOROETHYLENE
Hazard Class: 6.1
UN Number: UN1710
Packing Group: III
Note: No additional remark.
Marine Pollutant: No.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

MSDS Prepared by: Technical Dept. **Telephone:** (905) 682-8888

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

References: Suppliers Material Safety Data Sheets.

Preparation Date: July 1/2011

NOTICE: The data and information presented herein are based upon tests, research and reports which are considered by us to be reliable and believed to be accurate. The data and information are presented without warranty, guarantee or liability on our part, and are presented to the customer for his own consideration, investigation and verification. If user requires independent information on ingredients in this or any other material, we recommend contact with Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) in Hamilton, Ontario (905 572-4400)