MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET – May be used to comply with OSHA'S Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CTR 1910. 1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

PRODUCT NAME: EEZOX Premium Gun Care

Section I – Manufacturer's Information

Manufacturer's Name & Address:
G. B. Distributors
P. O. Box 1068
Solvang, CA 93464

Emergency Telephone Number: 805-688-6302
Telephone Number for Information: 805-688-6302
Date Prepared: January 1, 2013

Section II – Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity: Common Name(s)	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (options)
Trichloroethylene CAS NO: 79-016	100	50		
Synthetic Esters	None Established			
Oxygenated	None Established			

Section III – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point:	219°	Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.36
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	68	Melting Point	-95° F Below
Vapor Density	5.7	Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate = 1)	0.36
Solubility in Water	Insoluble		
Appearance and Odor	Yellow Clear Liquid – Slight Chlorinated Solvent		

Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Date

Flash Point (Method Used): NONE
Flammable Limits: N.A.
LEL: 7.8%
UEL: 52%
Extinguishing Media: Water, Dry Chemical, CO2, Fog.
Special Firefighting Procedures: N.A.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors can be ignited only by high intensity source of ignition. Combustion forms HC1 and possible traces of phosgene.

Section V – Reactivity Data

Reactivity: Stable Conditions to Avoid: Avoid open flames, hot glowing surfaces or electric arcs.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Avoid contamination with caustic soda, caustic potash or oxidizing materials, nitric acid.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Hydrogen Chloride and possible traces of Phosgene.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur Conditions to Avoid: None

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Route of Entry:	Inhalation?	Skin?	Ingestion?
	YES	YES	YES

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): See page 2

Carcinogenicity:	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?
	NO	NO	NO

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Drying of skin, eye irritation, headache, dizziness, nausea
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Never administer adrenalin following over exposure to Trichloroethylene. Increased sensitivity of the heart to adrenalin may be caused by overexposure.
Emergency and First Aid Procedures:
EYE AND SKIN CONTACT: Flush with plenty of water.
INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult administer oxygen.
INGESTION: If conscious, drink large quantities of water.

Toxicity Data	Classification
LC-50 Inhalation Rat: 8,000 ppm/7 hours	Inhalation: Toxic
LC-50 Dermal Rabbit: 15g/kg (2)	Skin: Not significantly toxic
LD-50 Ingestion Rat: 10-12g/kg (see Sec.5)	Ingestion: Not significantly toxic
Fish. LC-50: Not determined	Aquatic: N.A.

Section VI – Health Hazard Data (continued)

Acute:

Primarily a central nervous system depressant. Inhalation can cause irritation of the respiratory system, dizziness, nausea, lightheadedness, headache, loss of coordination and equilibrium, unconsciousness and even death in confined or poorly ventilated areas. Depression of the circulatory system has been reported as a result of overexposure. The heart may be sensitized by 1,1,1-Trichloroethylene, and ventricular arrhythmia may be induced by epinephrine administration.

Liquid splashed in the eyes can result in discomfort, pain and irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact with liquid on the skin can cause irritation and dermatitis. The problem may be accentuated by liquid becoming trapped against the skin by contaminated clothing and shoes. Skin absorption can occur.

Chronic:

Prolonged exposure above the OSHA permissible exposure limits may result in liver and kidney damage. 1,1,1-Trichloroethylene has been extensively studied for cancer both in the U.S. and Europe by government, industry and academia in multiple species and biological test specimens. Recent reviews of this data by the Science Advisory Board to the EPA's carcinogen assessment group concluded there was no evidence to support the carcinogenicity of 1,1,1-Trichloroethylene causes an increased cancer incidence in humans.

Section VII – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Dike area and absorb spilled material with sawdust or vermiculite. Dispose of waste in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors during clean-up. If necessary use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Waste Disposal Method: In accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. Do not flush to sewer. Do not incinerate.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing: Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Do not take internally. Do not use in confined areas.

Other precautions: Avoid contact with strong oxidants.. Avoid prolonged contact with white metals (i.e. Aluminum, Lead). Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

Section VIII

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus for concentrations above TLV Limits (not necessary with normal use.)

Ventilation – Mechanical (Genere): Sufficient to maintain workable concentration below permissable exposure limit.

Protective Gloves: Polyethylene, Neoprene or Polyvinyl alcohol.

Eye Protection: Splash proof goggles.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: Eye-wash fountain in immediate area. Personnel protective clothing and use of equipment must be in accordance with 29CFR 1910.133 and 1910.134.

Work/Hygenic Practices: Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas.

Section IX – References

NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effect of Chemical Substances 1978

Industrial Hygiene of Toxicology, Volume II, Second Edition, F.A. Patty, 1963

Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials,. Fifth edition, N.I. Sax, 1979

Industrial Toxicology, Hamilton, and Hardy, 1974

Toxicity and Metabolisms of Industrial Solvents, Browning, 1965

Toxicology, the Basic Science of Poisons, Casarett and Doull, 1980

Federal Register, 45FR Hazardous Waste Management Systems Part III, Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes, Page 33084, May 19, 1980

EPA Science Advisory Board, Subcommittee on Airborne Carcinogens, September, 1980