

Complies with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GOODSON
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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Emergency Phone: 800-688-4005 (24 hours)

Trade Names & Synonyms: Solvent 184, Trichloroethylene Solvent

MSDS Number DZ40174

Shelf Life: 3 years

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Hazardous components (specific chemical identity-common name(s): Trichloroethylene 99%, 50 PPM TWA

Case Number: 00079-01-6

This document is prepared pursuant to the OSHA Hazard Communications standard (20 CFR-1910.1200)

In addition, other substances no "hazardous" per this OSHA standard may be listed, where proprietary ingredients shows, the identity may be made available as provided in this standard

3. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point: 189°F (87°C)

Specific Gravity (H2O=1): 1.46@77°F

Melting Point: not applicable

Vapor Pressure: MMHG.@68°F): 60

Vapor Density (air=1): 4.53

Solubility in water: 0.1G/100G@77°C

Appearance and Odor: Colorless liquid, irritating odor at high concentrations

4. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (method used): none (TCC)

Flammable limits: LFL: 8% @212°F, 8.0% @77° **UFL:** 44.8% @212°F

Extinguishing Media: Water Fog

Special fire fighting procedures: Wear a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Strong unpleasant odor. Auto ignition temperature is 788°F, 420°C

5. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Conditions to avoid: avoid open flames, welding arcs, or other high-temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition to irritating and corrosive HCl from solvent vapor, High-energy sources such as welding arcs can cause degradation generating chlorine, hydrogen chlorine and possibly phosgene and should be avoided.

Incompatibility (material to avoid): Strong bases, caustic potash, metallic aluminum and zinc powders should be avoided.

Hazardous Polymerization: will not occur

Hazardous decomposition: Involvement in fire or high temperatures forms hydrogen chloride and very small amounts of phosgene and chlorine, solvent decomposition occurs when catalyzed by metal chlorides which can be produced by reaction of HCl and metals in the system. In the presence of aluminum and excessive water the decomposition can proceed rapidly with production of large amounts of heat and HCl fumes. Contamination of solvent with small amounts of 1, 1, 1-trichlorethane can affect stabilizers and shorten solvent life.

6. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE, ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES, DISPOSAL, AND TRANSPORT

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled

Small Spill: mop up, wire up, or soak up immediately. Remove to out of doors.

Large Spill: Evacuate area. contain liquid, transfer to closed metal containers. Keep out of water supply

Waste disposal method: When disposing of the unused contents, the preferred options are to send to licensed reclaimers, or to permitted incinerations any disposal practice must be in compliance with equipment recommendations. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations at time of disposal. do not dump into sewers on the ground or into any body of water.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage: handle with reasonable care, avoid breathing vapors, store in cool place concentrated vapors of this product are heavier than air and will collect in low areas such as pits, degreasers, storage tanks and other confined areas. do not enter these areas where vapors of this product are suspected unless special breathing apparatus is used and an observer is present for assistance

7. CONTROL MEASURES

Exposure Guidelines: The ACGIH TLV and OSHA PEL are 50 PPM TWA; 200 PPM STEL for Trichloroethylene

Respiratory Protection (Specify type): Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use an approved air-purifying respirator. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be greatly exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or

poorly ventilated areas, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Ventilation: Control airborne concentrations below the exposure guideline. Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Skin Protection: For brief contact, no precautions other than clean, body-covered clothing should be needed. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use gloves, boots, apron, for full-body suit will depend on operation

Eye Protection: Use safety glasses

Other protective clothing or equipment: Not normally needed

Work/Hygienic practices: Promptly wash thoroughly after handling all chemicals

8. DISCLAIMER

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