FORM 01-851

JAN 15 1982

Product Health & Safety Data Sheet

penreco A PENNZOIL DIVISION

I Product Identification

Manufacturer's Name	Penreco		
Address	106 South Main Street, Butler, PA 16001		
Regular Telephone No.	412 / 287-2781	Emergency Telephone No.	
Trade Name	Petrotect Amber, Code 4040		
Synonyms	Solvent cutback rustpreventive		

II Hazardous Ingredients

Material or Component in Hazardous Concentrations	%	Hazard Data
Stoddard Solvent	58.5	TLV Units - 500 ppm in air.

III Health Effect Information

Eye Contact	Eye contact may cause burning and irritation.
Skin Contact	Irritation or dermatitis may develop on prolonged or repeated exposure. Because of its de-fatting property, skin contact may cause dryness of the skin.
Inhalation	Excessive inhalation may cause local irritation, drowsiness, coma, and later, pneumonia.
Ingestion	Ingestion may cause local irritation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach.
Health Data	
Systemic Effects	Solvent - Ingestion and Inhalation Acute systemic: Moderate - May involve both irreversible and reversible changes not severe enough to cause death or permanent injury. Chronic systemic: Inhalation may cause death or permanent injury after very short exposure in small quantities.

See Disclaimer of Warranty on Page 4.

(Approved by U.S. Department of Labor, "Essentially similar to Form OSHA 20, Material Safety Data Sheet")

IV Emergency & First Aid Procedures

Eye Contact	Flush eyes with large amounts of water. Continue at least 15 minutes. CALL A DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY.
Skin Contact	Remove all contaminated clothing. Wash exposed portions of the skin with soap and water. Contaminated clothing must be washed before being reworn.
Inhalation	Remove exposed person to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration and oxygen if necessary. CALL A DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY.
Ingestion	If material has been swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. CALL A DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY.

V Personal Health Protection Information

Eye Protection	Splash-proof safety goggles may be worn. If material could be splashed, a face shield should also be worn.
Skin Protection	Impervious synthetic rubber protective clothing, such as: boots, gloves, aprons, etc. may be worn over parts of the body subject to exposure.
Respiratory Protection	Low concentration, short duration exposure; use half-mask respirator with organic vapor cartridge. High concentration, long exposure: Use a supplied air respirator.
Ventilation	Adequate ventilation in accordance with good engineering practice must be provided.
Other	Wash hands and face with soap and water before eating or smoking.

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VI Fire Protection Information

Flash Point (Test Method)	Approximately 100 F. min., Tag Closed Cup		Autoignition Temperature (°F)	
Flammable Limits In Air % By Vol. (Solvent)	Lower	1.0	Upper	6.0
Extinguishing Media	Carbon Dioxide - Dry Chemicals - Foam			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Implicit in extinguishing media—use water only to cool surrounding containers of flammable or combustible materials.			
Unusual Fire and Explosive Conditions	Heated above flash point it presents a moderate fire hazard and possible explosion hazards. Contact with acid or acid fumes or heated to decomposition it will emit highly toxic fumes of SOx.			
Hazardous Combustion Products	Productions of combustion - CO, CO_2, SO_x.			

VII Reactivity Data

Stability (thermal, light, etc.)	Stable	x	Conditions to Avoid	
	Unstable			
Incompatibility (materials to avoid)	Strong oxidants.			
Hazardous Decomposition Products				
Hazardous Polymerization	Stable	x	Conditions to Avoid	
	Unstable			

VIII Environmental Precautions

Steps To Be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled	Provide adequate ventilation - remove sources of ignition - avoid prolonged inhalation of fumes and long term contact with skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Flush spill with water or sweep up with absorbent material.
Waste Disposal Method	Sweep up material; store in covered, metallic, marked, containers and dispose of as soon as possible. Incineration or as local regulations permit.

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IX Special Precautions

Handling and Storage Requirements	Para. 1910.106 Fed. Register (OSHA), Vol. 37, No. 202, Part II; for storage - see NFPA, Section 6, Chapter 2. Flammable and combustible liquid fire and explosion prevention measures embrace one or more of the following techniques or principles, (a) exclusion of sources of ignition, (b) exclusion of air, (c) prevention of evaporation by keeping the liquids in closed containers or systems, (d) ventilation to prevent the accumulation of vapor within the flammable range, and (e) use of an atmosphere of inert gas instead of ai
Precautionary Statements	Do not transfer to unmarked containers.

X Physical Properties

Boiling Point (°F)	Atmospheric Approximate 300-325 F	Melting Point (°F)		Solubility in water Negligible
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg & temp)	@ amb. temp. <1	Specific Gravity (H_2O = 1)	@ 60 F/60 F, approx. 0.85	Appearance, Color, Odor, etc. Amber, transparent film on evaporation of solvent - mild odor.
Molecular Weight		Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	@ amb. temp. 58.5	Other
Vapor Density (air = 1)	Solvent in vapor form approx. 4.3	Evaporation Rate (EE = 1)	<1	

Approved By: Robert B. Ohle

Date March 22, 1978

The above information is based on data available to us and is believed to be correct. However, NO WARRANTY of MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS for any use or any other warranty is expressed or to be implied regarding the accuracy of these data, the results to be obtained from the use thereof, the hazards connected with the use of the material, or that any such use will not infringe any patent. Since the information contained herein may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon the condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

penreco
KARNS CITY, PENNSYLVANIA 16041

[redacted]

Respiratory Protection During Automobile Undercoating.

According to Chapter 12, "Automobile Undercoating in Garages" published by NFPA No. 33, 1973, the following would apply to spraying rustproofing compositions in garages.

12-1 "Automobile undercoating operations in garages, conducted in areas having adequate natural or mechanical ventilation, are exempt from the requirements pertaining to spray coating operations, when (1) undercoating materials not more hazardous than kerosene (as classified by Underwriters' Laboratories in respect to fire hazard rating 30-40) are used, or (2) undercoating materials using only solvents having a flash point in excess of 100 F (37.8 C) are used, and (3) no open flames or other sources of ignition are within 20 feet while such operations are conducted.

12-2 Undercoating spray operations not conforming to the provisions of 12-1 shall conform to all requirements of this standard pertaining to spray finishing operations."

Petrotect Amber contains as its fluidizing agent Stoddard solvent having a Flash Point in excess of 100 F and falls under the 12-1-2 classification.

WORKING WITH INDUSTRIAL SOLVENTS

Exposure to industrial solvents presents a threat to the health, productivity, and efficiency of workers in many occupations. Organic solvents, which are used to dissolve materials like oils, greases, and resins, have widespread industrial applications and are incorporated in a variety of products including paints, varnishes, lacquers, adhesives, plastics, textiles, waxes, and polishes. They are also used in cleaning, degreasing, and drying operations. Since over-exposure to solvents may cause adverse health effects, proper precautions must be taken and adequate controls implemented to protect the worker.

Health Problems With Use

The solvent or mixture of solvents being used, the amount of exposure, and the duration of the exposure all affect hazard potential. One should avoid inhaling vapors and having skin contact with any organic solvent. All organic solvents may have some effect on the central nervous system and inhalation of vapors is the principal mode of entry. Although certain solvents can be absorbed through contact with the intact skin, the most common result of skin contact is dermatitis (Inflammation of the skin). Accidental swallowing of solvents is rare.

Excessive inhalation of solvent vapor may cause impairments such as lack of coordination or drowsiness, which have no discernible permanent effects on health, but which may increase the risk of accidents. In other cases, over-exposure may result in serious damage to the blood, lungs, liver, kidneys, nervous system, or gastrointestinal tract, particularly if the more toxic or irritating solvents like benzene, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulfide, or formaldehyde are used.

Benzene is well known for its effect on the blood-forming tissue of the bone marrow and there is strong evidence to suggest a link between benzene exposure and leukemia. Inhalation of carbon tetrachloride may affect the normal functioning of the brain and cause dizziness, headaches, fatigue, drowsiness, and — in instances of severe exposure — unconsciousness. Extensive or continued over-exposure to the solvent have, in some cases, resulted in liver and kidney damage. Chronic exposure to carbon disulfide may cause damage to the motor nerves, which control the voluntary movements of the body. Formaldehyde vapors are extremely irritating to the mucous membranes of the nose and throat and high exposures lead to inflammation and edema (swelling) of the passageways to the lungs. Skin contact with organic solvents may cause a dermatitis, the severity of which can range from simple irritation to actual skin damage. Even the mildest solvents can dissolve the natural protective barriers of fats and oils, leaving the skin subject to disabling and possibly disfiguring dermatitis and opening the way to serious infection.

Control of Exposures

Means to control exposures to solvents include the substitution of less toxic solvents, local exhaust ventilation, proper work practices or procedures, protective clothing and respirators, and good personal hygiene.

Substitution of a solvent that is less toxic or that evaporates less quickly may be effective in reducing hazard potential. For example, the substitution of methyl chloroform for carbon tetrachloride has decreased the hazards in many cleaning and degreasing operations. In some cleaning operations, detergents and water can be used instead of solvents. Consideration should be given to using less toxic and volatile solvents in other processes. The substitution of a less toxic solvent does not imply that a health hazard has been eliminated, however; it means only that a worker is less likely to suffer ill effects.

Local exhaust ventilation is an effective way of preventing solvent vapors from entering the worker's breathing zone by removing vapors at their point of origin. Although some solvents are less toxic than others, good safety practices dictate that care be exercised in the use of any organic industrial solvent. Solvent containers must be covered when not in use and leaks or spills must be cleaned up immediately. Mechanical devices to move parts to and from the solvent container should be used whenever possible in cleaning operations. Proper work practices and procedures are important in limiting solvent exposures.

Since some solvents can be absorbed through the skin, and all tend to remove natural lubricants, perhaps causing dermatitis, protective clothing such as gloves and aprons should be worn to prevent skin contact. Barrier creams also may offer some degree of protection. If there is a possibility that solvents may be splashed into the eyes, eye protection such as safety glasses, gog-

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gles, and/or face shields should be worn. Approved respirators can be used for short or intermittent durations or emergency exposures. They should not be used as a regular means of protection against solvent vapors as exhaust ventilation is usually required.

Good personal hygiene practices are essential whenever solvents are used, as the skin should always be protected. The skin should never be washed with any organic solvent. Splashes should be washed off the skin as soon as possible. Clothes should be changed if they become soaked with solvents, since prolonged skin contact can cause more serious problems.

Management's Responsibilities

Employers should recognize that organic solvents can be a threat to the health and safety of employees. They should set up appropriate work procedures and provide necessary controls. Operating guidelines should be established for the selection, use, and handling of solvents. Employee training and education programs should be instituted. Any complaints or erratic behavior on the employees' part which may be the result of solvent exposure, should be quickly investigated. Good housekeeping should be practiced throughout all solvent storage and handling areas.

Employees' Responsibilities

Employees should be aware of the health and safety problems associated with the use of organic industrial solvents and should follow these general rules as well as other company safety rules issued to protect them on the job.

1. Avoid breathing solvent vapors.
2. Avoid skin contact.
3. Use all exhaust systems.
4. Use all available protective devices and equipment.
5. Avoid using solvents around hot metal surfaces or flames. Most solvents are flammable or combustible, and some may break down to form poisonous gases when exposed to hot surfaces or flames.
6. Do not smoke in areas where solvents are used or stored.
7. Clean up and report any spills immediately.
8. Avoid working with solvents in confined, unventilated areas.
9. Report all ill effects and skin disorders.
10. Practice good personal hygiene habits.

DHEW (NIOSH) Publication No. 77-139

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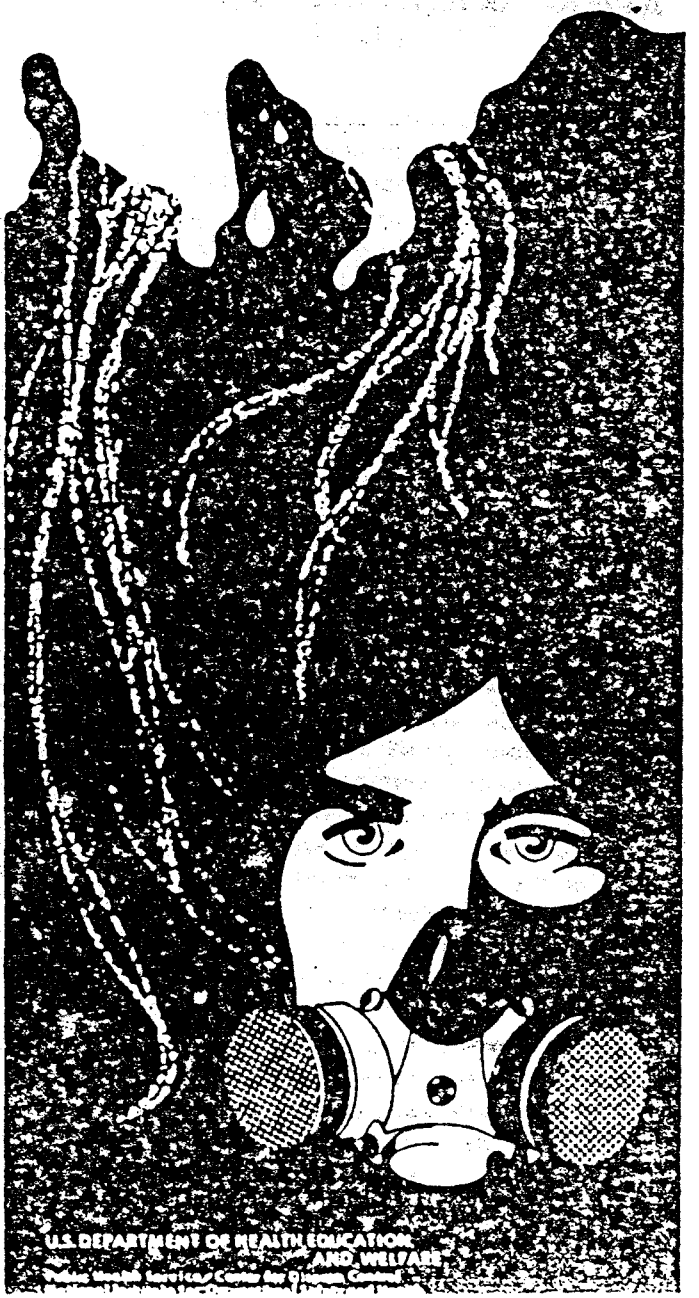
WITH SOLVENTS



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DAC 25-2140 (12-73)

DPM/QPL REQUEST

DPM NO. 667-1
DMS QPL NO.
ISSUE NO.

NEW ☐ REV. ☒ DATE: 5/05/78 ENGINEER WENDELBO

CORROSION PREVENTIVE, TRANSPARENT

GENERAL TITLE | SPEC. OR CLASS | ST. TEMP. | TOX. | FL. PT. | SHELF LIFE | LABEL

DAC CODE NO.

P.O. NOTES: P.O. TO SPECIFY

GEN. NOTES:

USED BY DPS:

	MANUFACTURER'S NAME	CITY, STATE	MFR.'S DESIGNATION
1.	PENRECO	LOS ANGELES, CA	PETROTECT AMBER
2.			
3.			
4.			OK. 5-8-78 - (K)
5.			
6.			

LAB REPORT NO.

REASON FOR REQUEST: NAME CHANGE: PENRECO WAS PENNSYLVANIA REFINING CO.

SPECIFY CHANGE(S) MADE: CHANGED MFR NAME TO PENRECO

CHANGE INFO.	REQ'D	COMPL.
DPM LIST	✓	✓
DMS QPL LIST		
MMS LIST		
ALPHABETICAL LIST		
NUM. VENDOR # LIST		

NO. 667-1

M Veneroso M L Gordon E J Klinger Mat'l Release M Russ

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penreco
1878 1978
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September 12, 1978

Mr. M. J. Veneroso, Dept. C1-725 (52-11)
Materials Handling & Packaging Engineering
Douglas Aircraft Company
3855 Lakewood Blvd.
Long Beach, California 90846

DPM 667-1
Corrosion Preventive, Transparent

RE: C1-725-154
CORROSION PREVENTIVE - PETROTECT AMBER

Dear Mr. Veneroso:

The information for Petrotect Amber requested in your 29 August letter is shown below. In addition a Product Health & Safety Data Sheet covering this product is attached.

1. DOT Proper Shipping Name per Section 172.101, 49 CFR
   "Compounds: Vehicle sealer or sound deadner compound."

2. DOT Hazard Classification per Section 172.101, 49 CFR
   "Not Restricted in packages of less than 110 gallons capacity."

3. Flash Point and Closed Cup method per Section 173.115, 49 CFR
   100°F. Minimum Flash point - Tag Closed Cup Method.

4. IATA Article Number - 1939.

Very truly yours,

PENRECO

Larry S. Slagle

Larry S. Slagle

LSS:ebw

ATTACH:

cc: Don Hodgson