



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

LPS[®] HDX Heavy Duty Degreaser

Revision Date: 7/12/2010

Supercedes: 6/2/2010

Section 1 – Identification

Product Name: LPS[®] HDX Heavy Duty Degreaser

Part Number: 01020, 01001, 01005, 01055, C01020, C01001, C01005, C01055

Chemical Name: Chlorinated Hydrocarbon (trichloroethylene)

Product Use: A cleaner designed to remove grease, oil, dirt and other residues from metal and other hard surfaces near ignition sources.

Manufacturer Information: LPS Laboratories, 4647 Hugh Howell Rd., Tucker, GA, USA 30084

TEL: 1 770-243-8800

Emergency Telephone Number: 1-800-424-9300 Chemtrec;
Outside U.S.: (703) 527-3887

FAX: 1 770-243-8899

Website: <http://www.lpslabs.com>

PLAIN LANGUAGE HAZARD SUMMARY

Material Safety Data Sheets can be confusing. Federal and State laws require us to include a great deal of technical information that probably won't help the non-professional. LPS includes this "PLAIN LANGUAGE HAZARD SUMMARY" to address the questions and concerns of the average worker. If you have additional health, safety or product questions, don't hesitate to call us at 800/241-8334.

Worker Toxicity

LPS[®] HDX HEAVY-DUTY DEGREASER is a fast drying industrial cleaning solvent designed to remove soil and other contaminants from metal surfaces during production and maintenance operations. It contains trichloroethylene, which can be irritating to skin at a minimum and if handled improperly can be dangerous. We suggest you wear gloves and avoid extended exposure to unprotected skin. Don't get it in your eyes (it stings), or breath large amounts of the vapor, (it will dry out your nasal passages and if you breathe large amounts in poorly ventilated areas it can make you dizzy and even sick). Don't spray LPS[®] HDX HEAVY-DUTY DEGREASER for extended periods without adequate ventilation. If you're going to perform work involving a lot of product in a poorly ventilated area, use of a respirator or even a self-contained breathing apparatus maybe necessary. For more exposure and first aid information, refer to MSDS Sections 2, 8 and 11.

Flammability

LPS[®] HDX HEAVY-DUTY DEGREASER does not have a flash point, and is considered non-flammable. However, if forced to burn, it will produce a highly irritating and potentially dangerous smoke. Please refer to handling and storage section for further information.

Disposal

If you spill LPS[®] HDX HEAVY-DUTY DEGREASER, notify the proper environmental or safety department at your company right away. LPS[®] HDX HEAVY-DUTY DEGREASER has a RCRA hazardous waste classification of D003 (aerosol only), F001 and D040. Dispose of in accordance with municipal, provincial and federal regulations for chlorinated solvents. Recovered liquid may be sent to a licensed reclaimer or incinerator for hazardous wastes. Do not flush to the sewer. See section 13 for more details.



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Section 2 – Hazards Identification

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Emergency Overview:

Aerosol: DANGER: Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed. Vapor Harmful. Contents under pressure.

Bulk: DANGER: Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed. Vapor Harmful.

Primary route(s) of entry: Skin and Eye contact. Inhalation.

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eyes: Liquid in eyes produces pain and irritation with mild temporary damage possible. Vapor can irritate eyes.

Skin: Prolonged or repeated contact of liquid can cause skin irritation, defatting of skin, and dermatitis. Absorption of liquid through intact skin is possible, causing systemic poisoning, but this is an unlikely route of significant toxic exposure.

Inhalation: High concentrations of vapor, in excess of the occupational exposure limit, will lead to adverse effects on the central nervous system, causing nausea, headaches, dizziness and lightheadedness (concentrations in excess of 300ppm). Higher concentrations, around 5000ppm and above, will cause anesthetic effects, leading to unconsciousness and in extreme cases, coma and death. Very high exposures may cause an abnormal heart rhythm and prove suddenly fatal.

Ingestion: Product has a low order of acute oral toxicity, but ingestion of large quantities may cause nausea, vomiting, and gastrointestinal irritation. May cause injury if aspirated into lungs causing adverse health effects as described in the inhalation section above.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

Carcinogenic Effects: See Section 11

NTP: Suspect Carcinogen **IARC:** Group 2A **OSHA:** No

Mutagenic Effects: Has been linked to mutagenic effects in humans.

Teratogenic Effects: Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at levels toxic to the mother.

Target Organs:

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, Liver, Central nervous system, Peripheral nervous system.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure:

Repeated exposure to high levels produces adverse effects on the liver and, to a lesser extent on the kidney. A condition known as 'Degreaser's Flush', a pronounced redness of the skin, may occur on the face, hands, arms, feet and trunk of some individuals following repeated exposure to trichloroethylene and the consumption of alcohol. This effect can intensify over a 30 minute period but usually disappears completely after 1 hour. These symptoms may occur up to 6 weeks after the last exposure to trichloroethylene and can reoccur if exposure continues.

Interactions with other chemicals which enhance toxicity: Consumption of alcoholic beverages may increase potential for development of toxic effects resulting from exposure to this product.

Signs and Symptoms:

Stinging in eyes. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can cause redness, irritation, and scaling of the skin (dermatitis). Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause headaches, stupor, irritation of throat and eyes, and kidney effects.



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Section 3 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Component	CASRN	Weight Percent
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	90 – 100%
Carbon Dioxide (aerosol only)	124-38-9	1 – 10%

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

- Eyes:** Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, flush eyes with cool, clean, low pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Skin:** Remove contaminated shoes and clothing. Clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Do not use ointments. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
- Inhalation:** Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention immediately.
- Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If spontaneous vomiting is about to occur, place victim's head below knees. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.
- Notes to Physician:** Chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamine's so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.
-

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Products of Combustion: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, chlorine, hydrogen chloride and traces of phosgene.

Firefighting media: Use CO₂, DRY chemical powder, water spray, fog or foam. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, auto ignition or explosions.

Sensitivity to Impact: None. **Sensitivity to Static Discharge:** None

Protection Clothing (Fire): Concentrated vapors can be ignited by high intensity ignition source. Firefighters should wear self-contained, positive pressure breathing apparatus and full protective clothing due to thermal decomposition products.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Explosive mixtures of trichloroethylene and air can be formed, but are difficult to ignite and require high intensity sources of heat, such as welding arcs, sparks and flames or high temperatures and pressures; addition of small amounts of flammable substances to trichloroethylene (such as flammable liquids or gases) and / or an increase in the oxygen content of the local atmosphere, may strongly enhance these effects. Welding or cutting should not be carried out on any vessel likely to contain solvent because of the risk of explosion. Thermal decomposition will evolve toxic and corrosive vapors of hydrogen chloride and phosgene. Containers may burst if overheated due to thermal expansion of the contents.



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Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Containment Procedures

Small Spill and Leak: Absorb with an inert material and dispose of properly.

Large Spill and Leak: Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Pick up free liquid for disposal using absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or waterways. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into waterways must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

Clean-Up Procedures

Recover free product and place in suitable container for disposal. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or waterways. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into waterways must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.

Evacuation Procedures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Keep unnecessary and unprotected people away.

Special Procedures

Ventilate area. Wear appropriate protective equipment during cleanup.

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling: Do not breathe vapor. Use only in well ventilated areas. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid contact with naked flames and hot surfaces as toxic and corrosive decomposition products (hydrogen chloride) can be formed. The vapor is heavier than air and may reach dangerously high concentrations in pits, tanks, and other confined spaces. In such cases provide adequate ventilation or wear suitable respiratory protective equipment with positive air supply. When using, do not smoke. When welding metals degreased with trichloroethylene, special care is needed to ensure all solvent has evaporated from the components. Separate cleaning and welding areas. Ensure vapors from degreasing operations do not enter welding areas - welding arcs can cause trichloroethylene vapors to break down producing toxic vapors.

Storage: Keep container dry. Keep in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep away from direct sunlight. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Guidelines:

Component	CASRN	OSHA TWA-PEL	OSHA STEL	ACGIH-TLV	ACGIH-STEL	NIOSH REL
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	100 ppm	200 ppm	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Established
Carbon Dioxide (aerosol only)	124-38-9	5000 ppm	Not Established	5000 ppm	30000 ppm	5000 ppm TWA 30000 ppm STEL



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Engineering measures Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to keep exposures below the exposure guidelines listed above. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection Safety glasses with side shields conforming to appropriate regulations. Eye wash fountain and emergency shower facilities are recommended.

Hand protection Use laminate gloves chemically resistant to this material and conforming to appropriate regulations. Please observe the instructions regarding permeability and breakthrough time that are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts, abrasion and the contact time.

Respiratory protection If airborne concentrations are above the applicable exposure limits (listed above), use NIOSH approved respiratory protection.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Clear liquid.	Color:	Clear, light brown
Odor/Taste:	Sweet, spice.	Evaporation Rate:	0.3 (Ethyl Ether =1)
Solubility Description:	0.1% in water	Flash Point:	None
Odor Threshold:	Not Established	Decomposition Temperature:	Not Established
Boiling Point:	87°C (189°F)	Auto Ignition Temperature:	>420°C(788°F)
Specific Gravity (Water=1):	1.41 - 1.47 @ 20°C(68°F)	Partition Coefficient (octanol/water):	2.4
Vapor Density (Air=1):	4.5	Volatiles:	100%
Vapor Pressure:	58 mmHg @ 20°C	V.O.C. content	Aerosol:97.4%,1410 g/L, 11.8#/gal Bulk:100%,1446 g/L, 12.1#/gal per CARB/OTC/EPA definition
pH:	Not applicable	Viscosity:	0.391 cSt
Flammable limits (estimated):	LOWER: 8% UPPER:10.5%	Melting Point:	Not Applicable



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Section 10 – Chemical Stability and Reactivity

- Chemical Stability:** Product is stable under recommended storage conditions.
- Conditions to Avoid:** Keep away from red hot surfaces, sparks or naked flames which may generate toxic fumes of phosgene and hydrogen chloride. Prolonged contact with aluminum or light alloys may cause a reaction resulting in the generation of hydrogen chloride gas and heat.
- Incompatibility:** Extremely reactive or incompatible with oxidizing agents. Reacts violently with sodium, potassium, barium metal. Reacts with finely divided aluminum, zinc and magnesium.
- Hazardous Decomposition:** Combustion will generate smoke, possibly thick and choking, resulting in zero visibility and combustion products include hydrogen chloride and traces of phosgene gas.
- Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

General Product Information

Acute Toxicity: An acute toxicity study of this product has not been conducted. Information given in this section relates only to individual constituents contained in this preparation.

Trichloroethylene: 200 ppm causes mild eye irritation. 400 ppm causes slight eye irritation and minimal light-headedness after 3 hours. 1,000 to 1,200 ppm after 6 minutes causes eye and nasal irritation, light-headedness and dizziness. 2,000 ppm cannot generally be tolerated, is irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract and causes drowsiness, dizziness and nausea within 5 minutes. Ventricular arrhythmias and very rapid respiration have been observed in individuals exposed to 15,000 ppm. High concentrations or prolonged overexposure can cause unconsciousness and death.

Component Analysis

Component	CASRN	LC-50	LD-50
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	12500ppm/4H/rat*	4920 mg/kg/oral/rat* ~10000mg/kg/rabbit/dermal*

*Supplier Data

Carcinogenicity:

NTP: Suspected carcinogen **IARC:** (2A) probable carcinogen **OSHA:** No

Trichloroethylene has been shown to cause cancer in animals. Mechanistic studies have shown that some of these observations are not relevant for humans. Some experts believe that repeated exposure to high concentrations of trichloroethylene may cause kidney cancer, although the evidence for a causal relationship between these events is far from conclusive. None of the toxic effects of trichloroethylene will occur provided that exposures are kept below the current TLV.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that with respect to trichloroethylene, there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity to experimental animals and limited evidence of carcinogenicity to humans, resulting in a classification in Group 2A as a substance probably carcinogenic to humans. NTP has classified trichloroethylene as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Mutagenicity: Rodent - rat /1000 ppm/4H Brain and Coverings - changes in surface EEG Peripheral Nerve and Sensation - sensory syndrome diagnostic of central lesion Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye) RTECS# KX4550000. Trichloroethylene has been linked to mutagenic effects in humans. Some studies measuring DNA damage (strand breaks, unscheduled DNA synthesis, in-vitro and in-vivo micronucleus and chromosomal aberrations) have been positive.



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Neurotoxicity: Rodent - rat /1000 ppm/4H Brain and Coverings - changes in surface EEG Peripheral Nerve and Sensation - sensory syndrome diagnostic of central lesion Sense Organs and Special Senses (Eye) RTECS# KX4550000.

Reproductive Toxicity: Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals; has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at levels toxic to the mother.

Note to Physician: Gastric lavage may be effective within four hours of ingestion. Product is an asphyxiant and can induce cardiac muscular sensitization to circulating epinephrine-like compounds, resulting in potentially fatal heart arrhythmias. Do not give adrenaline or similar sympathomimetic drugs. Do not allow exposed person to exercise vigorously for 24 hours following potentially toxic exposure.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Mobility: High mobility in soil and sediment **Persistence and degradability:** Not readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulative potential: Minimal bioaccumulation potential **Other Adverse Effects:** See below

Other adverse effects: Harmful to aquatic organisms; may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This product has potential for leaching.

Environmental Fate: When released into the soil, trichloroethylene is expected to quickly evaporate, but large spills have potential to leach into groundwater. When released to water trichloroethylene will quickly evaporate, but large spills are expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life. When released into the air, trichloroethylene is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days.

Environmental Toxicity: The LC50/96-hour values for trichloroethylene in fish are between 10 and 100 mg/l. Trichloroethylene has an experimentally-determined bioconcentration factor (BCF) of less than 100 and is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate.

Ecotoxicology:

Effect on Organisms	Component	CASRN	Test	Species	Results
Acute Toxicity on Fishes	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	96h-LC ₅₀	Pimephales promelas	41-67 mg/L*
Acute Toxicity on Daphnia	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	48h-LC ₅₀	Daphnia magna	2.2-100 mg/L*
Bacterial inhibition	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	EC ₅₀	Unidentified microorganism	260 mg/L*
Growth inhibition of algae	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	24h-EC ₅₀	Algae	410 mg/L*
Bioaccumulation in fish	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	BCF	Fish species (unidentified)	17-90*

* Supplier Data



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Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Waste Status: Per 40 CFR 261.7 aerosol versions of this product, if disposed of in its received form, carry waste code(s) D040 and D003. Per 40 CFR 261.7 (U.S.) bulk versions of this product, if disposed of in its received form, carries waste code D040.

Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with national, regional, provincial, and local environmental control regulations.

Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information inaccurate, incomplete, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations.

Section 14 – Transportation Information

Aerosol

D.O.T. Ground	Shipping Name:	Consumer Commodity	UN Number:	1950
	Hazard Class:	ORM-D	Technical Name:	N/A
	Subclass:	N/A	Hazard Label:	ORM-D Already on box
Road/Rail - ADR/RID	UN no:	1950	ADR Class:	2
	Packing group:	NA	Classification code:	5T
	Name and Description:	AEROSOLS, toxic	Hazard ID no:	NA
	Labeling:	2.2, 6.1		
IMDG-IMO	UN no:	1950	Class:	2
	Shipping Name:	Aerosols	Subsidiary Risk:	NA
	Packing Instructions:	P003, LP02	Packing group:	NA
	Marine pollutant:	NO	EmS:	F-D, S-U
IATA-ICAO	UN no:	1950	Class:	2.2
	Shipping Name:	Aerosols. Non-flammable, containing substances in division 6.1, Packing Group III	Subclass	6.1
	Packing instructions:	203, Y203 (Ltd. Qty.)	Packing group:	III
	Labeling:	Non-flammable Gas & Toxic		



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Bulk

D.O.T. Ground	Shipping Name:	Trichloroethylene	UN Number:	1710
	Hazard Class:	6.1	Technical Name:	N/A
	Subclass:	N/A	Hazard Label:	6.1
Road/Rail - ADR/RID :	UN no:	1710	ADR Class:	6.1
	Packing group:	III	Classification code:	T1
	Name and Description:	Trichloroethylene	Hazard ID no:	N/A
	Labeling:	6.1		
IMDG-IMO	UN no:	1710	Class:	6.1
	Shipping Name:	Trichloroethylene	Subsidiary Risk:	NA
	Packing Instructions:	P001, LP01	Packing group:	III
	Marine pollutant:	NO	EmS:	F-A, S-A
IATA-ICAO:	UN no:	1710	Class:	6.1
	Shipping Name:	Trichloroethylene	Subclass	NA
	Packing instructions:	605, Y605 (Ltd. Qty.)	Packing group:	III
	Labeling:	Toxic		

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal Regulations

RCRA Hazardous Waste No.: D040, D003 (aerosols only)

Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA): Trichloroethylene 79-01-6 100 lbs

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

All components of this product are TSCA inventory listed and/or are exempt.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III

SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazard Categories: Sudden Release of Pressure (aerosols only), Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard, Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard

This product contains the following toxic chemical(s) subject to reporting requirements of SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372): Trichloroethylene 79-01-6

Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Trichloroethylene 79-01-6



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State Regulations

California: This product contains chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or reproductive harm.

New Jersey Right to Know:

Trichloroethylene 79-01-6 • 1, 2 Butylene Oxide 106-88-7 • Methyl Pyrrole 96-54-8 • Butanone 78-93-3 • Carbon Dioxide 124-38-9 (aerosol only)

International Regulations

Canadian Environmental Protection Act: All of the components of this product are included on the Canadian Domestic Substances list (DSL).

Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System WHMIS:

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

WHMIS Classification:

Aerosol
Class A, Class D1B, Class D2A, D2B

Bulk
Class D1B, Class D2A, D2B

Other Regulations

Montreal Protocol listed ingredients: None.
 Stockholm Convention listed ingredients: None.
 Rotterdam Convention listed ingredients: None.
 RoHS Compliant: Yes.

Section 16 • Other Information

MSDS#11020 Responsible Name: Clea George Regulatory Affairs Coordinator	HMIS 1996		HMIS III		NFPA Flammability Health Reactivity
	Health:	2	Health:	2*	
	Flammability:	1	Flammability:	1	
	Reactivity	0	Physical Hazard: aerosol	2	
			Physical Hazard: bulk	0	

Notice to Reader:

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.

Clea George, Regulatory Affairs Coordinator
LPS Laboratories, A division of Illinois Tool Works