

Product Name: EEZOX

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Identification of Material and Supplier

Eezox Manufacturing
P.O. Box 1068
Solvang, CA 93464

- Emergency Telephone Number: 805-688-6302
- Telephone Number for Information: 800-350-8999

Creation Date: June, 2017

This version issued: June, 2017
and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Chemical nature:
Trichloroethylene (CAS NO: 79-016, UN NO: 1710), Synthetic Esters, Oxygenated.

Product Use:
Cleans, Lubricates, and Protects Weapon Systems

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Major Health Hazards:
Toxic if swallowed, irritating to eyes and skin.

Potential Health Effects

--Inhalation--

Short term exposure:

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). May cause alcohol intolerance often manifested by temporary reddening of the skin called "degreaser's flush". Minimal anesthetic or irritant effects

may be seen around 200-400 ppm. Levels in the range of 1000-2000 ppm may rapidly cause dizziness or drunkenness.

Long Term exposure:

No data for health effects associated with long term inhalation.

--Skin Contact--

Short term exposure:

Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation. May cause drying or flaking of skin. A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in the material being absorbed through skin in harmful amounts. Trichloroethylene may be absorbed through skin and may cause numbness if the fingers are immersed in the liquid.

Long Term exposure:

No data for health effects associated with long term skin exposure.

--Eye Contact--

Short term exposure:

This product is an eye irritant. Symptoms may include stinging and reddening of eyes and watering which may become copious. Other symptoms may also become evident. If exposure is brief, symptoms should disappear once exposure has ceased. However, lengthy exposure or delayed treatment may cause permanent damage.

Long Term exposure:

No data for health effects associated with long term eye exposure.

--Ingestion--

Short term exposure:

Significant oral exposure is considered to be unlikely. Available data shows that this product is toxic, but further symptoms are not available. However, this product is an oral irritant. Symptoms may include burning sensation and reddening of skin in mouth and throat. If aspirated (liquid enters the lung), may be rapidly absorbed through the lungs and result in injury to other body systems.

Long Term exposure:

No data for health effects associated with long term ingestion.

Carcinogen Status:

NTP? NO — IARC Monographs? NO — OSHA Regulated? NO

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFO ON INGREDIENTS

Trichloroethylene (79-016), Synthetic Esters, Oxygenated

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

General Information:

You should call a Poison Control Center if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. Have this SDS with you when you call.

Inhalation:

No first aid measures normally required. However, if inhalation has occurred, and irritation has developed, remove to fresh air and observe until recovered.

If irritation becomes painful or persists more than about 30 minutes, seek medical advice.

Skin Contact:

Wash gently and thoroughly with warm water (use non-abrasive soap if necessary) until product is removed. Under running water, remove contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands and belts) and completely decontaminate them before reuse or discard. If irritation persists, repeat flushing and seek medical attention.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 20 minutes or until the product is removed, while holding the eyelid(s) open.

Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. Obtain medical attention immediately. Take special care if exposed person is wearing contact lenses.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting; rinse mouth thoroughly with water and contact a Poison Control Center, or call a doctor at once.

Give activated charcoal if instructed.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

There is no risk of an explosion from this product under normal circumstances if it is involved in a fire. Fire decomposition products from this product may be toxic if inhaled. Take appropriate protective measures.

Extinguishing Media:

Water fog or fine spray is the preferred medium for large fires. Try to contain spills, minimize spillage entering drains or water courses.

Fire Fighting:

If a significant quantity of this product is involved in a fire, call the fire brigade. There is little danger of a violent reaction or explosion if significant quantities of this product are involved in a fire. Recommended personal protective equipment is full fire kit and breathing apparatus.

Flash point:

Not flammable.

Upper Flammability Limit: 10.5%

Lower Flammability Limit: 8.1%

Autoignition temperature: No data

Flammability Class: No data

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental release:

In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Evacuate the spill area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Wear full protective chemically resistant clothing including eye/face protection. Suitable materials for protective clothing include rubber, PVC, Nitrile. Eye/face protective equipment should comprise as a minimum, protective goggles. If there is a significant chance that vapors or mists are likely to build up in the cleanup area, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type A cartridge, suitable for organic vapors. Otherwise, not normally necessary. Stop leak if safe to

do so, and contain spill. Absorb onto sand, vermiculite or other suitable absorbent material. If spill is too large or if absorbent material is not available, try to create a dike to stop material spreading or going into drains or waterways. Because of the toxicity of this product, special personal care should be taken in any cleanup operation. Sweep up and shovel or collect recoverable product into labeled containers for recycling or salvage, and dispose of promptly. Recycle containers wherever possible after careful cleaning. After spills, wash area preventing runoff from entering drains. If a significant quantity of material enters drains, advise emergency services. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Ensure legality of disposal by consulting regulations prior to disposal. Thoroughly launder protective clothing before storage or re-use. Advise laundry of nature of contamination when sending contaminated clothing to laundry.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Keep exposure to this product to a minimum, and minimize the quantities kept in work areas. Check Section 8 of this SDS for details of personal protective measures, and make sure that those measures are followed.

The measures detailed below under "Storage" should be followed during handling in order to minimize risks to persons using the product in the workplace. Also, avoid contact or contamination of product with incompatible materials listed in Section 10.

Storage:

This product is a Scheduled Poison. Observe all relevant regulations regarding sale, transport and storage of this schedule of poison. Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Check containers periodically for leaks. Containers should be kept closed in order to minimize contamination. Make sure that the product does not come into contact with substances listed under "Incompatibilities" in Section 10. If you keep more than 10000kg or L of Dangerous Goods of Packaging Group III, you may be required to license the premises or notify your Dangerous Goods authority. If you have any doubts, we suggest you contact your Dangerous Goods authority in order to clarify your obligations. Check packaging - there may be further storage instructions on the label.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

For bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs without proper containment systems.

Ventilation:

This product should only be used where there is ventilation that is adequate. If necessary, use a fan.

Eye Protection:

Protective glasses or goggles should be worn when this product is being used. Failure to protect your eyes may cause them harm. Emergency eye wash facilities are also recommended in an area close to where this product is being used.

Skin Protection:

Prevent skin contact by wearing impervious gloves, clothes and, preferably, apron. Make sure that all skin areas are covered. See below for suitable material types.

Protective Material Types:

We suggest that protective clothing be made from the following materials: rubber, PVC, nitrile (nitrile is the most effective).

Respirator:

Where there is a risk of heavy and repeated exposure to this product, we recommend that you use a respirator. It should be fitted with a type A cartridge, suitable for organic vapors. Otherwise, not normally necessary with normal/regular use. Eyebaths or eyewash stations and safety deluge showers should be provided near to where this product is being used.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Description & color: Yellow Clear Liquid

Odor: Sweetish odor

Boiling Point:

219°F

Freezing/Melting Point:

-95°F

Vapor Pressure:

68 mm HG

Vapor Density:

5.7

Specific Gravity:
1.36

Water Solubility:
Insoluble

Evaporation Rate:
.36 (Butyl acetate = 1)

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:

This product is unlikely to react or decompose under normal storage conditions. However, if you have any doubts, contact the supplier for advice on shelf life properties.

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid open flames, welding arcs, or other high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition to irritating and corrosive Hydrogen chloride from solvent vapor. High energy ultra violet light sources such as welding arcs can cause degradation generating chlorine, hydrogen chloride and possibly phosgene, and should be avoided. Avoid strong bases including caustic soda and caustic potash. Also avoid metallic aluminum and zinc powders.

Incompatibilities:

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents.

Fire 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, 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-trichloroethylene can affect stabilizers and shorten solvent life.

Polymerization:

This product will not undergo polymerization reactions.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Target Organs:

There is no data to hand indicating any particular target organs.

SKIN: The LD₅₀ for skin absorption in rabbits is approximately 10,000 mg/kg.

SWALLOWED: The oral LD₅₀ for rats is 4,920 mg/kg.

INHALATION:

The LC₅₀ for rats is 12,500 ppm for 4 hours.

TERATOLOGY (BIRTH DEFECTS):

Birth defects are unlikely. Exposures having no effect on the mother should have no effect on the fetus. Did not cause birth defects in animals; other effects were seen in the fetus only at doses which caused toxic effects to the mother.

REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS:

Animal data on trichloroethylene do not suggest any reproductive hazard from exposure. Chronic effects may include symptoms of fatigue, headache, irritability, vomiting, flushing of the skin, intolerance to alcohol, and damage to liver kidneys, heart and nervous system.

MUTAGENICITY:

Lacks mutagenic potential in most tests.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects to the aquatic environment. There is little information on the toxicity of trichloroethylene for fish. The US Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (1975) reports, for an unidentified species, that exposure to a concentration range of 100 - 1000 mg/liter produced toxic effects in 96 h. Toxicity tests carried out on salt-water flatfish, *Limanda limanda* (sole), 15 - 20 cm long, in a continuous water flow, established a 96-h LC₅₀ of 16 mg/liter (1975). A 96-h LC₅₀ mg/liter (static) or 67 mg/liter (continuous flow) has been reported for the minnow *Pimephales promelas* (1978).

A value was established at LC100 of 600 mg/liter for *Daphnia magna*. The LC₅₀ for the balanide salt-water crustacean nauplius (larva) (*Elminius modestus*) was 20 mg/liter after 46 h, and the LC₅₀ for the protozoon *Entosiphon sulcatum* was established as 1200 mg/liter. Various LC₅₀ values have been established for algae including 63 mg/litre for *Microcystis aeruginosa*, a concentration of 1000 mg/liter did not have any observable effect on *Scenedesmus quadricauda*. A short-term photosynthesis efficiency test gave an LC₅₀ of 8 mg/liter and, finally, in tests carried out on *Thalassiosira pseudonana* and *Dunaliella tertiolecta*, there were observable effects at 50 and 100 µg/liter, in a mixed culture.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal:

There are many pieces of legislation covering waste disposal and they differ in each state and territory, so each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. The Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle and only if all else fails should disposal be considered. Note that properties of a product may change in use, so that the following suggestions may not always be appropriate. The following may help you improperly addressing this matter for this product. This product may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to separate the contamination in some way. Only if neither of these options is suitable, consider landfill.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- Hazard class or division:6.1
- Packing group: iii
- Labeling requirements:6.1

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. regulations:

Cercla sections 102a/103 hazardous substances (40 cfr 302.4): trichloroethylene:
100 lbs rq

Sara title iii section 302 extremely hazardous substances (40 cfr 355 subpart b): not regulated.

Sara title iii section 304 extremely hazardous substances (40 cfr 355 subpart c): not regulated.

Sara title iii sections 311/312 hazardous categories (40 cfr 370 subparts b and c):

Acute: yes

Chronic: yes
Fire: no
Reactive: no
Sudden release: no
Osha process safety (29 cfr 1910.119): not regulated

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature. This product is not recommended for use in applications where:

- Soil or ground water contamination is likely (direct applications to the ground, sink drains, sewers, or septic tanks).
- Where over-exposure is likely (small rooms or confined space, or where there would be inadequate ventilation).
- Where skin contact is likely (adhesive tape removal from skin or as hand cleaner to remove oils and greases).
- Where there is direct food contact.
- Where vapor concentrations would be in the flammable range.
- Where disposal of waste would pose an environmental or health risk.
- Where chemical reactivity poses a danger (contact with strong alkali, or in areas where welding is done)

THIS SDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS SDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.