AIKEN CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Safety Data Sheet
SHIELD Wheel Cleaner

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 Product identifier

Product Name	Wheel Cleaner
Product Number	4304
Brand	SHIELD

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Wheel Cleaner

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Aiken Chemical Company, Inc.
Address	P.O. Box 27147 Greenville, SC 29650 USA
Telephone	864-968-1250
Fax	864-968-1252
email	donnie@clean-rite.com

1.5 Emergency phone number(s)

800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

- Acute toxicity, inhalation (C.4.3), Cat. 4
- Eye damage/irritation (C.4.5), Cat. 1
- Skin corrosion/irritation (C.4.4), Cat. 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H332	Harmful if inhaled

Precautionary statement(s)

P260	Do not breathe fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash hand thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/if you feel unwell
P321	Specific treatment - Treat symptomatically.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Hazardous components

1. Acid Solution

Concentration	0.5 - 0.99 % (weight)
Phosphoric Acid	CAS no. 7664-38-2
Sulfuric Acid	CAS no. 7664-93-9
Ammonium Bifluoride	CAS no. 1341-49-7
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	CAS no. 111-76-2

- Acute toxicity, inhalation (C.4.3), Cat. 2
- Skin corrosion/irritation (C.4.4), Cat. 1A
- Eye damage/irritation (C.4.5), Cat. 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) (chapter 4.1), Cat. 3
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) (chapter 4.1), Cat. 3
- Corrosive to metals (C.4.29), Cat. 1

H290	May be corrosive to metals
H300+H330	Fatal if swallowed or if inhaled
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

2. Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether

Concentration	3 - 4 % (weight)
EC no.	203-961-6
CAS no.	112-34-5

- Eye damage/irritation (C.4.5), Cat. 2A

H315	Causes skin irritation
H320	Causes eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness

3. Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

Concentration	3 - 4 % (weight)
CAS no.	68411-30-3

- Acute toxicity, oral (C.4.1), Cat. 4
- Skin corrosion/irritation (C.4.4), Cat. 2
- Eye damage/irritation (C.4.5), Cat. 2A
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) (chapter 4.1), Cat. 2
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) (chapter 4.1), Cat. 3

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

4. Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-

Concentration	1 - 2 % (weight)
CAS no.	160875-66-1

- Acute toxicity, oral (chapter 3.1), Cat. 4
- Eye damage/irritation (chapter 3.3), Cat. 1
- Hazardous to the aquatic environment - acute hazard (chapter 4.1), Cat. 3

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	Consult a physician/doctor if necessary. Take proper precautions to ensure your own health and safety before attempting rescue and providing first aid. Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
If inhaled	If symptoms are experienced, move victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention if discomfort persists.
In case of skin contact	Immediately remove excess chemical and contaminated clothing; thoroughly wash contaminated skin with mild soap and water. If irritation persists after washing, seek medical attention. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing before reuse; discard contaminated leather goods (gloves, shoes, belts, wallets, etc.).
In case of eye contact	Thoroughly flush the eyes with substantial amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
If swallowed	If product is ingested, do not induce vomiting and contact a physician or Poison Control Center.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media
SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, CO2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, water fog or alcohol-resistant foam

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product is not expected to produce and specific hazards.

Acid Solution: Sulfur dioxide may be produced.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. Always stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: harmful vapors Evolution of fumes/fog. The substances/groups of substances mentioned can be released in case of fire.

Sodium Silicate Solution: Carbon oxides may be produced

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and firefighter turnout gear.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill with dike to prevent entry into sewers or waterways. For large spills, dike and pump into properly labeled containers for reclamation or disposal. For small spills, soak up with absorbent material and place in properly labeled containers for disposal. All recovered material should be packaged, labeled, transported and disposed of or reclaimed in conformance with applicable laws and regulations and in conformance with good engineering practices. Reclaim where possible.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Ensure adequate ventilation. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. Phosphoric Acid (CAS: 7664-38-2)

PEL (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3 (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

Limit val - 8 hr (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3 (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

STEL (Inhalation): 3 mg/m3 (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

Limit val - 10 hr (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3 (NIOSH)

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

STEL (Inhalation): 3 mg/m3 (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

Limit val - 8 hr (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3 (ACGIH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

STEL (Inhalation): 3 mg/m3 (ACGIH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

2. Sulfuric Acid (CAS: 7664-93-9)
PEL (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3 (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

Limit val - 8 hr (Inhalation): 0.1 mg/m3 (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

STEL (Inhalation): 3 mg/m3 (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

Limit val - 10 hr (Inhalation): 1 mg/m3 (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

Limit val - 8 hr (Inhalation): 0.2 mg/m3 (ACGIH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

3. Ammonium Bifluoride (CAS: 1341-49-7)
Limit val - 8 hr (Inhalation): 205 mg (f) /m3 (ACGIH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

4. Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether (CAS: 111-76-2)
PEL (Inhalation): 240 mg /m3 (OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

Limit val - 8 hr (Inhalation): 20 ppm (Cal/OSHA)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

Limit val - 10 hr (Inhalation): 5 ppm (NIOSH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

Limit val - 8 hr (Inhalation): 20 ppm (ACGIH)
OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 www.osha.gov

5. GLYCOL ETHER DB (CAS: 112-34-5 EC: 203-961-6)
TWA: 10 ppm (ACGIH)
US (ACGIH) 2013

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls
Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below recommended exposure limits.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms

Eye/face protection
Safety glasses with side-shields

Skin protection
Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Body protection
Appropriate protective clothing should be worn to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection
When workers are facing concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate certified respirators.

Environmental exposure controls
Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance/form (physical state, color, etc.)	Clear colorless liquid
Odor	characteristic
Odor threshold	No data available.
pH	1.5-2.0
Melting point/freezing point	< 0°C (< 32°F)
Initial boiling point and boiling range	>~100°C (~212°F)
Flash point	>212°F (PMCC)
Evaporation rate	<1.0 (Butyl Acetate= 1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available.
Upper/lower flammability limits	No data available.
Upper/lower explosive limits	No data available.
Vapor pressure	No data available.
Vapor density	No data available.
Relative density	1.020
Solubility(ies)	Complete in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive properties	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.

Other safety information
Percent Volatile, wt%: < 1%

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Will not occur.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid contact with strong oxidizers, excessive heat, sparks or open flame.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product incompatible with Strong oxidizing agents and bases.

Acid Solution: Vigorous reactions with water; alkaline solutions; metals, metal powder, Cabides; Chlorates; Fulminates; nitrates, picrates, strong oxidizing, reducing,or combustible organic materials. Hazardous gases are evolved in contact with chemicals such as cyanides, sulfides, and carbides. Sulfuric acid reacts with metal to

produce hydrogen, a flammable and potentially explosive gas. Hydrogen reacts with sulfides and generates hydrogen sulfide(Highly toxic gas). NEVER add water directly to sulfuric acid because a violent exothermic reaction may occur.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Oxidizers, Acids, Alkalis

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: Strong oxidizing agents.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: caustics, halogens, Alkalines, acids, reactive chemicals
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Sodium Silicate Solution: Avoid contact with strong oxidizers and strong acids.

Acid Solution: Vigorous reactions with water; alkaline solutions; metals, metal powder, Cabides;Chlorates;Fulminates;nitrates,picrates, strong oxidizing,reducing,or combustible organic materials. Hazardous gases are evolved in contact with chemicals such as cyanides, sulfides, and carbides. Sulfuric acid reacts with metal to produce hydrogen, a flammable and potentially explosive gas. Hydrogen reacts with sulfides and generates hydrogen sulfide(Highly toxic gas). NEVER add water directly to sulfuric acid because a violent exothermic reaction may occur.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product is not expected to decompose under normal conditions.

Acid Solution: Possibility of decomposition if heated and in contact with sources of ignition. Releases of toxic gases and vapors (Sulfur oxides (SO2,SO3)). Heat above 350°C will result in decomposition, releasing hydrogen fluoride and ammonia gas. Contact with strong acids will cause hydrogen fluoride to be released; contact with strong alkalis will cause ammonia gas to be released.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Not expected to decompose under normal conditions.

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: Upon decomposition, this product may yield sulfur dioxide and oxides of sulfur.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: No hazardous decomposition products if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Acid Solution: Possibility of decomposition if heated and in contact with sources of ignition. Releases of toxic gases and vapors (Sulfur oxides (SO2,SO3)). Heat above 350C will result in decomposition, releasing hydrogen fluoride and ammonia gas. Contact with strong acids will cause hydrogen fluoride to be released; contact with strong alkalis will cause ammonia gas to be released.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Acid Solution: Sulfuric Acid-LD50-(Rat)-2140 mg/kg
Phosphoric Acid-LD50-(Rat-female)-1.7 mL/100 g body weight
LD50, rat, 60 - 130 mg/kg (Ammonium Fluoride)
Sulfuric Acid-LC50-(Rat)-347 ppm-1 h
Ammonium Bi fluoride-LD50-for the hydrolysis product-50-200 mg/kg
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Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Acute oral toxicity : Based on acute toxicity values, not classified.
LD50: 2,410 mg/kg Species: Mouse Acute inhalation toxicity : Based on acute toxicity values, not classified.
LC50: > 2.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 HOURS Species: Rat Acute dermal toxicity : Based on acute toxicity values, not classified.
LD50: 2,764 mg/kg Species: Rabbit Skin corrosion/irritation : Based on skin irritation values, not classified.

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: Dermal Acute LD50 Rabbit > 2000 mg/kg
Oral LD50 Rat > 1000 mg/kg

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: Slightly toxic after single ingestion. LD50 judged > 500 mg/kg based on deaths at 200 mg/kg (0/6) and 2000 mg/kg (2/3) plus oral LD50 data on surrogate chemicals.

Sodium Silicate Solution: Oral ID50 (Rat); 3400 mg/kg

Acid Solution: Sulfuric Acid-LD50-(Rat)-2140 mg/kg
Phosphoric Acid-LD50-(Rat-female)-1.7 mL/100 g body weight
LD50, rat, 60 - 130 mg/kg (Ammonium Fluoride)
Sulfuric Acid-LC50-(Rat)-347 ppm-1 h
Ammonium Bifluoride-LD50-for the hydrolysis product-50-200 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product may cause skin irritation.

Acid Solution: Severe irritation or burns to skin

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: May cause slight transient skin irritation.

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: Causes skin irritation.

Sodium Silicate Solution: Irritation/burns of skin

Serious eye damage/irritation
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product may cause serious eye irritation.

Acid Solution: Severe irritation or burns to eyes

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Causes serious eye irritation.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: Causes serious eye damage
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Sodium Silicate Solution: Irritation/burns of eyes

Respiratory or skin sensitization
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product is not expected to cause sensitization.

Acid Solution: Severe irritation or burns to respiratory system
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Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: No adverse effect observed.

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: Skin sensitizing effects were not observed in animal studies.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product is not expected to have adverse effects.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: No adverse effect observed.

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product will not be carcinogenic.

Acid Solution: IARC group 1-Carcinogenic to Humans(Strong inorganic mists containing Sulfuric acid),ACGIH-A2-Suspected Human Carcinogen.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Contains a substance that has a positive carcinogenicity study. The weight of evidence for the carcinogenicity of this substance does not meet the criteria for classification.

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.

Sodium Silicate Solution: Not listed by IARC. NTP, OSHA, ACGIH.

Reproductive toxicity
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product will not cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: No adverse effect observed.

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

STOT-single exposure
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product will not be classified.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Based on single exposure toxicity values, not classified.

STOT-repeated exposure
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product will not be classified.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Based on repeated exposure toxicity values, not classified.

Aspiration hazard
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product will not be classified.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Based on physio-chemical values or lack of human evidence, not classified.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: No aspiration hazard expected.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
Acid Solution:
Fish, Lepomis macrochirus, Sulfuric Acid,LC50-48 h-49 mg/L
Daphnia Magna, Sulfuric Acid-EC50,48 h-60-70 mg/L

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Low acute toxicity to fish; Low acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates; Low toxicity to algae; Low toxicity to sewage microbes. Based on acute aquatic toxicity values, not classified.

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate:
Algae EC50 Algae 29 mg/l, 96 hours
Crustacean EC50 Daphnia 2.4 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish LC50 Fish 1.67 mg/l, 96 hours

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: Aquatic invertebrates
EC50 (48 h) > 10 - 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna
Analogous: Assessment derived from products with similar chemical character.
Aquatic plants
EC50 (72 h) > 10 - 100 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus Analogous: Assessment derived from products with similar chemical character. Chronic toxicity to fish No observed effect concentration > 1 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product may qualify to be biodegradable.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Biodegradability: 92 % Rapidly degradable. (After 28 days in a ready biodegradability test)

Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate: Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: >= 90 % Bismuth-active substance (mod. OECD 303A) Analogous: Assessment derived from products with similar chemical character. > 60 % CO2 formation relative to the theoretical value (28 d) (OECD 301B; ISO 9439; 92/69/EEC, C.4-C) Readily biodegradable.

Sodium Silicate Solution: Will biodegrade readily

Bio accumulative potential
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product is not expected to be bio accumulative.

Acid Solution: Unlikely

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 1.4 - 3.2 Method: (QSAR calculated value) This material is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: Accumulation in organisms is not to be expected.

Mobility in soil
Based on all ingredients and dilution factors, this product is not expected to hydrolyze in water.

Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether: Stability in soil no data available Low absorption to soil particulates predicted : Stability in water Not expected to hydrolyze readily.

Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(2-propylheptyl)-omega-hydroxy-: The substance will not evaporate into the atmosphere from the water surface. Adsorption to solid soil phase is possible.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal of the product
Dispose of all waste and contaminated equipment in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local health and environmental regulations.

Disposal of contaminated packaging
Dispose of Packaging in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local health and environmental regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
UN Number: Not regulated as dangerous goods.
Class:
Packing Group:
Proper Shipping Name:
Reportable quantity (RQ):
Marine pollutant:
Poison inhalation hazard:

IMDG
UN Number: Not regulated as dangerous goods.
Class:

Packing Group:
EMS Number:
Proper Shipping Name:

IATA
UN Number: Not regulated as dangerous goods.
Class:
Packing Group:
Proper Shipping Name:

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

California Prop. 65 Components
This material is not known to contain a chemical substance known to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive, or developmental toxicity under California Proposition 65.

Cercla
Sulfuric Acid-RQ=1000 lbs

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Acute (immediate) health effects: Yes
Chronic (delayed) health effects: Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard: No
Reactivity hazard: No
Fire hazard: No

Sara Hazard Classification
Subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 302
* THIS SUBSTANCE IS A CHEMICAL SUBJECT TO SARA TITLE III, SECTION 313 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.
SARA Tittle III Section 311 Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health Effects: Yes, Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects: Yes, Fire Hazard: No, Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard: No, Reactivity Hazard: No

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory
All chemical substances in this material are included on or exempted from listing on the TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.

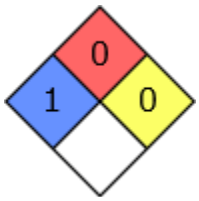
15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)
HMIS (Hazardous Material Information System)
Hazards are split into categories each with a 0 to 4 rating, 0 meaning no hazard and 4 meaning high hazard

HMIS Rating

Wheel Cleaner	
HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	C

NFPA Rating



SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations, acronyms
ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
bw = body weight
bw/day = body weight/day
EC x = Effect Concentration associated with x% response
GLP = Good Laboratory Practice
IARC = International Agency for Research of Cancer
LC50 = 50% Lethal concentration - Concentration of a chemical in air or a chemical in water which causes the death of 50% (one
half) of a group of test animals
LD50 = 50% Lethal Dose - Chemical amount, given at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals
LL = Lethal Loading
NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NOAEL = No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC = No Observed Effect Concentration
NOEL = No Observed Effect Level
OECD = Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
UVCB = Substance of unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or biological material
fw = fresh water
mw = marine water
or = occasional release
dw = dry weight
SCBA = Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
Legend
Section 8
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
TLV - Threshold Limit Values
PEL - Permissible Exposure Limits
IDHL - Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health concentrations
TWA - Time Weight Average
STEL - Short Term Exposure Limits
S* - Skin notation
TSCA - Toxic Substance Control Act

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

The information is based on our knowledge to date but does not constitute an assurance of product properties and does not imply a legal contractual relationship. Safety Data Sheet information is based on the individual ingredients Safety Data Sheets provided by the supplier.

16.2 Preparation information

Aiken Chemical Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 27147
Greenville, SC, 29616
864-968-1250
800-828-1860
864-968-1252 (fax)