

Johnson-Promident Safety Data Sheet

Section 1: Identification

Product Name: Pro Handpiece Cleaner

Product Code: L-PC

Manufacturer/Supplier: Johnson-Promident

Address: 618 Corporate Way Unit 1, Valley Cottage NY 10989

General Information: 845-589-0210

Emergency Number: Chemtrec: 800-424-9300

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

This material is not considered to be hazardous according to regulatory guidelines.

Potential Physical/Chemical Effects

Material can release vapors that readily form flammable mixtures. Vapor accumulation could flash and/or explode if ignited. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an ignition.

Potential Health Effects

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. If swallowed, may be aspirated and cause lung damage. May be irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

NFPA Hazard ID: Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard ID: Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component Name	CAS No.	Approximate Concentration
Distillates (Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light)	64742-47-8	100%

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Primary Routes of Entry and Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation – Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Skin Contact – Wash contact areas with soap and water. Removed contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact – Flush thoroughly with water. If irritation occurs, get medical assistance.

Ingestion – Seek immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash point [Method]: >105°C (221°F) [ASTM D-93]
Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.5 UEL: 4.8
Autoignition Temperature: 243°C (469°F)

Extinguishing Media

Appropriate Extinguishing Media:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide (CO₂) to extinguish flames.

Inappropriate Extinguishing Media: Straight streams of water.

Firefighting

Firefighting Instructions:

Evacuate area. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply. Firefighters should use standard protective equipment and in enclosed spaces, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaced and to protect personnel.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Smoke, flame, incomplete combustion products, oxides of carbon.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Notification Procedures

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at 800-424-8802.

Spill Management

Land Spill: Stop the leak if you can do it without risk. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Recover by pumping or with suitable absorbent.

Water Spill: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Remove from the surface by skimming or with suitable absorbents. Seek the advice of a specialist before using dispersants.

Water spill and land spill recommendations are based on the most likely spill scenario for this material; however, geographic conditions, wind, temperature (and in the case of a water spill) wave and current direction and speed may greatly influence the appropriate action to be taken. For this reason, local experts should be consulted. Note: Local regulations may prescribe or limit action to be taken.

Environmental Precautions

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later recovery and disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling

Avoid contact with skin. Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Prevent small spills and leakage to

avoid slip hazard. Material can accumulate static charges which may cause an electric spark (ignition source). When the material is handled in bulk, an electrical spark could ignite any flammable vapors from liquids or residues that may be present (e.g., during switch-loading operations). Use proper bonding and/or ground procedures. However, bonding and grounds may not eliminate the hazard from static accumulation. Consult local applicable standards for guidance. Additional references include American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practice on Static Electricity) or CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics – Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Loading/Unloading Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Temperature: [Ambient]

Transport Pressure: [Ambient]

Static Accumulator: This material is a static accumulator. A liquid is typically considered a nonconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m (100x10E-12 Siemens per meter) and is considered a semiconductive, static accumulator if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m. Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same. A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, anti-static additives and filtration can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Storage

The container choice (for example, storage vessel), may affect static accumulation and dissipation. Do not store in open or unlabeled containers. Keep container closed. Handle container with care. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area.

Storage Temperature: [Ambient]

Storage Pressure: [Ambient]

Suitable Containers/Packing: Tank Cars, Barges, Drums, Tank Trucks

Suitable Materials and Coatings (Chemical Compatibility): Stainless Steel, Teflon, Polyethylene, Carbon Steel, Polypropylene

Unsuitable Materials and Coatings: Polystyrene, Butyl Rubber, Natural Rubber, Ethylene-propylene-diene monomer (EPDM).

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limit Values

Exposure limits/standards (Note: Exposure limits are not additive)

Source	Form	Limit/Standard			Note	Source
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light	Vapor	RCP-TWA	1200 mg/m3	143 ppm	Total hydrocarbons	ExxonMobil

Note: Limits/standards shown for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations.

Engineering Controls

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Control measures to consider: *Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded.*

Personal Protection

Personal protective equipment selections vary based on potential exposure conditions such as applications, handling practices, concentration, and ventilation. Information on the selection of protective equipment for use with this material, as provided below, is based upon intended, normal usage.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering control do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use, and maintenance must be in accordance with regulatory requirements, if applicable. Types of respirators to be considered for this material include: *Half-face filter respirator.*

For high airborne concentrations, use an approved supplied-air respirator, operated in positive pressure mode. Supplied air respirators with an escape bottle may be appropriate when oxygen levels are inadequate, gas/vapor warning properties are poor, or if air purifying filter capacity/rating may be exceeded.

Hand Protection: Any specific glove information provided is based on published literature and glove manufacturer data. Glove suitability and breakthrough time will differ depending on the specific use conditions. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times for your use conditions. Inspect and replace worn or damaged gloves. The types of gloves to be considered for this material include: *Chemical resistant gloves are recommended.*

Eye Protection: If contact is likely, safety glasses with side shields are recommended.

Skin and Body Protection: Any specific clothing information provided is based on published literature or manufacturer data. The types of clothing to be considered for this material include: *Chemical/oil resistant clothing is recommended.*

Specific Hygiene Measures: Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Typical physical and chemical properties are given below.

General Information

Physical State: Liquid

Form: Clear

Color: Colorless

Odor: Mild Petroleum/Solvent

Odor Threshold: N/D

Important Health, Safety, and Environmental Information

Relative Density (at 15°C): 0.811

Density (at 15°C): 809 kg/m³ (6.75 lbs./gal., 0.81 kg/dm³)

Flash Point [Method]: >105C (221F) [ASTM D-93]

Flammable Limits (Approximate volume % in air): LEL: 0.5 UEL: 4.8

Autoignition Temperature: 243°C (469°F)

Boiling Point/Range: 237°C (459°F) – 227°C (531°F)

Vapor Density (Air=1): 6.9 at 101 kPa

Vapor Pressure: 0.003 kPa (0.02 mm Hg) at 20C

Evaporation Rate (n-butyl acetate=1): <0.01

pH: N/A

Low Pow (n-Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient): N/D

Solubility in Water: Negligible

Viscosity: 2.54 cSt (2.54 mm²/sec) at 40C | 3.5 cSt (3.5 mm²/sec) at 25C

Oxidizing Properties: See Hazards section

Other Information

Freezing Point: N/D

Melting Point: N/D

Pour Point: -21°C (-6°F)

Molecular Weight: 200

Coefficient of Thermal Expansion: 0.0007V/VDEGC

Decomposition Temperature: N/D

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Material is stable under normal conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Open flames and high energy ignition sources.

Materials to Avoid: Strong oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Material does not decompose at ambient temperatures

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Route of Exposure	Conclusion/Remarks
<i>Inhalation</i>	
Toxicity: Data available	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
Irritation: Data available	Negligible hazard at ambient/normal handling temperatures
<i>Ingestion</i>	
Toxicity: LD50>15000 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.
<i>Skin</i>	
Toxicity: LD50>3160 mg/kg	Minimally Toxic. Based on test data for the material.

Irritation: Data available	Mildly irritating to skin with prolonged exposure. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.
<i>Eye</i>	
Irritation: Data available	May cause mild, short-lasting discomfort to eyes. Based on test data for structurally similar materials.

Chronic/Other Effects

For the Product Itself:

Vapor/aerosol concentrations above recommended exposure levels are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects including death.

Prolonged and/or repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis.

Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or from vomiting may cause chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema.

Section 12: Ecological Information* (non-mandatory)

The information given is based on data available for the material, the components of the material, and similar materials.

Ecotoxicity

Material – Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms

Material – Not expected to demonstrate chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms

Mobility

Material – Low solubility and floats and is expected to migrate from water to the land. Expected to partition to sediment and wastewater solids.

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation:

Material – Expected to be readily biodegradable

Hydrolysis:

Material – Transformation due to hydrolysis not expected to be significant

Photolysis:

Material – Transformation due to photolysis not expected to be significant

Atmospheric Oxidation:

Material – Expected to degrade rapidly in air

Section 13: Disposal Considerations* (non-mandatory)

Disposal recommendations based on material as supplied. Disposal must be in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and material characteristics at time of disposal.

Disposal Recommendations

Product is suitable for burning in an enclosed controlled burner for fuel value or disposal by supervised incineration at very high temperatures to prevent formation of undesirable combustion products.

Regulatory Disposal Information

RCRA Information: The unused product, in our opinion, is not specifically listed by the EPA as

hazardous waste (40 CFR, Part 261D), nor is it formulated to contain materials which are listed as hazardous waste. It does not exhibit the hazardous characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity or reactivity and is not formulated with contaminants as determined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). However, used product may be regulated.

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. **DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCE OF IGNITION. THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.**

Section 14: Transport Information* (non-mandatory)

LAND (DOT): Not Regulated for Land Transport

LAND (TDG): Not Regulated for Land Transport

SEA (IMDG): Not Regulated for Sea Transport according to IMDG-Code

AIR (IATA): Not Regulated for Air Transport

Section 15: Regulatory Information* (non-mandatory)

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD: When used for its intended purposes, this material is not classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NATIONAL CHEMICAL INVENTORY LISTING: AICS, IECSC, DSL, EINECS, ENCS, KECI, PICCS, TSCA

ELCRA: This material contains no extremely hazardous substances.

SARA (311/312) REPORTABLE HAZARD CATEGORIES: None.

SARA (313) TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY: This material contains no chemicals subject to the supplier notification requirements of the SARA 313 Toxic Release Program.

Section 16: Other Information

This information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of Johnson-Promident's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. The information and recommendations are offered for the user's consideration and examination. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy itself that the product is suitable for the intended use. If buyer repackages this product, it is the user's responsibility to ensure proper health, safety, and other necessary information is included with and/or on the container. Appropriate warnings and safe-handling procedures should be provided to handlers and users.