BOSS CFS SDS#:

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product Identification

Wayne Concept 5005 Speedway Drive Fort Wayne, IN 46825 (260)482-8615

Product: BOSS CFS

SDS#:

CAS: Mixture

Recommended use: Water rinse able solvent degreaser

Restrictions: Do not store or use near heat/sparks/open flames.

Created: July 6, 2016 **Revised:** June 11, 2019

Emergency phone: INFOTRAC (800) 535-5053

2. Hazards Identification

Appearance: Clear orange liquid

Odor: Citrus odor Target organs: None

Symbol(s):

ar orange liquid GHS Classifications:

Acute Toxicity(oral); Category 4
Acute Toxicity (inhalation); Cat. 4
Acute Toxicity(dermal); Cat. 3
Skin Damage/Irritation; Cat. 3

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation; Cat. 2 Hazardous to Aquatic Environment;

Acute Cat. 2

Hazardous to Aquatic Environment; Long term Cat. 2

Signal Word: WARNING

Hazard Statement(s): Combustible liquid and vapor. Containspetroleum distillates.

Harmful if swallowed. May cause reddening and irritation of eyes. Inhalation of mist/vapors/spray may be irritating to mucous membranes of the nose, throat and lungs. High concentrations may cause headache, dizziness, nausea and fatigue. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting and

diarrhea.

Other hazard(s): Repeated exposure may cause dryness of the skin

Precaution(s): Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – no

smoking. Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray. Use in a well ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing.

Do not ingest. IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting.

Rinse mouth out with water. Get immediate medical

attention.

Disposal: Keep out of waterways. Check local, national, and

international regulations for proper disposal

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Ingredients:

Component	CAS No.	Conc (wt%)
Benzyl Alcohol	100-51-6	20 – 30
Citrus terpenes	5989-27-5	10 – 20
Distillates, petroleum, hydrotreated light	64742-47-8	40 – 50
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	5 – 10
Nonylphenol ethoxylates	9016-45-9	1 – 5

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes Remove contact lenses, if worn. Rinse with running water for

at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower eyelids

occasionally. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Remove affected clothing and launder before reuse. Wash

affected area for at least 15 minutes with soap and running water. Seek medical attention if persistent irritation occurs. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause defatting of the

skin – symptoms include redness, dryness, cracking

Inhalation Remove exposed person to fresh air immediately. Restore or

assist breathing, if necessary. Get medical attention if

breathing is slow ordifficult.

Ingestion If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs

spontaneously, keep head below hips to minimize the chance

of aspiration. If fever, shortness of breath, congestion, coughing or wheezing occurs, get immediate medical

attention.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

NFPA (estimated): Health – 2 Fire – 2 Instability – 0

Flash Point Around 115°F (TCC)

Extinguishing Media Foam, water or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon

dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do

not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic

environment.

Unsuitable Media Do not use water jet, this will spread the fire.

Firefighting Procedures: Keep nearby containers cool with water spray.

Unusual Hazards Material will flow over water pools and may cause fire to

spread.

Incomplete combustion can produce carbon monoxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures:

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment for emergency. Ventilate if

released in a confined area.

Eliminate sources of ignition if it is safe to do so.

Environmental precautions: Avoid release to the environment. Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways or groundwater

Methods for removal: Use an explosion-proof pump to remove bulk liquid. Residual

liquid can be absorbed on inert material or evaporated with

adequate ventilation. Use only non-sparking tools.

7. Handling and Storage

Max. Handling Temp: Do not store or handle at elevated temperatures. See

Section 5 for flammability and Section 10 for chemical

stability

Procedures: Use only in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapors.

Keep containers closed when not in use. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Vapors are heavier than air and will tend to accumulate in low areas. Avoid sources of ignition and use non-sparking tools. Avoid use in confined areas without adequate ventilation. Areas of inadequate ventilation could contain concentrations high enough to cause eye irritation, headaches, or nausea. Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, or spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Empty container contains product residue which may exhibit hazards of the product. Do no weld, heat,

or pressurize empty containers. Do not re-use containers. Dispose of packaging or containers in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Store away

from strong oxidizers

Max Store Temp: Do not store or handle at elevated temperatures.

Unsuitable Materials: Avoid prolonged contact with natural, butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Other: Store in a diked area and prevent discharge into the aquatic

environment

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

US

Guidelines by component

Petroleum distillate, hydrotreated light (CAS # 64742-47-8)

PEL/TWA: 100 mg/m³
Citrus terpenes (CAS # 5989-27-5)
8h TWA: 30 ppm (AIHA)

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS# 111-76-2)

TWA: 20 ppm (ACGIH)

Nonylphenol ethoxylate (CAS# 9016-45-9)

TWA: 10 mg/m³ (US WEEL)

Other Exposure Limits: Not determined

Engineering Controls: Use in a well ventilated area. Local and general ventilation

should keep methanol vapor concentration below permissible limits. Where exposure potential exceeds recommended limits, use a NIOSH/OSHA approved supplied air respirator as recommended. Vapors are heavier than air and will tend

to accumulate in low-lying areas.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory: Use a positive-pressure supplied-air NIOSH approved

respirator when used in confined spaces or where

engineering controls are not sufficient to limit exposure to

below recommended limits

Eye: Face shield or chemical splash goggles when splashing may

occur. If possible, remove contact lenses before handling

Gloves: Use neoprene or viton gloves. Nitrile gloves can be used –

but prolonged contact may cause the rubber to degrade

Clothing: Use chemical resistant pants and jackets

Other: Locate the nearest eyewash station and safety shower

before handling this product. Limit exposure whenever

possible. Consider flammability and always use non-sparking

tools.

Hygiene: Wash thoroughly after handling this product.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance Clear orange liquid

Odor Citrus odor Odor threshold Not determined Ha Not determined **Melting Point** Not determined **Initial Boiling Pt** Not determined

Flash Point 115°F

Evaporation Rate Slower than water **Upper Flammable Lm** Not determined Lower Flammable Lm Not determined

Explosive Data Vapors of this product may form explosive mixtures with air

Vapor Pressure Not determined Vapor Density >1 (where air = 1) **Specific Gravity** 0.857 ±0.005 **Density** 7.13 ±0.05 Solubility Emulsifiable Kow Not determined **Viscosity** Not determined **Autoignition Point** Not determined **Decomposition Temp** Not determined

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability Material is normally stable at ambient temperatures and

pressures. Has low vapor pressure – vapors may form

explosive mixtures with air!

Incompatibility

Decomposition Temp Not determined. Stable under normal conditions of use Keep away from strong oxidizers. Contact with these

materials may cause violent or explosive reactions.

Polymerization Will not occur

Thermal Decomposition Combustion products highly dependent on conditions.

Produces carbon oxides. Lower oxygen environments are

likely to produce more harmful particulate carbon,

polyaromatic heterocycles, carbon monoxide and other

organic compounds.

Conditions to Avoid Flammable liquid and vapor - keep away from strong

oxidizers as well as heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.

11. Toxicological Information

- Acute Exposure -

Eye Irritation Irritating to the eyes

Skin Irritation Mild skin irritant. Repeated exposure may cause dermatitis,

drying, cracking, and defatting of the skin.

Respiratory Irritation May cause chemical pneumonitis and severe irritation if

material enters airways. May be fatal

Aspiration Hazard This product has a very low viscosity and may be fatalif

aspirated into the airways. Do NOT induce vomiting, as this

increases risk of aspiration. Aspiration may be fatal.

Hydrotreated Light Petroleum Distillate

Dermal Toxicity May be harmful.

Inhalation Toxicity Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. **Oral Toxicity** Expected to be a low ingestion hazard.

Citrus tepenes

Inhalation Toxicity RD50 >1g/kg, mouse Oral Toxicity LD50 >5g/kg, rabbit

Chronic effects Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause fryingor dermatitis

or skin. Improper storage and handling may lead to the

formation of a possible skin sensitizer.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Oral LD50 1.2 g/kg, guinea pig LC50 >633 ppm, guinea pig LD50 400-500 mg/kg, rabbit

Nonylphenol ethoxylate

Oral LD50 960-3,980 mg/kg, rat LD50 >2000 mg/kg, rabbit

Benzyl Alcohol

Oral LD50 1,230 mg/kg, rat LD50 >2000 mg/kg, rabbit

- Chronic Exposure -

Chronic Toxicity This product may cause dryness or defatting of the skin,

dermatitis, or may aggravate existing skin conditions.

Carcinogenicity This product and its components are NOT listed by the IARC,

NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA as carcinogens. An increased skin tumor incidence has been observed in experimental animals; the significance of this finding to man is unknown (Stoddard

Solvent IIC)

Mutagenicity Available information does not suggest that this product is a

germ cell mutagen

Reproductive Toxicity Available information does not suggest that this product is a

reproductive toxin.

Teratogenicity Available information does not suggest that this product is a

teratogen

Additional Information –

Target organ toxicity No known target organ effects in humans. Caused kidney

effects in male rats which are not considered relevant in

humans

12. Ecological Information

- Environmental Toxicity -

Hydrotreated Light Petroleum distilate

Freshwater Fish LC50 2.9 mg/L (freshwater trout)

Citrus terpenes

There is no information available at this time for this product. However, a spill may produce significant toxicity to aquatic organisms and ecosystems. Some studies have shown that certain bacteria and fungi have the ability to degrade terpenes, decreasing the toxicity to fish. When spilled, this product may act as an oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion, or sludge at or beneath the surface of a body of water.

Nonylphenol Ethoxylate

Fish 6.2 mg/l, 96 hr (fathead minnow) Invertebrates 9.3-21.4 mg/l, 48 hr (water flea)

- Environmental Fate -

Biodegradation Not expected to be readily biodegradable. Oxidizes

rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in the air.

Bioaccumulation Adheres to soil – has the potential to bioaccumulate

Soil Mobility Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility under normal conditions **Other Effects** Floats on water and produces a sheen – very mobile in the

aquatic environment

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

All disposal practices must be in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Store material for disposal as indicated in Section 7. Disposal by controlled incineration or recycling may be acceptable – review applicable regulations or regulatory bodies before making disposal decisions.

Contaminated Containers or Packaging

Empty containers are likely to contain flammable vapors or explosive mixtures of vapor and air. Do NOT weld, cut, or grind empty containers. Send to reconditioner or metal reclaimer if possible. Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

14. Transportation Information

DOT/IMDG/IATA Hazard Classification: Non-Hazardous, not regulated (in

non-bulk packaging)

Hazardous: N

Shipping Name: LIQUID CLEANING COMPOUNDS

Freight Class: 55

15.Regulatory Information

Global Chemical Inventories/Regulations –

USA All components of this material are on the USTSCA

SARA Ext. Haz. Subst. No chemicals in this product are listed on the SARA 302

Extremely Hazardous Substances list.

SARA 311/312 Yes (Petroleum distillate hydrotreated light 64742-47-8,

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2, Nonylphenol

ethoxylate 9016-45-9, Citrus Terpenes

5989-27-5)

SARA Sect. 313 Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether 111-76-2, 10%

CERCLA Haz. Sub. Benzyl Alcohol – Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard

Citrus Terpenes - Acute Health Hazard

- State Regulations -

This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other

reproductive harm.

Right to Know Component

Petroleum Distillate light (CAS #

64742-47-8)

CA Prop 65

Ethylene glycol monobutyl

ether

Right to Know States

NJ, PA, MA, RI, CA

NJ, MA, PA, CA (Prop 65)

16. Other Information

HMIS Ratings: (Scale 0-4)

Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: B

Revision updates may be in many sections and the SDS should be read in its entirety. Prepared according to the UN Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) by Wayne Concept.

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