

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## ECC Environmentally Preferred Contact Cleaner

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**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY**  
Call INFOTRAC  
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### Section I: Product Identification

Product name: ECC  
Synonym: Aliphatic Hydrocarbon  
Molecular Formula: Proprietary Information

### The "Plain English" Section

Material Safety Data Sheets can be confusing. Federal law requires us to print a great deal of technical information, which probably won't help the non-scientist. ECOLINK includes this "PLAIN ENGLISH" section, written to address the questions and concerns of the average person. If you have additional health, safety or product questions, don't hesitate to call us at 800/886-8240.

**Health Hazards:** ECC is an industrial chemical. We call it "environmentally preferred" because it is intended to replace products that are more hazardous, (1,1,1 trichloroethane, HCFC-141b, MEK, etc.). This does not mean that ECC is completely harmless. It is strong enough to remove tough industrial soils, so it can irritate your skin. We suggest you wear gloves, and avoid extended exposure to unprotected skin. Don't get it in your eyes, or breath large amounts of the vapor, (it will dry out your nasal passages). Used on a rag or from a spray bottle, the product won't produce fumes in any great quantity, (don't spray ECC under high pressure without adequate ventilation). For more exposure and first aid information, refer to MSDS Sections II, VI.

**Flashpoint:** ECC's flashpoint is <13° F. Because of the flash point, this material is very flammable and should be handled with care. Don't use ECC or any other extremely flammable solvent around sparks, flames, and/or any source of ignition. If ECC is used on rags, the rags can ignite if exposed to an open flame because the solvent is "wicked" onto the cloth. Be sure to dispose of rags in an airtight container specifically designed to prevent combustion.

**Disposal:** Because ECC'S flashpoint is below <13°F, ECC is considered a hazardous waste product, (ignitable). If you spill ECC, notify the proper environmental people at your company ASAP. Once ECC is contaminated with whatever you are cleaning, the resulting mixture may fall under an additional hazardous classification, depending on whether or not the material you are cleaning is hazardous. If you are not sure how to dispose of the used ECC give us a call and we will help you make the right decision.

### Section II: Chemical/Hazardous Components

Chemical Name	Isooctane
CAS No.	540-84-1
Approx. wt. %	60-70%
Exposure	300 ppm*

Chemical Name	Heptane Isomers
CAS No.	31394-54-4
Approx. wt. %	20-30%
Exposure	ACGIH-TLV – Not Established OSHA-PEL – Not Established

Chemical Name	Octane Isomers
CAS No.	26635-64-3
Approx. wt. %	5-10%
Exposure	300 ppm*

\* the manufacture's recommended exposure limit. Otherwise not established.

RCRA REGULATED: Yes (Refer to sec. VIII)

CERCLA (superfund): Not Applicable

ALL MATERIALS IN PRODUCT ARE TSCA LISTED.

DOT regulated: Yes

DOT haz. Class: Flammable Liquid-3

DOT Shipping Name: Hydrocarbons, liquid n.o.s.

DOT number: UN 3295

(Questions concerning DOT information refer to DOT manual CFR 49, Chapter 1, 10/96 edition)

### Section III: Physical Data

Boiling Point: 204°F (96°C)

Specific Gravity : 0.698 @ 60°F

Vapor Pressure (psia.): 2.2 @ 100°F

Melting Point: Not Applicable

Vapor Density (AIR=1): >2

Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): >1

Solubility In Water: Negligible

Appearance & Odor: Clear, colorless liquid with very mild petroleum odor.

## Section IV: Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

### Flash Point (Method):

Bulk Liquid (TCC) <13°F

Autoignition Temperature: 788°F (420°C)

### Flammable Limits:

LEL approx. 1.0

UEL approx. 6.6

### Extinguishing Media:

Regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, class B.

### Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Keep fire exposed containers cool with water. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Do not spray water directly on fire - product will float and could ignite again on surface of water.

### Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, pilot lights, other flames and ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product can ignite explosively.

## Section V: Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable

### Conditions to Avoid:

Sources of ignition such as sparks, hot spots, welding, flames and cigarettes.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid) : If mixed with strong oxidizers and/or acids there is the possibility of a dangerous chemical reaction.

### Hazardous Decomposition:

May form carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, and carbon monoxide.

### Hazardous Polymerization:

Will Not Occur.

## Section VI: Health Hazard Data

### Primary Routes of Exposure:

Oral, Inhalation, & Skin

### Ingestion:

Swallowing large amounts may be harmful, by causing gastrointestinal irritation. Diarrhea, breathing difficulty, fatigue, and slight central nervous system depression may occur. Aspiration into lungs after ingestion can cause lung damage.

### Inhalation:

Breathing large amounts may be harmful, by causing nose, throat, respiratory tract irritation. Difficulty breathing, fatigue, dizziness, headaches and other central nervous system effects may follow.

### Eyes:

May produce mild irritation.

### Skin or Contact:

May cause mild irritation, redness and defatting of skin.

### First Aid:

#### Ingestion:

Seek medical attention immediately. Manufacturer does not recommend inducing vomiting. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on left side with head down. Note to physician (gastric lavage using a cuffed endotracheal tube may be performed at your discretion).

#### Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air, if breathing is difficult give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep person warm and quiet. Seek medical attention.

#### Eyes:

Irrigate immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

#### Skin:

Wash with soap and water. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothes and shoes before re-use. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

#### Carcinogen:

NTP – Not Listed  
IARC Monographs – None  
OSHA REGS – Not Regulated

## Section VII: Precautions for Safe Handling

### HMIS Information:

Health – 1 / \*      Reactivity – 0  
Flammability – 3      Personal Protection – C

### HMIS Definition:

0 – Minimal 1 – Slight 2 – Moderate 3 – Serious 4 – Extreme  
“/” in the Health Category denotes material does not target any major organs.

“\*\*” In the Health Category denotes material may target certain organs.

\* target organ toxin - lung-aspiration hazard.

### Eye Protection:

Safety glasses and splash protection required.

### Protective Gloves:

Neoprene gloves.

### Respiratory Protection:

Not required under conditions of normal use unless usage produces concentrations over recommended exposure limits. If vapor mist is present use NIOSH certified organic vapor mask.

Ventilation: Local exhaust/hood or fan may be used.

Other Protective Clothing: An apron may be included in the recommended personal protective gear if splashing is likely to occur.

Work Practices: Keep material away from any sources of ignition. Only work in well ventilated areas. Store rags used with this material in an air tight, metal container to prevent spontaneous combustion. Treat this chemical with respect and follow all MSDS instructions.

## Section VIII: Control Measures

Small Spill: Eliminate all sources of ignition. Make sure area is well ventilated. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

Large Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources, (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Make sure area is well ventilated. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams, etc. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

Waste Disposal Method: ECC liquid is to be disposed of according to local, state, and federal regulations. The manufacture recommends incineration when disposing of waste material. Please call us if you need additional disposal information.

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling & Storing: Since empty containers contain product residue and may be under pressure, all hazard precautions given in the material safety data sheet must be observed. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperatures may result in ignition.

Under **RCRA** this material is considered a hazardous waste due to the flash point. The EPA hazardous waste number is D001.

Other Precautions: Keep this and all chemicals out of the reach of children.

## Section IX: Part Number and Packaging

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Part No.</u>	<u>Packaging</u>
ECC	0318-55	55 gal. Drum
ECC	0318-5	5 gal. pails
ECC	0318-1	4 x 1 gallon cans

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END OF MSDS