



A Division of
South West Lubricants, Inc.

Material Safety Data Sheet
FAB-1

Last updated: February 2008

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Trade Name FAB-1
CAS Number Not applicable for mixtures
Generic Chemical Name Synthetic - Aerosol
Product Type Air Filter Oil
Transportation Emergency CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (Outside USA 703-527-3887)
MSDS No. 61920
MSDS Website www.maximausa.com

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Common Name	Chemical Name	CAS No.	Range (%)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas		68476-86-8	<25
2-Propanone		67-64-1	<25
n-Hexane		110-54-3	<5
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic		64742-89-8l	<50

3. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Warning: Flammable. Contents under pressure. Container may burst if heated. Do not place in hot water or near radiators, stoves or other sources of heat. Do not puncture or incinerate container or store at temperatures over 120°F. Do not use in presence of open flame or spark or other sources of ignition. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Avoid getting into eyes. Use only as directed. **Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal.**

Appearance and Odor Liquid, Blue color, Hydrocarbon odor

Health Hazards Harmful – may cause lung damage and may be fatal if swallowed. May cause CNS depression. Vapors expected to be slightly irritating.

Physical Hazards Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Eye Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering and redness.

Skin Prolonged or repeated contact may result in defatting and drying of skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

Ingestion Liquid can enter directly into the lungs (aspiration) when swallowed or vomited. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia can develop if this occurs.

Inhalation Contains asphyxiant gases. Intentional inhalation of gases may cause headache, fatigue, weakness, mental confusion, mood disturbances and decreased coordination and judgment. Severe overexposure may produce more serious symptoms, including coma and death.

Primary Target Organs Heart, Auditory System



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4. First Aid Measures

Eye	Flush eyes with copious amounts of water while holding eyelid open. Remove contact lenses, if worn. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If irritation or redness persists, seek medical attention.
Skin	As a precaution, remove clothing and shoes if contaminated. To remove the material from skin, use soap and water. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or thoroughly clean before reuse.
Ingestion	DO NOT induce vomiting. As a precaution, give the person a glass of water or milk to drink and get medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. In general, no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed. If symptoms develop within the next 6 hours, such as fever over 101°F, shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing, transport to nearest medical facility.
Inhalation	If exposed to excessive levels of material in the air, move the exposed person to fresh air. Get medical attention if coughing or respiratory discomfort occurs.

Note to physician: Light hydrocarbons like some found in this product have been associated with cardiac sensitization in abuse situations. Hypoxia or the injection of adrenaline-like substances enhances these effects.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FIRE CLASSIFICATION: Flammable pursuant to CFR 16, Ch II Subchapter C, part 1500.45

AEROSOL LEVEL: Aerosol Level 3 (REF: to NFPA 30B, Section 1-7 of August 6, 1998.) Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION PROPERTIES:

Aerosols may burst at temperatures above 120°F. Contents under pressure. Cool uninvolved containers to prevent possible bursting. Floors may be slippery where materials are released. Vapors are flammable and heavier than air. Potential flashback fire danger.

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

PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS:

Fire Fighting Instructions Containers exposed to intense heat from fires must be cooled with water and removed from danger if it can be done with minimal risk. Aerosols can be projectiles when bursting. If aerosols are bursting, stay clear until bursting is complete.

Combustion Products Highly dependent on combustion conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids, and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion.



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6. Accidental Release Measures

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel across ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Protective Measures Spill Management

Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spilled material. Stop the source of the release if you can do it without risk. Contain release to prevent further contamination of soil, surface water or groundwater. Clean up spill as soon as possible, observing precautions in Exposure Controls/Personal Protection. Use appropriate techniques such as applying non-combustible absorbent materials or pumping. Where feasible and appropriate, remove contaminated soil. Place contaminated materials in disposable containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations.

Reporting

Report spills to local authorities and/or the U.S. Coast Guard's National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 as appropriate or required.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

Contents under pressure. Handle as to avoid puncturing container(s). When used as intended, no additional protective equipment is necessary. Use chemical goggles if likelihood of eye contact. Wash unintentional residue with soap and water. Avoid contaminating soil or releasing this material into sewage and drainage systems and bodies of water.

Storage

Store aerosol containers in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat and direct sunlight. Avoid temperatures above 120°F. Keep away from any incompatible material (see section 10.) Protect container(s) against physical damage. To avoid unintentional spraying keep protective cap in place when not in use.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

	ACGIH TLV		OSHA PEL		UNITS
	<u>TWA</u>	<u>STEL</u>	<u>TWA</u>	<u>STEL</u>	
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	1000		1000		ppm
2-Propanone	500	750	1000	1000	ppm
Hexane	50		500		ppm

Ventilation

Use in areas of adequate ventilation.

Gloves

Use nitrile or neoprene gloves.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses, goggles or face shield are recommended.

Respiratory

Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with organic vapor cartridge and dust/mist cartridge is recommended if exposure limit is exceeded. Self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for confined space entry.

Clothing

Long sleeve shirt and apron when potential for skin contact. Wear neoprene or nitrile rubber boots when necessary to avoid contaminating shoes.



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9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor	Liquid, Blue color, Hydrocarbon odor
pH	ND
Vapor Pressure	100 psig @ 70°F
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	>2
Boiling Point	ND
Solubility	Soluble in hydrocarbons; insoluble in water
Freezing Point	NA
Melting Point	NA
Specific Gravity	0.75 @ 15.6 °C / 15.6 °C
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	ND
Viscosity (40 °C)	ND

10. Stability and Reactivity Data

Chemical Stability This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure. Avoid temperatures over 120°F, open flames and sparks.

Incompatibility With Other Materials May react with strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, peroxides, etc.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other unidentified organic compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE	MATERIAL	VALUES
Oral	Naphtha	LD 50: >2,000mg/kg, Rat
Dermal	Naphtha	LD 50; >2,000 mg/kg, Rat
Inhalation	Naphtha	LC 50; >20 mg/l / 4 hrs. Rat

Acute Oral Toxicity Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Skin Irritation Irritating to skin.

Eye Irritation Expected to be non-irritating to eyes.



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Respiratory Irritation	Not expected to be a respiratory irritant.
Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.
Repeated Dose Toxicity	Cardiovascular system; chronic abuse of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.
Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic activity.
Carcinogenicity	Not expected to be carcinogenic.
Developmental Toxicity	Not expected to be a developmental toxicant.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not expected to impair fertility.

12. Ecological Information

Acute Toxicity	
Fish	Harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrates	Harmful: 10 < LC/EC/IC50 <= 100 mg/l
Algae	Low Toxicity: LC/EC/IC50 > 100 mg/l
Mobility	Floats on water. Absorbs to soil and has low mobility.
Persistent/degradability	Readily biodegradable. Oxidizes rapidly by photochemical reactions in air.
Bioaccumulation	Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal	Oil collection services are available for used oil recycling or disposal. Place contaminated materials in containers and dispose of in a manner consistent with applicable regulations. Consult federal, state and local regulations regarding disposal methods. Do not contaminate oil with solvents or other chemicals.
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14. Transport Information

The description shown may not apply to all shipping situations. Consult 49CFR, or appropriate Dangerous Goods Regulations, for additional description requirements (e.g., technical name) and mode-specific or quantity-specific shipping requirements.

DOT (Ground)

Shipping Name	Consumer Commodity
Hazard Class	ORM-D

IMDG (Overseas)

Shipping Name	Aerosols
Class	9
UN No.	1950



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IATA (Air)

Shipping Name	Consumer Commodity
Class	9
ID No.	ID8000
Label	Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods Class 9
Packaging Instructions	910

15. Regulatory Information

Toxic Chemicals List under SARA Section 313 of the Title III and 40 CFR Part 372
Fire Hazard. Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard.

Chemicals under California Proposition 65
None

Flammability Classification 16 CFR, Ch II Subch. C, Part 1500.45
Flammable

Code of Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products NFPA 30B
Aerosol Level 3

16. Other Information

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.