

Henkel Corporation
 1345 Gasket Drive
 Elgin, IL 60120
 Contact Information:
 Telephone: 847-468-9200
 Emergency Telephone: 860-571-5100

H.M.I.S.
 HEALTH 1
 FLAMMABILITY 3
 REACTIVITY 2
 These ratings should be used only
 as part of full implemented
 H.M.I.S. program.

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT INFORMATION

DATE OF PREPARATION 8/01/06

TRADE NAME..... SIA CITRUS CLEANER 17OZ 12/CS PHYSICAL FORM: SOLVENT
 MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. SIA-CITCLNAA-17 (Formerly a Sovereign Specialty Chemical Inc Product)
 SOVEREIGN MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. SIA-CITCLNAA 17

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/COMPOSITION INFORMATION

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	ALLOWABLE EXPOSURE LEVEL		SARA 313	VP mm Hg @ 20 DEG.C
		PPM MG/CU.M.	SKIN		
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0	TLV-TWA	200	490	33
		TLV-STEL	400	980	
		OSHA-PEL	400	980	
		OSHA-STEL	500	1225	
		LFL	3.0	UFL 13.0	
PROPANE	74-98-6	TLV-TWA	1000	1800	760
		OSHA-PEL	1000	1800	
		LFL	2.2	UFL 9.5	
N-BUTANE	106-97-8	TLV-TWA	1000		2
		OSHA-STEL	800	1900	
		LFL	1.9	UFL 8.5	

LFL = LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
 UFL = UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
 SKIN = SKIN ABSORPTION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A ROUTE OF EXPOSURE
 C-CEILING= ALLOW. EXPOSURE LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED FOR ANY TIME PERIOD
 MFR = MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT
 STEL = SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT
 X-SARA 313 = CHEMICAL IS SUBJECT TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313
 OF TITLE III OF S.A.R.A. 40 CFR PART 372

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EFFECTS OF SHORT TERM OVEREXPOSURE

SWALLOWING

Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Aspiration of material into lung may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

INHALATION

Contains asphyxiant. Inhalation of excessive amounts may cause a health hazard by limiting oxygen availability. The risk of oxygen depletion will be higher in confined or poorly ventilated areas. oxygen depletion may be fatal.

VAPORS MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE DIZZINESS UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND DEATH. May cause nose or throat irritation. High concentrations may cause acute central nervous system depression characterized by headaches, dizziness,

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

INHALATION

nausea and confusion.

EYE

May cause severe eye irritation.

SKIN

Skin contact with material exiting cylinder may cause frostbite. Eye and respiratory system contact will cause irritation and possible thermal (cold-frostbite) tissue damage.

May cause defatting and irritation of the skin.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE

Reports have associated prolonged and repeated occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH.

None currently known

SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

SWALLOWING

If swallowed immediately give 1 or 2 glasses of water and call a Poison Control Center, Hospital Emergency Room, or Physician for way to induce vomiting. (Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person).

If swallowed do not induce vomiting. (Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person). Call Poison Control Center, Hospital Emergency Room, or Physician immediately.

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE

Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION FLAMMABLE LIQUID - CLASS IB

FLASHPOINT -156 DEG.F,SPCC (-104 DEG.C.)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Contains Flammable Gas.

Use NFPA Class B Fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemical or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Polymer foam is preferred for large fires.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

Properly designed and installed "explosion proof" electrical equipment is required. Refer to NFPA 30, NFPA 49, 29 CFR 1910.106 and 29CFR 1910.110.

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPORS MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.

VAPOR OR CONTAINER MAY EXPLODE IF EXPOSED TO FLAME, HEAT, OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCE.

Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and flame. Containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Store in separate and enclosed area that will contain cans if they should explode at elevated temperatures.

Do not apply to very hot surfaces.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool exposed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Refer to Section 8 and don respirators, eye, hand, and body protection appropriate for the size of the spill and the exposures encountered. Keep spectators away. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces, and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks). Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal, or remove with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent diking materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination of sewers, streams, and groundwater with spilled material or used absorbent.

DANGER! Flammable Gas. Forms explosive mixtures with air. Immediately evacuate all personnel. Notify fire department. If cylinder is leaking only attempt to close valve or move cylinder outdoors if safe as determined by supervisor, fire fighter or qualified safety professional.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Observe precautions for disposal of flammable materials.

RCRA CLASSIFICATION

This product, if discarded directly, would be classified a hazardous waste based on its ignitability characteristic, i.e. has a flash point of 140 deg. F.(60 deg.C) or less. The proper RCRA classification would be D001.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

None known

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE

DO NOT INCINERATE, PUNCTURE OR MISHANDLE CONTAINER VALVES OR HOSES. ALL ATTACHMENTS MUST BE IN GOOD CONDITION AND PROPERLY DESIGNED FOR USE WITH THIS CONTAINER.

Do not store above 115 deg.F (46 deg.C) store large quantities in compliance with OSHA 29CFR1910.106.

Exposure to direct sunlight or other sources of heat may cause container to rupture or explode.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Close container after each use. Avoid skin contact. If cylinder is returnable do not dispose. Read canister/cylinder label for additional information. Return via authorized agent, ensuring the canister/cylinder is properly labeled with valve outlet, plugs or caps secured and valve protection in place. Protect cylinders from physical damage. Non-returnable cylinders/canisters must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Store in cool dry, well ventilated area.

Do not puncture or incinerate. Do not spray near flame or hot surfaces. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Proper selection of respiratory protection depends upon many factors including duration/level of exposure and conditions of use. In general exposure to organic chemicals such as those contained in this product may not require the use of respiratory protection if used in well ventilated areas. In restricted ventilation areas a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator may be required. Under certain conditions, such as spraying, a

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS (Continued)

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

mechanical prefilter may also be required. In confined areas use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator. If the TLV's listed in Section II are exceeded use a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with an appropriate protection factor. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory Protection", and "Respiratory Protection A Manual And Guideline, American Industrial Hygiene Assoc."

VENTILATION

SUPPLIED AIR RESPIRATORS MAY BE REQUIRED. CONSULT WITH AN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE OR SAFETY PROFESSIONAL FOR INFORMATION REGARDING RESPIRATOR USE AND VENTILATION DESIGN.

Provide local exhaust ventilation in sufficient volume and pattern so as to maintain exposures below nuisance dust limits and permissible exposure limits which may be listed in Section II. Refer to Industrial Ventilation - A Manual for Recommended Practice - American Conference Of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

HAND PROTECTION

Wear appropriate impermeable gloves (North- Silver Shield).

EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses meeting the specifications of ANSI Z87.1 where no contact with the eye is anticipated. Chemical safety goggles meeting the specifications of ANSI Z87.1 should be worn whenever there is a possibility of splashing or other contact with the eyes.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eyewash facility, safety shower.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE Not applicable

VAPOR DENSITY Heavier than air. % VOLATILE BY VOLUME 100

EVAPORATION RATE VOC 6.66 lb/gal less water& NPRS* 799 g/l less water CALCULATED
Slower than diethyl ether.

WEIGHT LB./GAL. 6.7 VOC .00 lb/gal solids 0 g/l solids CALCULATED
SPECIFIC GRAVITY 0.8

All Physical data determined at 68 DEG. F. (20 DEG. C.) 760 mm Hg

* Negligibly Photochemically Reactive Materials

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY

Normally stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid excessive heat (>115 F (46 C) and sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Strong acids or alkaline materials.

Oxidizing materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Burning, including when heated by welding or cutting, will produce smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

None known

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

may be advisable for the protection of property and persons against any hazards that may be involved in the handling and use of any of Henkel Corporation's products. In light of the foregoing, Henkel Corporation specifically disclaims all warranties, express or implied, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, arising from sale or use of Henkel Corporation's products. Henkel Corporation further disclaims any liability for consequential or incidental damages of any kind, including lost profits.

For Safety and Regulatory Information contact:
Product Safety and Regulatory Affairs,
Rocky Hill, CT
860-571-5204