



Safety Datasheet

Section 1—Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Identifier: HB-139 TSW Lift Station Degreaser

Product Use: Formulated waste water treatment

Manufacturer:

H & B Industries, Inc.
PO Box 29838 Dallas, TX. 75229
214-350-1984

Emergency Contact: InfoTrac, +1 352-323-3500 (international), 800-535-5053 (toll free US and Canada).

Section 2—Hazards Identification

Physical Hazards:	Flammable Liquid: 3
Health Hazards:	Aspiration Hazard: 1
	Skin Irritation: 2
	Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): 3
	Germ Cell Mutagenicity:
	1B Carcinogenicity: 1A
Environmental Hazards:	Chronic Aquatic Toxicity: 2

Signal Word: DANGER

Symbols:



Hazard Statements: Flammable liquid and vapor. Causes skin irritation. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use with explosion-proof equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Avoid release to the environment.

Contain spillage.

IF ON SKIN: Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam for extinction.
Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility.

Other Hazards: None found.

Unknown Ingredients: N/D

Section 3—Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Ingredient Percentage	Ingredient CAS No
Mineral Spirits	60-100	8052-41-3
(R)-(+)-Limonene	20-40	5989-27-5
Product as a Whole	100	N/D

Section 4—First Aid Measures

Skin contact: If on skin or hair: Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Eye contact: If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: Acute: Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

Indication of immediate medical attention/special treatment: Notes to Physician: Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

Section 5—Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water, dry chemical, foam or CO₂ to extinguish.

Specific hazard arising from chemicals: The liquid or vapors may settle in low areas or travel along the ground to ignition sources.

Special equipment and precautions: Normal protective clothing. Self contained breathing apparatus should be provided to firefighters in confined spaces.

Section 6—Accidental Release Measures

Personal precaution, protective equipment, emergency procedures: Avoid contact with eyes. Do not

ingest. Wear Personal Protective Equipment (refer to section 8).

Methods and material for containment and clean up: Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage. Stop discharge and contain material. Substantial quantities may be recovered with a vacuum pump. Use explosion proof equipment if flammable or combustible. Otherwise, use appropriate absorbent. Place contaminated material in container suitable for disposal. Use appropriate protective equipment. Be sure there is adequate ventilation. Do not flush to streams or other bodies of water. Contact appropriate environmental agencies if further guidance is required.

Section 7—Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Rinse skin thoroughly after handling. Do not inhale mists or vapors. Do not ingest.

Cautions for safe storage: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizers, halogens, molten sulfur.

Section 8—Exposure controls/personal protection

Exposure Limits: Mineral Spirits: STEL-TLV (525 mg/m³)

Specific Engineering: Not established.

Individual protective equipment and measures: Respiratory Protection: NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator. Mechanical: Where dusts or mists are generated. Protective Gloves: Rubber or neoprene gloves. Eye protection: Chemical goggles. Other Protective Clothing: Standard work clothing. Wash articles before reuse.

Section 9—Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid	Flammability (solid, gas): Slightly Flammable
Color: Red or amber or water white	Vapor Pressure (mmHg): 2 mmHg
Odor: Petroleum odor, or cherry, mulberry, bubblegum, citrus or other added fragrance.	Vapor Density (air= 1): (Air=1): 3.5
Odor Threshold: N/D	Relative Density: N/D
pH: N/D	Solubilities: In water: Emulsifiable
Melting point/freezing Point: N/D	Partition Coefficient: N/D
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range: 315-394 °F	Auto-Ignition Temperature: N/D
Flash Point: 104°F	Decomposition Temperature: N/D
Evaporation Rate: N/D	Viscosity: N/D
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive limits: LEL 2.1, UEL 13.3 @77°F	

Section 10—Stability and Reactivity:

Chemical Stability: Stable	Condition to Avoid: N/D
Reactivity: No specific reactivity test data available for this mixture.	Possibility of Hazardous Reaction: Hazardous Polymerization: N/D
Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers, halogens, molten sulfur.	Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Section 11—Toxicological information:

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation, ingestion.

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LD50
Mineral Spirits	34,600 mg/kg	N/D	N/D
(R)-(+)-Limonene	4,400 mg/kg	N/D	N/D
Product as a Whole	25,287 mg/kg	N/D	N/D

Important symptoms: Refer to Section 4—First Aid Measures.

Effects of Acute Exposure: Signs and Symptoms: Mineral Spirits: Effects of overexposure can include slight irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, vomiting, and signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue). Continued exposure to high concentrations can result in vomiting, cardiac irregularities and sudden loss of consciousness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Mineral Spirits: May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Mineral Spirits: Not expected to cause organ

effects from repeated exposure. Two year inhalation studies of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline, and 90 days studies of various petroleum naphthas, did not produce significant target organ toxicity in laboratory animals. Nephropathy in male rats, characterized by the accumulation of alpha-2-u- globulin in epithelial cells of the proximal tubules was observed, however follow-up studies suggest that these changes are unique to the male rat.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Mineral Spirits: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects. Gasoline was negative in microbial mutagenicity and unscheduled DNA tests in rat hepatocytes. Gasoline did not induce chromosome aberration in vivo in rat bone marrow cells and was negative in mouse dominant lethal assay. However, Benzene, a component, may cause heritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Mineral Spirits: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity. No evidence of developmental toxicity was found in pregnant laboratory animals (rats and mice) exposed to high vapor concentrations of unleaded gasoline and petroleum naphthas via inhalation. A two-generation reproductive toxicity study of vapor recovery gasoline did not adversely affect reproductive function or offspring survival and developments.

Other Comments: Mineral Spirits: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or Painter's Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal.

Effects of Chronic Exposure: None known

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Two year inhalation studies of vaporized unleaded gasoline produced an increased incidence of kidney tumors in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. Repeated skin application of various petroleum naphthas in mice for two years resulted in an increased incidence of skin tumors but only in the presence of severe skin irritation. Follow-up mechanistic studies suggest that the occurrence of these tumors may be the consequence of promotional processes and not relevant to human risk assessment. Epidemiology data collected from a study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers showed no increased risk of leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer from gasoline exposure. Unleaded gasoline has been identified as a possible carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. It also contains benzene, a carcinogen

Other Data: N/D

Section 12—Ecological Information:

Ecotoxicity: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Minneral Spirits: Acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of gasoline and naphtha streams show acute toxicity values greater than 1 mg/L and mostly in the range 1-100 mg/L. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions, in closed systems to prevent evaporative loss. Results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon composition. These substances should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

(R)-(+)-Limonene: Toxicity to fish flow-through test LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 0.72 mg/l - 96 h. (OECD Test Guideline 203) Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: Immobilization EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.36 mg/l - 48 h. (OECD Test Guideline 202) Toxicity to bacteria EC50 - Sludge Treatment - 3.94 mg/l (OECD Test Guideline 209)

Persistence and degradability: N/D	Bioaccumulative Potential: N/D
Mobility in Soil: N/D	Other Adverse Effects: N/D

Section 13—Disposal Considerations

Waste Treatment Method: Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage. DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. Waste water treatment system.

Section 14—Transport Information

UN number:	UN proper shipping name: Naphtha, Petroleum, Solution, (For Domestic Ground Shipment Only)
Transport hazard class(es) :	Packing group if applicable:
Environmental hazards:	Special precautions:
Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code):	

Section 15—Regulatory information

No information found.

Section 16—Other Information

Key to Abbreviations:

no info not determined, no information found

N/D not determined, no information found

Date SDS Prepared: August 6, 2015

Date SDS Revised : January 10, 2023

Suggested NFPA rating: N/D

Suggested HMIS rating: H=1, F=2, P=0, PPE=N/D. (NPCA recommends that PPE codes be determined by the employer, who is most familiar with the actual conditions under which chemicals are used at the work location.)

This information is prepared according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 and is based on typical working conditions, use of product according to label directions, and the works of others. It may not be accurate. Actual use conditions are beyond our control. Employers should make their own studies to determine the suitability of the information for their purposes. Users assume all risks of use, handling, and disposal of

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