

CTI 4589 Clear Coat

Material Safety Data Sheet

This material safety data sheet complies with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910.1200. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space is marked to indicate that.

IDENTITY (As Used On Label And List) CTI 4589 1K Air Dry Clear Coat

SECTION 1

Chemical Technology, Inc.
13271 Mt. Elliott
Detroit, MI 48212

Prepared: 10/10/06 Updated: 11/7/13
Emergency Number: 800-255-3924
Information Number: 313-893-4930

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OVERVIEW: Flammable liquid, solvent odor. Irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Overexposure may cause Central Nervous System effects.

ROUTE OF ENTRY:

Inhalation - Y Skin Contact- Y Ingestion - Y

EYES: Exposure to liquid or vapor cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include burning, tearing, redness, stinging, blurred vision, and cornea injury.

SKIN: Exposure may cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying, cracking and skin burns. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Skin absorption is possible, normal conditions of handling and use.

BREATHING: Symptoms are typically seen at air concentrations exceeding the recommended exposure limits. Symptoms of exposure may include:

- Nasal and respiratory irritation (nose, throat and lung) - aggravated by exposure to this material.
- Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression/Effect (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, coma, and even death)
- Cardiac arrhythmia's (Irregular heartbeat)
- Cough

SWALLOWING: This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and /or damage. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia which can be fatal. Symptoms or exposure may include:

- Throat Irritation
- Gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea)
- Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression/Effect (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, coma, and even death)
- High blood sugar.

OSHA Hazards:

Flammable liquid, Target Organ Effect, Irritant, Teratogen, Reproductive hazard

Target Organs:

Bladder, Liver, Kidney, Brain.

GHS Classification:

Flammable liquid (Category 2)
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)
Skin irritation (Category 2)
Eye irritation (Category 2A)
Reproductive toxicity (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity- single exposure (Category 2)
Specific target organ toxicity- single exposure (Category 3)
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 2)

CTI 4589 Clear Coat

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
 H315 Cause skin irritation.
 H319 Cause serious eye irritation.
 H332 Harmful if inhaled.
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
 H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
 H371 May cause damage to organs.
 H401 Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
 P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
 P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
 P331 Do Not induce vomiting.

NFPA CODES: Health - 2 Flammability - 3 Reactivity - 0
 (O = Least 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme)

SECTION 3 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components (Specific Chemical Identity)		ACGIH	Approx.
Common Name (S)	CAS#	OSHA PEL	TLV
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm	100 ppm
			80-85

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID

EYE: If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged, wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

BREATHED: If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention. Keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

CTI 4589 Clear Coat

SWALLOWED: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. This material is an aspiration hazard. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with head down. Seek medical attention. If possible, do not leave individual unattended. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia which can be fatal.

SECTION 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

FLASH POINT (Method Used): 80°F (TCC)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL: 1% UEL: 6.4%

NFPA CODES: Health - 2 Flammability - 3 Reactivity - 0

(0 = Least 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol or all purpose foam or carbon dioxide or dry chemical foam.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May form toxic materials; carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires.

- Water may not be effective for fighting fires.
- Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out.

SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers should be grounded and /or bonded when material is transferred. Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

WARNING !!! - Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mist from process equipment operated at elevated temperature and pressure or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operation temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product at elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operation conditions.

Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a significantly high level, sparks can form that may ignite vapors of flammable liquids.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spill: Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

Large Spills: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames - including pilot lights - electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed.

Stop spill at source; dike area to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Small Spill: Allow volatile portion to evaporate in hood. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear hood duct work. Dispose of remaining material in accordance with applicable regulations.

CTI 4589 Clear Coat

Large Spills: Destroy by liquid incineration. Contaminated absorbent may be disposed in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: SEE SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Storage Temperature: Ambient

Storage Pressure: Room Pressure

GENERAL:

- Keep container closed. Loosen closure cautiously before opening.
- Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. (see SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA)
- Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.
- Protect material from direct sunlight.
- Ground and bond containers when transferring materials.
- Empty containers may retain hazardous properties.
- Follow all MSDS/Label warnings even after container is emptied.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): A NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control.

Ventilation:

Local Exhaust: Yes

Mechanical (general): Yes

Special: None listed

Other: None listed

Protective gloves: Wear resistant gloves. Consult your safety representative for specific recommendations.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised. However, OSHA regulations also permit other type of safety glasses. Consult your safety representative for specific recommendations.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: To prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots. Consult your safety representative for specific recommendations.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices: Keep inhalation and skin exposure to a minimum. Wash before eating, smoking, or using the rest room.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING PT (@ 760.00 mm Hg): 279°F Int

APPEARANCE: Clear Liquid

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1): 0.90

ODOR: Solvent Odor

EVAPORATION RATE (Bu Ace = 1): 0.86

PHYSICAL STATE:

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

Liquid

V.O.C.: 6.0#/Gal

HAPS (Hazardous Air Pollutants): 6.0#/ gallon

VISCOSITY: 100 cps

pH: N/A

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid): Strong oxidizing agents, acids.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will Not Occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP - Not listed. IARC Monographs - Not listed OSHA Regulated - Not listed

Exposure to vapor or mist is possible. Short-term inhalation and oral toxicity is low. Breathing or swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; breathing large amounts may be harmful. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful.

CTI 4589 Clear Coat

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE:

Some reports have associated repeated and prolonged exposure to solvents with permanent brain damage and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "solvent" or "painter's syndrome". Symptoms reported included fatigue, concentration difficulties, anxiety, depression, rapid mood swings, and short-term memory loss. These reports are not clear with regards to the type of solvents that cause these symptoms. There also is controversy among scientists as to whether the condition exists or is caused by this type of product. Since many diseases cause some or all of these symptoms, a doctor should be consulted if any symptoms appear.

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animals.

- Liver abnormalities
- Kidney damage
- Nasal damage
- Brain damage
- Nervous system damage.
- Lung damage
- Testis damage
- Central Nervous System Effects
- Visual Impairment

XYLENE: Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of xylene has been associated with liver, kidney, and brain damage in humans. Repeated exposure to xylene has been associated with high frequency hearing loss based on evidence in laboratory animals; the human health consequence of this finding is uncertain.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

N/I - No information available

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA Hazard Class: F-003: Consult an expert on the disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with governmental requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation): Paint Related 3 UN1263 PGII Flammable Liquid

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act): Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Response Compensation, and Liability Act): Xylene is CERCLA reportable

SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act):

311/312 Hazard Categories: Immediate Health, Delayed Health, Fire.

313 Reportable Ingredients: Xylene

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be, whether originating with Chemical Technology or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable and suitable to their circumstances.