#### **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier: Cerma-Glow Other means of identification: Not Available Product Type: Polish	Part Number: CGHP6, CGHP12, CGHP2, CGHPKT
Recommended Use: Polishing	Restrictions on Use:
Manufacturer / Supplier: Car Chemistry, Inc. P.O. Box 1037 Waxahachie, TX 75168 USA Phone 972-937-7735 Fax 972-937-7735 www.carchemistry.com	Keep out of reach of children.
	Emergency Phone: (Chemtrec) 1-800-424-9300

# Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Appearance and Odor: White or cream gel / slight solvent odor.

#### **Hazard Description:**

#### **Potential Health Effects:**

#### **Chronic Health Effects**

Contact dermatitis may occur in individuals under extreme conditions of prolonged and repeat contact, high exposure and temperature, and occlusion (held onto the skin) by clothing.

## **Routes of Exposure/Entry**

Eyes, skin, inhalation, ingestion.

# **Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure**

Pre-existing respiratory disease(s) may be aggravated by prolonged or repeated inhalation of airborne dust (in a dried form).

Pre-existing skin probler aggra olonged or repeated contact.

Target organs:

Central nervous system, ver.

Ingestion:

May cause damage to the lining of the Gastrointestinal Tract.

## Repeated exposure (chronic)

Prolonged or repeated breathing or swallowing of large amounts may cause liver and kidney damage based on animal studies. See Inhalation and ingestion.

This product contains Crystalline Silica (CS), which is considered a hazard by inhalation (in a dried form). IARC has classified inhalation of CS as carcinogenic for humans (group 1). CS is listed by NTP as a known human carcinigen. Inhalation of CS is also a known cause of Silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease.

#### Contains ammonia which has the following potential health hazards.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion causes burning pain in mouth, throat, stomach and thorax, construction of throat, and coughing. This is soon followed by vomiting of blood or by passage of loose stools containing blood. Ingestion of 3-4 ml may be fatal. **Inhalation:** if inhaled, will cause nausea, vomiting, breathing difficulty, and convulsions. Shock or loss of consciousness may result. Brief exposure to 5000 ppm may be fatal.

**Skin:** Absorption; Ammonia, because of its alkalinity and water solubility, tends to break down and disrupt the outer cell layers, permitting rapid penetration. Even so, ammonia is not a systemic poison and the effects will be limited to local effects.

Contact: Causes smarting of the skin and first-degree burns on short exposure. May cause second-degree burns on long exposure.

Eyes: Vapor is irritating to the eyes. Liquid will cause burns.

Signs and symptoms of exposure: Burning of the eyes, conjunctivitis, skin irritation, swelling of the eyelids and lips, dry red mouth and tongue, burning in the throat, and coughing. In more severe cases of exposure, difficulty in breathing, signs and symptoms of lung congestion, and, ultimately, death from respiratory failure due to pulmonary edema may occur.

**Effects of overexposure:** Irritation and possible burns of the skin and mucous membranes. Headache, salivation, nausea, and vomiting. Difficult and labored breathing and cough with bloody mucous discharge. Bronchitis, laryngitis, hemoptysis, and

pulmonary edema pr pneumonitis. Ulceration of the conjunctiva and cornea, and corneal and lenticular opacities. Damage to the eyes may be permanent.

**Medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure:** Ammonia is a respiratory irritant. Persons with impaired pulmonary function may be at increased risk from exposure.

# Section 3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

Component	CAS#	% of Weight	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Sara 313
Polymer/Solids	Trade Secret	Trace	N/E	N/E	_
<u>Dimethyl</u>	Trade Secret	< 5			
Resin Solution	64742-82-1 Petroleum distillate 8052-41-3 Stoddard solvent 68988-56-7 Trymethylated silica 1330-20-7 Xylene 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene 95-63-6 1, 2, 4 - Trimethylbenzene 3555-47-3 Tetra silane (the above components are hazardous as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200.)	<=.76 <=.74 .612 .1426 .021	TWA 100 ppm TWA 500 ppm 5 mg/m³ (dust) TWA 100 ppm TWA 100 ppm 435 mg/m³	TWA 100 ppm TWA 100 ppm 5 mg/m³ (dust) TWA 100 ppm TWA 100 ppm	YES YES YES
Trifluoromethyl	98-56-6 Parachlorobenzotriflouride	20.0	CEL: 25 ppm 8 HR TWA	N/E	
2-Amino-2-methyl – 1-propanol 2-(Methylamino)-2- methyl-1-propanol	124-68-5 27646-80-6	<8.1 <.45			
Ammonia	1336-21-6	<.1	25 ppm 18 mg/m³	25 ppm 18 mg/m³	
Silica	14464-46-1	<10	.05mg/m³ respirable	.05mg/m³ respirable	
Quartz	14808-60-7	<.40	.1mg/m³ respirable	.1mg/m³ respirable	

Components not listed above are non-hazardous.

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

# After EYE Contact:

· Immediately irrigate with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

### **After SKIN Contact:**

- · Remove contaminated clothing without delay. Flush skin thoroughly with water. Do not reuse clothing without laundering. **After INHALATION:**
- · Remove to fresh air. Administer oxygen if there is difficulty in breathing. Obtain medical attention immediately if necessary. **After SWALLOWING:**
- · Do not induce vomiting. This material is not soluble. Do not give fluids. If spontaneous vomiting is inevitable, prevent aspiration by keeping the victim's head below the knees. Get immediate medical attention. A qualified physician can perform Gastric Lavage only when the airway (trachea) has been administered.

# Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

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Flash Point: > 200° F Flammable Limits LEL-:

Method: Closed Cup Unknown

**Extinguishing Media:** 

Water spray, dry chemical or foam.

Flash Point: > 200° F Flammable Limits LEL-:

Method: Closed Cup Unknown

## **Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards:**

(In a dried form) As with all organic dusts, fine particles suspended in air in critical proportions and in the presence of an ignition source may ignite and/or explode. Dust may be sensitive to ignition by electrostatic discharge, electrical arcs sparks, welding torches, cigarettes, open flame or other significant heat sources. As a precaution, implement standard safety measures for handling finely divided organic powders. (Unusual fire & explosion hazard)

Thermal breakdown of this product during fire or very high heat conditions may evolve the following hazardous decomposition products: Caron oxides and traces of incompletely burned carbon compounds. Silicon dioxide. Formaldehyde.

#### Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Accidental Release Measures** 

#### Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:

- Remove sources of ignition.
- Warn other workers of spill.
- Wear protective equipment
- NIOSH Approved Respirator
- Gloves
- Safety Glasses
- Do not allow material to be released into the environment without proper governmental permits

### Measures for cleaning / collecting:

Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Clean area as appropriate since some silicone materials, even in small quantities, may present a slip hazard. Dispose of saturated absorbant or cleaning materials appropriately, since spontaneous heating may occur.

#### **Additional Information:**

- See Section 7 for safe handling information.
- · See Section 8 for PPE information
- See Section 13 for disposal information

# Section 7 – Handling And Storage

Precautions for safe handling

Handling: Avoid breathing vapor. Use under well ventilated conditions.

Do not get in eyes.

Do not ingest, taste, or swallow.

Avoid routine inhalation of dust of any kind.

Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact.

Wash thoroughly after handling this product. Always wash up before eating, smoking or using the facilities.

Vapors are heavier than air and will tend to collect in low areas. Avoid use in confined spaces. Areas of poor ventilation could contain concentrations high enough to cause unconsciousness or death. Used approved supplied air respirator following manufacturers recommendations where vapors may be generated.

Storage: Keep container closed when not in use.

Showers Eyewash stations Use in a well ventilated area. Use NIOSH approved respirator if TWA/TLV limits are exceeded Protective Gloves: Wear gloves Eye Protection: Wear goggles Other Protective Equipment: Ventilation: Local Exhaust: Use To Maintain Below TWA Limits Work / Hygienic Practices: wash thoroughly after handling product and before eating, drinking or smoking Component Exposure Limits CAS Number Component Name 64742-82-1 Petroleum Distillate 8052-41-3 Stoddard solvent 80938-56-7 Trimethylated silica 1330-20-7 Xylene 100-41-4 Ethylbenzene Commonents: Traces of benzene (carcinogen) may form if heated n air above 300F (149 C). Provide ventilation to control vapor exposure within inhalation guidelines when handling at elevated temperatures. Review the OSHA benzene regulation for detailed information on safe handling requirements. Ingestion: May cause damage to the lining of the Gastrointestinal Tract.  Repeated exposure (chronic) Prolonged or repeated breathing or swallowing of large amounts may cause liver and kidney damage based on animal studies.  See Inhalation and ingestion.  SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES  Appearance and Odor: White gel/liquid slight solvent odor  Boiling Point: N/E Vapor Pressure: N/E Melting Point: N/E Solubility in Water: Appreciable Reactivity in Water: None			ROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION
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vapor exposure within inhalation guidelines when handling at elevated temperatures. Review the OSHA benzene regulation for detailed information on safe handling requirements.  Ingestion:  May cause damage to the lining of the Gastrointestinal Tract.  Repeated exposure (chronic) Prolonged or repeated breathing or swallowing of large amounts may cause liver and kidney damage based on animal studies.  See Inhalation and ingestion.  SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES  Appearance and Odor: White gel/liquid slight solvent odor  Boiling Point: N/E Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/E Vapor Pressure: N/E Melting Point: N/E Solubility in Water: Appreciable Reactivity in Water: None VOC's:  SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY  Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):  Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons, and irritating vapors. Chlorine containing gases can be produced. Flourine containing gases can be produced. Flourine containing gases can be produced.			100 ppm, 01LL 123 ppm.
Prolonged or repeated breathing or swallowing of large amounts may cause liver and kidney damage based on animal studies.  See Inhalation and ingestion.  SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES  Appearance and Odor: White gel/liquid slight solvent odor  Boiling Point: N/E Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/E Vapor Pressure: N/E Melting Point: N/E Solubility in Water: Appreciable Reactivity in Water: None VOC's:  SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Oxidizing materials can cause reaction. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.  Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons, and irritating vapors. Chlorine containing gases can be produced. Flourine containing gases can be produced.  Hazardous Polymerization:	vapor exposur regulation for a lngestion:	e within inhalation detailed information	guidelines when handling at elevated temperatures. Review the OSHA benzene on on safe handling requirements.
Appearance and Odor: White gel/liquid slight solvent odor  Boiling Point: N/E Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/E Vapor Pressure: N/E Melting Point: N/E Solubility in Water: Appreciable Reactivity in Water: None VOC's:  SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):  Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons, and irritating vapors. Chlorine containing gases can be produced. Flourine containing gases can be produced.  Hazardous Polymerization:	Prolonged or r studies.	epeated breathing	or swallowing of large amounts may cause liver and kidney damage based on animal
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Hazardous Polymerization:  Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons, and irritating vapors. Chlorine containing gases can be produced. Flourine containing gases can be produced.  Hazardous Polymerization:	SECTION 10	PIARILITY AND	KEACHVIIY
Hazardous Decomposition Products:  Chlorine containing gases can be produced. Flourine containing gases can be produced.  Hazardous Polymerization:	Incompatibility	(Materials to Avo	
	Hazardous Dec	composition Produ	Icts: Chlorine containing gases can be produced. Flourine containing gases can
Conditions To Avoid:	Hazardous Pol	ymerization:	
	<b>-</b>		

### **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Effects on Eyes: Irritant. Very slight iridal conjunctival irritation was noted with all irritation clear by 72 hours. Effects on Skin: Irritant. Very slight erythema (redness of the skin) and edema (swelling) occurred with all responses subsiding by the end of the seven day observation period.

Effects from Inhalation: Vapor may irritate nose and throat. Overexposure by inhalation may cause drowsiness, dizziness, confusion or loss of coordination.

Effects from Swallowing: Aspiration of liquid while vomiting may injure lungs seriously. Overexposure by ingestion may cause drowsiness, dizziness, confusion or loss of coordination.

98-56-6 Benzene, 1-Chloro-4-(Triflouromethyl)
Acute oral LD50 : (rat) >6.8 G/KG
Acute dermal LD50: (rabbit) >2.7 G/KG
Acute Inhallation LC50: (rat) 4479 ppm

### **Special Hazardous Information on Compounds**

Carcinogens

CAS Number Wt% Component Name

100-41-4 1.0-5.0 Ethylbenzene IARC Group 2B – Possibly

Carcinogenic to Humans.

**Teratogens** 

CAS Number Wt% Compnent Name

100-41-4 1.0-5.0 Ethylbenzene Evidence of teraogenicity

(birth defects) in laboratory

animals.

Mutagens

CAS Number Wt% Component Name

100-41-4 1.0-5.0 Ethylbenzene genetically active in

IN VIVO

assay(s).

This product contains Crystalline Silica (CS), which is considered a hazard by inhalation (in a dried form). IARC has classified inhalation of CS as carcinogenic for humans (group 1). CS is listed by NTP as a known human carcinigen. Inhalation of CS is also a known cause of Silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease.

Oral

### **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**General Comments:** Do not allow material to be released into the environment without proper governmental permits

# **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste Disposal Method:** 

Waste Disposal Method: Disposal should be made in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

# **SECTION 14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

**DOT Shipping Name:** Not Regulated

Technical Name:
DOT Hazard Class:
DOT Labels:
UN Number:
Placards:

Packing Group: Air (IATA):

## Sea (IMDG):

### **SECTION 15 REGULATIONS**

Hazard Symbols: Risk Phrases: Safety Phrases: National Regulations:

Information about Limitation or Use:

Other Regulations, Limitations, and Prohibitive Regulations:

# **Supplemental State Compliance Information**

#### California

Warning: this product contains the following chemical(s) listed by state of California under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) as being known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

CAS Number	Wt%	Component Name	
108-88-3	<.02	Toluene	Developmental toxin.

#### Massachusetts

CAS Number	<u>Wt%</u>	Component Name
8052-41-3	<=.74	Stoddard solvent
1330-20-7	.1426	Xylene
100-41-4	.021	Ethylbenzene
95-63-6	<=.3	Trimethylbenzene

# **New Jersey**

CAS Number	<u>Wt%</u>	Component Name
6472-82-1	<=.76	Petrolium distillate
8052-41-3	<=.74	Stoddard solvent
68988-56-7	.6-1.2	Trimelylated silica
63148-62-9	3.0-8.0	Polydimethylsiloxane
1330-20-7	.1426	Xylene
100-41-4	.021	Ethylbenzene
95-63-6	<=.3	1, 2, 4 – Trimethylbenzene

# Pennsylvania

CAS Number	Wt%	Component Name
6472-82-1	<=.76	Petrolium distillate
8052-41-3	<=.74	Stoddard solvent
68988-56-7	.6-1.2	Trimelylated silica
63148-62-9	3.0-8.0	Polydimethylsiloxane
1330-20-7	.1426	Xylene
100-41-4	.021	Ethylbenzene
95-63-6	<=.3	1, 2, 4 – Trimethylbenzene

# SECTION 16

OTHER INFORMATION

Date Prepared: 5/30/2015

**Update:** 

Printed: 5/30/2015

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