

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 problem aggr: 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 carcinogen. 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, constriction 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
<u>Polymer/Solids</u>	Trade Secret	Trace	N/E	N/E	
<u>Dimethyl</u>	Trade Secret	< 5			
Resin Solution	64742-82-1 Petroleum distillate	< =.76	TWA 100 ppm	TWA 100 ppm	
	8052-41-3 Stoddard solvent	< =.74	TWA 500 ppm	TWA 100 ppm	
	68988-56-7 Trimethylated silica	.6-.12	5 mg/m ³ (dust)	5 mg/m ³ (dust)	
	1330-20-7 Xylene	.14-.26	TWA 100 ppm	TWA 100 ppm	
	100-41-4 Ethylbenzene	.02-.1	TWA 100 ppm 435 mg/m ³	TWA 100 ppm	YES YES
	95-63-6 1, 2, 4 - Trimethylbenzene	.3 .02-.1			YES
	3555-47-3 Tetra silane (the above components are hazardous as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200.)				
Trifluoromethyl	98-56-6 Parachlorobenzotriflouride	20.0	CEL: 25 ppm 8 HR TWA	N/E	
2-Amino-2-methyl – 1-propanol	124-68-5	<8.1			
2-(Methylamino)-2- methyl-1-propanol	27646-80-6	<.45			
Ammonia	1336-21-6	<.1	25 ppm 18 mg/m ³	25 ppm 18 mg/m ³	
Silica	14464-46-1	<10	.05mg/m ³ respirable	.05mg/m ³ respirable	
Quartz	14808-60-7	<.40	.1mg/m ³ respirable	.1mg/m ³ 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

Flash Point: > 200° F
Method: Closed Cup

Flammable Limits LEL-:
Unknown

Extinguishing Media:

Water spray, dry chemical or foam.

Flash Point: > 200° F
Method: Closed Cup

Flammable Limits LEL-:
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: Carbon 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.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Exhaust ventilation.
 Showers
 Eyewash stations
 Use in a well ventilated area.

Respiratory Protection: 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

Mechanical: Use Non-Sparking Equipment

Work / Hygienic Practices: wash thoroughly after handling product and before eating, drinking or smoking

Component Exposure Limits

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Component Name</u>	<u>Exposure Limits</u>
64742-82-1	Petroleum Distillate	Vendor guide: TWA 100 ppm.
8052-41-3	Stoddard solvent	OSHA PEL (final rule): TWA 500 ppm and ACGIH TLV: TWA 100 ppm.
68988-56-7	Trimethylated silica	Suppliers guide: 5 mg/m3 Ceiling (as dust).
1330-20-7	Xylene	Observe xylene limits. OSHA PEL (final rule) and ACGIH TLV: TWA 100 ppm, STEL 150 ppm
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	OSHA PEL (final rule): TWA 100 ppm, 435 mg/m3. ACGIH TLV: TWA 100 ppm, STEL 125 ppm.

Comments: 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 Density (Air = 1): N/E
Vapor Pressure: N/E
Melting Point: N/E
Solubility in Water: Appreciable
Reactivity in Water: None
VOC's:

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SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Oxidizing materials can cause reaction. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons, and irritating vapors. Chlorine containing gases can be produced. Flourine containing gases can be produced.
Hazardous Polymerization:	
Conditions To Avoid:	

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.

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

Massachusetts

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Wt%</u>	<u>Component Name</u>	
8052-41-3	<=.74	Stoddard solvent	
1330-20-7	.14-.26	Xylene	
100-41-4	.02-.1	Ethylbenzene	
95-63-6	<=.3	Trimethylbenzene	

New Jersey

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Wt%</u>	<u>Component Name</u>	
6472-82-1	<=.76	Petroleum distillate	
8052-41-3	<=.74	Stoddard solvent	
68988-56-7	.6-1.2	Trimethylated silica	
63148-62-9	3.0-8.0	Polydimethylsiloxane	
1330-20-7	.14-.26	Xylene	
100-41-4	.02-.1	Ethylbenzene	
95-63-6	<=.3	1, 2, 4 – Trimethylbenzene	

Pennsylvania

<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Wt%</u>	<u>Component Name</u>	
6472-82-1	<=.76	Petroleum distillate	
8052-41-3	<=.74	Stoddard solvent	
68988-56-7	.6-1.2	Trimethylated silica	
63148-62-9	3.0-8.0	Polydimethylsiloxane	
1330-20-7	.14-.26	Xylene	
100-41-4	.02-.1	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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