

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: Tire Dressing Non Silicone (38960)

ITD, Inc.
1827 Auger Drive
Tucker, GA 30084
770-939-5544

Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053

Product Use: A very high quality dressing which is designed to brighten and enhance the rubber surfaces of cars, pick-ups, and other vehicles. It will work on damp or dry surfaces.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	4	Flash point $\geq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ (140°F) and $\leq 93^{\circ}\text{C}$ (200°F)
Skin corrosive	3	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: $\geq 1.5 < 2.3$
Eye corrosive	1	Serious eye damage: Irreversible damage 21 days after exposure, Draize score: Corneal opacity ≥ 3 , Iritis > 1.5

GHS Hazards

H227	Combustible liquid
H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage

GHS Precautions

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P235	Keep cool
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P310	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
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use Section 5 recommendations for extinction
P403+P235	Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
P501	Dispose of contents/container in conformance with State, Local, and Federal regulations.

Signal Word: Danger



Section 3 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Distillates (Petroleum Straight Run Middle)	6472-46-7	5.00% - 10.00%

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds	61789-77-3	1.00% - 5.00%
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1.00% - 5.00%
propan-2-ol	67-63-0	1.00% - 5.00%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.

Skin contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognized skin cleanser. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Notes to physician: If ingested, this material presents a significant aspiration and chemical pneumonitis hazard. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Consider activated charcoal and/or gastric lavage. If patient is obtunded, protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position.

Description of necessary first aid measures

Specific treatments: Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 61 C (142 F)

LEL: 1.00

UEL: 12.00

Extinguishing media: Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray (fog).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: No specific data.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

For non-emergency personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For nonemergency personnel".

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways,

soil or air).

Small spill: Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Bulk Storage Conditions: Maintain all storage tanks in accordance with applicable regulations. Use necessary controls to monitor tank inventories. Inspect all storage tanks on a periodic basis. Test tanks and associated piping for tightness. Maintain the automatic leak detection devices to assure proper working condition.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Distillates (Petroleum Straight Run Middle) 6472-46-7	PEL 5 mg/m ³ Mist	TWA: Mist 5 mg/m ³ TLV 100% STEL: Mist 10 mg/m ³ 15 minutes	Not Established
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds 61789-77-3	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
2-butoxyethanol 111-76-2	OSHA Z-1 TWA: 240 mg/m ³ OSHA Z-1 TWA Absorbed via Skin	TWA 20 ppm PE: 50 ppm	Not Established
propan-2-ol 67-63-0	TWA: 400 ppm TWA: 980 mg/m ³	= 400 ppm STEL TWA: 200 ppm	Not Established

Appropriate engineering controls: Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when

handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers.

Eye/face protection: Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: Splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Boiling Range 82 to 350 °C

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity

STABLE

Strong Oxidizing agents, Strong Acids

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents. This material attacks some plastics, rubbers, and coatings.

Strong Oxidizing Agents

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Ketones. Organic acids.

In the event of fire, oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons, fumes, and smoke may be produced.

Carbon Monoxide and other toxic vapors

Hazardous polymerization will occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Component Toxicity

6472-46-7	Distillates (Petroleum Straight Run Middle) Oral LD50: 5,000 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
111-76-2	2-butoxyethanol Oral LD50: 1,300 mg/kg (Rat) Dermal LD50: 2,000 mg/kg (Rat)

CAS Number

Description

% Weight

Carcinogen Rating

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Component Ecotoxicity

propan-2-ol

Toxicity to fish LC50 Pimephales promelas: > 6,000 mg/l; 96 h; (literature value)
Biodegradability Readily biodegradable.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Section 14 - Transportation Information

Agency DOT Proper Shipping Name Compound, Cleaning, Liquid, Not Regulated UN Number Packing Group Hazard Class

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Country Regulation All Components Listed

EU Risk Phrases

Safety Phrase

- None

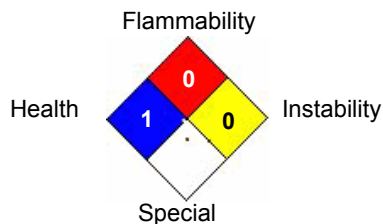
Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

Table with 4 rows: HEALTH (1), FLAMMABILITY (0), PHYSICAL HAZARD (0), PERSONAL PROTECTION (D)

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
* = Chronic Health Hazard
0 = INSIGNIFICANT
1 = SLIGHT
2 = MODERATE
3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



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