

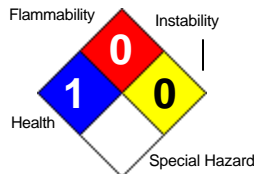
SAFETY DATA SHEET

"Next Generation" Vehicle Dressing

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Printed: 02/02/2012
Revision: 12/09/2011

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: 00007
Product Name: "Next Generation" Vehicle Dressing
Manufacturer Information
Company Name: BAW Group, Inc.
685 Ramsey Ave.
Hillside, NJ 07205
Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC (800)424-9300
Information: BAW Group, Inc. (800)581-1443
Intended Use: Surface(s) Dressing

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification

GHS Classification	Placard	Key word	GHS Hazard
Skin Sensitization, Category 1	Exclamation point	Warning	May cause an allergic skin reaction
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2B	none	Warning	Causes eye irritation

GHS Hazard Phrases

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. H320 - Causes eye irritation.

GHS Precaution Phrases

P280 - Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection as specified by the manufacturer/supplier or the competent authority. P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

GHS Response Phrases

P302+352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P305+351+338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+313 - If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

GHS Storage and Disposal Phrases

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to ... (in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation).

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

Skin: May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material.
Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

LD 50 / LC 50

Ingredient CAS# 542-75-6, 1,3-Dichloropropylene:
CAS# 542-75-6: Inhalation, Mouse: LC50 = {> 91 mg/m³} Oral, Mouse: LD50 = {250mg/kg}. Oral, Rat: LD50 = 470 mg/kg Skin, Rabbit: LD50 = 333 mg/kg;
Skin, Rat: LD50 = 775 mg/kg;

Toxicity data from Dow AgroSciences: Ingestion: Acute oral LD50 (rat) is 300 mg/kg (male), and 224 mg/kg (female). Inhalation: Vapor LC50 (rat) (male) is 855 to 1035 ppm for 4 hours; Vapor LC50 (rat) (female) is 904 ppm for 4 hours.

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Ingredient CAS# 75-09-2, Dichloromethane:
CAS# 75-09-2: Draize test, rabbit, eye: 162 mg Moderate;
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 10 mg Mild;
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24H Mild;
Draize test, rabbit, skin: 810 mg/24H Severe;
Inhalation, Mouse: LC50 = 14400 ppm/7H
Inhalation, Mouse: LC50 = 49100 mg/m³/6H
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 52 gm/m³;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 76000 mg/m³/4H;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 =

OSHA Regulatory Status:

This material is classified as not hazardous under OSHA regulations.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration
1. Dimethicone	9006-65-9	25 - 30 %
2. 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride	4080-31-3	<1.0 %
3. Hexamethylenetetramine	100-97-0	<0.10 %
4. 1,3-Dichloropropylene	542-75-6	<0.10 %
5. Dichloromethane	75-09-2	<0.10 %
6. Sodium bicarbonate	144-55-8	<0.10 %

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eyes: Get medical aid.

Skin: Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical aid if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

Note to Physician

Treat symptomatically and supportively.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Pt:	NP	
Explosive Limits:	LEL:	UEL:
Autoignition Pt:	NP	

Fire Fighting Instructions

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to

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a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.

Flammable Properties and Hazards

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or appropriate foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container.

Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Provide ventilation.

Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Approach spill from upwind. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid breathing dust, mist, or vapor.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store below 40°C.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	OSHA TWA	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits
1. Dimethicone	9006-65-9			
2. 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride	4080-31-3			
3. Hexamethylenetetramine	100-97-0			
4. 1,3-Dichloropropylene	542-75-6		TLV: 1 ppm	
5. Dichloromethane	75-09-2	PEL: 25 ppm STEL: 125 ppm (15 min)	TLV: 50 ppm	
6. Sodium bicarbonate	144-55-8			

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions.

Eye Protection

Protective Gloves

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure. Viton gloves are recommended.

Other Protective Clothing

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

Ventilation fans and other electrical service must be non-sparking and have an explosion-proof design.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

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9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[] Gas [X] Liquid [] Solid
Freezing Point:	0 C
Boiling Point:	> 100 C
Decomposition Temperature:	NE
Autoignition Pt:	NP
Flash Pt:	NP
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	~ 0.997
Density:	~ 0.997 G/CM3
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	23.33 MBAR
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	NE
Evaporation Rate:	NE
Solubility in Water:	misc.
Percent Volatile:	NE
VOC / Volume:	NE
Saturated Vapor Concentration:	NE
pH:	~ 7.5

Appearance and Odor

Color: Purple

Product is an opaque liquid.

Odor: Fruit-like odor.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [] Stable [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Strong oxidizing agents, Strong bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Will occur [] Will not occur [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Reactions

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicological Information

Epidemiology: No information available.

Teratogenicity: No information available.

Reproductive Effects: Mutagenicity: Neurotoxicity: Other Studies: There are few reports of injury despite widespread use of dichloromethane (ACGIH, 1991). Solvent abuse has led to death (Harbison, 1998).

Teratogenicity: Inhalation, rat: TCLo = 4500 ppm/24H (female 1-17 days after conception). Effects on Newborn: Behavioral. Inhalation, rat: TCLo = 1250 ppm/7H (female 6-15 days after conception). Specific Developmental Abnormalities: Musculoskeletal system. Urogenital system. Adverse reproductive effects have occurred in experimental animals.

DNA inhibition: Human, Fibroblast = 5000 ppm/1H (Continuous). Morphological transformation: Rat, Embryo = 160 umol/L. DNA damage: Oral, rat = 1275 mg/kg. Inhalation, mouse: TCLo = 2000 ppm/5H/2Y-C. Tumorigenic: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria. Lungs, Thorax, or Respiration: Tumors. The neurotoxicity is thought to be due to

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a direct nonspecific CNS depressant action of dichloromethane and to indirect effects of carbon monoxide. Dichloromethane may exert acute effects on the nervous system by mechanisms related to its lipophilicity.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

CAS# 542-75-6: ACGIH: A3 - Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

California: carcinogen, initial date 1/1/89. NTP: Suspect carcinogen.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. Dimethicone	9006-65-9				
2. 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride	4080-31-3				
3. Hexamethylenetetramine	100-97-0				
4. 1,3-Dichloropropylene	542-75-6	Possible	2B	A3	
5. Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Possible	2B	A3	Yes
6. Sodium bicarbonate	144-55-8				

Carcinogenicity: NTP? No IARC Monographs? No OSHA Regulated? No

12. Ecological Information

General Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 4.1 mg/L; 96 Hr. Static Conditions; 18 degrees C, Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 5.9 mg/L; 96 Hr., Static Conditions; 11-13 degrees C, Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: LC50 = 6.1 mg/L; 96 Hr., Static conditions, degrees C, Water flea Daphnia: EC50 = 6.15 mg/L; 48 Hr., Static Conditions; 21-23 degrees C, Bacteria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 5.1 mg/L; 30 minutes; Microtox test, Algae: EC50 = 4.95 mg/L; 96 Hr., None No data available.

Environmental: No information available.

Physical: No information available.

Other: Used as soil fumigant and nematocide. Fish: Bluegill/Sunfish: 230mg/L; 24H; Static Fish: Fathead Minnow: 196mg/L; 96H; This chemical has a moderate potential to affect some aquatic organisms. It is resistant to biodegradation, and has a low potential to persist in the aquatic environment. {96-hr}. EC50 (loss of equilibrium); Fathead minnow: 99mg/L; 96-hr. EC10: 66. LC50; bluegill sunfish: {1490 mg/L/96-Hr}. LC50=220 mg/L; Water flea: 24-hr. LC50=2270 mg/L; No observed effect level:1550 mg/L.

Terrestrial: Expected to evaporate from near surface soil into the atmosphere; expected to leach. Aquatic: Primarily lost by evaporation to the atmosphere which should take several hours depending on wind and mixing conditions. Atmospheric: Will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with a half life of several months.

Dichloromethane is reported to completely biodegrade under aerobic conditions with sewage seed or activated sludge between 6 hours to 7 days. Not expected to bioconcentrate due to its low octanol/water coefficient.

Other: No information available.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.

RCRA U-Series:

CAS# 542-75-6: waste number U084. CAS# 75-09-2: waste number U080.

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14. Transport Information

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling

Skin Sensitization, Category 1 - Warning! May cause an allergic skin reaction
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Category 2B - Warning! Causes eye irritation

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name Not Regulated.

Packing Group: III

LAND TRANSPORT (Canadian TDG)

TDG Shipping Name DICHLOROMETHANE.

15. Regulatory Information

US EPA SARA Title III

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Sec.302 (EHS)	Sec.304 RQ	Sec.313 (TRI)	Sec.110
1. Dimethicone	9006-65-9	No	No	No	No
2. 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride	4080-31-3	No	No	Yes	No
3. Hexamethylenetetramine	100-97-0	No	No	No	No
4. 1,3-Dichloropropylene	542-75-6	No	Yes 100 LB	Yes	No
5. Dichloromethane	75-09-2	No	Yes 1000 LB	Yes	Yes
6. Sodium bicarbonate	144-55-8	No	No	No	No

US EPA CAA, CWA, TSCA

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	EPA CAA	EPA CWA NPDES	EPA TSCA	CA PROP 65
1. Dimethicone	9006-65-9	HAP, ODC ()	No	8A	No
2. 1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride	4080-31-3	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
3. Hexamethylenetetramine	100-97-0	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No
4. 1,3-Dichloropropylene	542-75-6	HAP, ODC ()	Yes	Inventory	Yes
5. Dichloromethane	75-09-2	HAP, ODC ()	Yes	Inventory, 4 Test, 8A CAIR	Yes
6. Sodium bicarbonate	144-55-8	HAP, ODC ()	No	Inventory	No

SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) Lists:

Sec.302: EPA SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemical with TPQ. * indicates 10000 LB TPQ if not volatile.

Sec.304: EPA SARA Title III Section 304: CERCLA Reportable + Sec.302 with Reportable Quantity. ** indicates statutory RQ.

Sec.313: EPA SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory. Note: -Cat indicates a member of a chemical category.

Sec.110: EPA SARA 110 Superfund Site Priority Contaminant List

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Lists:

Inventory: Chemical Listed in the TSCA Inventory.

5A(2): Chemical Subject to Significant New Rules (SNURS)

6A: Commercial Chemical Control Rules

8A: Toxic Substances Subject To Information Rules on Production

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8A CAIR:	Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules - (CAIR)
8A PAIR:	Preliminary Assessment Information Rules - (PAIR)
8C:	Records of Allegations of Significant Adverse Reactions
8D:	Health and Safety Data Reporting Rules
8D TERM:	Health and Safety Data Reporting Rule Terminations
12(b):	Notice of Export

Other Important Lists:

CWA NPDES:	EPA Clean Water Act NPDES Permit Chemical
CAA HAP:	EPA Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutant
CAA ODC:	EPA Clean Air Act Ozone Depleting Chemical (1=CFC, 2=HCFC)
CA PROP 65:	California Proposition 65

International Regulatory Lists:

EPA Hazard Categories:

This material meets the EPA 'Hazard Categories' defined for SARA Title III Sections 311/312 as indicated:

- Yes No Acute (immediate) Health Hazard
- Yes No Chronic (delayed) Health Hazard
- Yes No Fire Hazard
- Yes No Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
- Yes No Reactive Hazard

16. Other Information

Company Policy or Disclaimer

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution.

Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

*NOTE: Hazard Determination System (HDS) rating are based on a 0-4 scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although these ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HDS ratings are to be used with a fully implemented program to relay the meanings of this scale.