SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: Blue Shine (38970)

ITD Chemical, LLC
1827 Auger Drive
Tucker, GA 30084
770-939-5544

Emergency Phone: 800-535-5053

Product Use: Tire Shine

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

Flammable liquid	2	Flash point < 23°C and initial boiling point > 35°C (95°F)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Serious eye damage: Irreversible damage 21 days after exposure, Draize score: Corneal opacity >= 3, Iritis > 1.5

GHS Hazards

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H318	Causes serious eye damage

GHS Precautions

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces – No smoking
P233	Keep container tightly closed
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light equipment
P242	Use only non-sparking tools
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell after exposure of this product
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use dry chemicals, CO2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.
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

Acute toxicity: Low toxicity
Acute inhalation toxicity: Low toxicity by inhalation.
Acute dermal toxicity: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation: Not irritating to skin.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Causes serious eye irriation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Not expected to be a sensitiser.

Section 3 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Heptane	64742-49-0	60.00% - 100.00%
Silicone Emulsion Mixture	Silicone Emulsion	0.00% - 15.00%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Eye Contact

In case of eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Skin Contact

In case of skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion

If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medial facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 43 C (109 F)

LEL: UEL:

Extinguishing Media

Suitable extinguishing media: Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, and or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: None

Specific hazards during firefighting: The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.

Fire Fighting

Specific extinguishing methods: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Futher Information: Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Fire Equipment

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spill product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Observe the relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be

contained. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible . Vapour may form and explosive mixture with air.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Environmental precautions:
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area.
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate bariers.
Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Ventilate contaminated area thouroughly.
Monitor area with combustible gas indicatior.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely.
Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for reovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Section 7 - Handling & Storage

Precautions for safe handling:
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

Avoidance of contact: Strong oxidising agents.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion:
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities:
The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.

Packaging material: Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable material: Natural, butyl, neoprene or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operation on or near containers.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Heptane 64742-49-0	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Silicone Emulsion Mixture Silicone Emulsion	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established

Engineering Controls:
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select

controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.

Appropriate measures include:
Use sealed systems as far as possible. Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Firewater monitors and delouge systems are recommended. Eye washes and showers for emergency use. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:
Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to rmove contaminants. Dicard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated wit this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Monitoring Methods:
Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate. Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.
Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Personal protective equipment:

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific
conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)]. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

Hand protection

Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same, but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using
gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye Protection

Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Skin and body protection

Wear antistatic and flame retardant clothing if a local risk assessment deems it so . Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of use. For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Protective measures
Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Hygiene measures
Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet .
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

Boiling Point 105 °C	**Appearance** Clear Liquid
Color Blue	**Flash Point** 25 F
Specific Gravity .732	**Odor** Characteristic

Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity

Chemical Stability:

STABLE

Incompatibilities:

Strong Oxidizing Agents

Decomposition:

When heated to above 150 °C (300 °F) in the presence of air, product can form formaldehyde .

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity
Component Toxicity

Information on likely routes of exposure
Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Single exposure: May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Aspiration toxicity: Aspiration into lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Ingestion

Reproductive toxicity: Does not impair fertility. Not a developmental toxicant.

Repeated exposure: Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans .

Effects of Overexposure

Not a carcinogen

CAS Number	Description	% Weight	Carcinogen Rating

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity): Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity): Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity): Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity): Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity): Data not available
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity): Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: Readily biodegradable. Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation : Not expected to bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Mobility: Dissolves in water. If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

No data available
Additional ecological information: Not expected to have ozone depletion potential.

Component Ecotoxicity

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods

Waste from residues
Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

Contaminated packaging
Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not, puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Local legislation
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.
Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN Number	Packing Group	Hazard Class
DOT	Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (contains Heptane)	UN1993	PGII	3

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Country **Regulation** **All Components Listed**

EU Risk Phrases

Safety Phrase

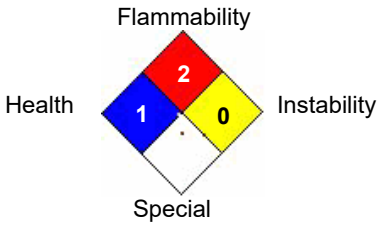
Section 16 - Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD	1
PERSONAL PROTECTION	B

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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