# SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS PREP DATE: 8/27/2015

SDS REVISION DATE: 12/11/2014

**Product ID: 1219 - GUARDIAN Anti-Graffiti Coating**

**25041 Anza Drive**
**Valencia, CA 91355**
**(661) 775-8877**

**24-Hour Emergency Telephone: (800) 255-3924**

This Safety Data Sheet contains environmental, health and toxicology information for your employees. Please make sure this information is given to them. It also contains information to help you meet community Right To Know emergency response reporting requirements under SARA TITLE III and many other laws. If you resell this product, this SDS must be given to the buyer or the information incorporated in your SDS.

## Section 1: Company and Product Identification

Superco Specialty Products
25041 Anza Drive
Valencia, CA 91355
(661) 775-8877

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Product ID: 1219

Product Name: Guardian

Intended Use: Anti-Graffiti Coating

## Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

**Product Signal Word:** **DANGER**

**Physical Hazard Classification:** Flammable Aerosols, Category 1

**DANGER**

**Physical Hazard Precautionary Statements:**

Extremely flammable aerosol.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Protect from sunlight.

Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122°F.

**Health Hazard Classification(s):**

| | |
|---|---|
| Acute Toxicity - Oral - Level 5 | Warning |
| Skin Corrosion/Irritation -Level 2 | Warning |
| Eye Damage/Irritation -Level 2B | Warning |
| Aspiration Hazard - Level 2 | Warning |

**Health Hazard Statements:**

May be harmful if swallowed.

May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes eye irritation.

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## Section 3: Product Composition

| | CAS# | % Range | | PEL | TLV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| POLYDIMETHYL SILOXANE DIOL | 70131-67-8 | 10% | 25% | NOT DETERMINED | NOT DETERMINED |
| HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT | 68476-86-8 | 10% | 25% | NO DATA | NO DATA |
| METHYLSILYLIDYNE | 22984-54-9 | 1% | 5% | NOT DETERMINED | NOT DETERMINED |
| ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON * | 110-54-3 | | | 500 PPM | 50 PPM |
| p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride | 98-56-6 | 25% | 50% | NOT ESTABLISHED | NOT ESTABLISHED |

Specific chemical identity and exact percentages are withheld as Trade Secret.

## Section 4: First-Aid Measures

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

See section 12 if specific treatment is applicable.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing.

GENERAL:This material is an aspiration hazard and defats the skin. Breathing vapors of high concentrations may cause CNS depression.
EYE CONTACT: Slightly irritating but does not injure eye tissue.
SKIN CONTACT: Low order of toxicity. Frequent or prolonged contact may irritate and cause dermatitis. Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis condition.
INHALATION: High vapor/aerosol concentrations (greater than approximately 100 ppm) are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and other central nervous system effects, including death.
INGESTION: Small amounts of this product aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury, possibly minimal toxicity.

FIRST AID
EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with large amounts of water until irritation subsides. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
SKIN CONTACT: Flush with large amounts of water; use soap if available. Remove grossly contaminated clothing, including shoes, and launder before reuse.
INHALATION: Using proper respiratory protection, immediately remove the affected victim from exposure. Administer artificial respiration if breathing is stopped. Keep at rest. Call for prompt medical attention
INGESTION: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep at rest. Get prompt medical attention.

PRECAUTIONS
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Health studies have shown that many hydrocarbons pose potential human health risks which may vary from person to person. As a precaution, exposure to liquids, vapors, mists or fumes should be minimized.
PERSONAL PROTECTION: For open systems where contact is likely, wear safety glasses with side shields, long sleeves, and chemical resistant gloves. Where concentrations in air may exceed the limits, work practice or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators may be necessary to prevent overexposure by inhalation.
VENTILATION: The use of mechanical dilution ventilation is recommended whenever this product is used in a confined space, is heated above ambient temperatures, or is agitated.

## Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: This product releases Flammable Vapors at well below ambient temperatures and readily forms flammable mixtures with air exposed to an ignition source. It will burn in the open or be explosive in confined spaces. Its vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a point of ignition, and then flash back. Alkaline/chlorine gas mixtures have produced explosions.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry Chemical. CO2. Halogenated Extinguishing Agent. Stop Gas Flow.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Gas fires should not be extinguished unless the gas flow can be stopped immediately. Allow the fire to burn itself out. If the source cannot be shut off immediately, all equipment and surfaces exposed to the fire should be cooled with water to prevent over-heating flash-backs, or explosions. Control fire until gas supply can be shut off. Use proper protective equipment. Use fresh air respirator when exposure to hazardous concentrations of toxic gases is possible.

FIRE FIGHTING: Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Isolate "fuel" supply from fire. Use foam, dry chemical, or water spray to extinguish fire. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boiling over. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode.

## Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE CONTAINER IS PUNCTURED AND MATERIAL IS RELEASED:
Clean up area by mopping or with absorbent materials and place in closed container for disposal. Consult Federal, State, and local disposal authorities.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Consult local authorities for proper waste disposal procedures. Empty de-pressurized containers can not be reused. Cans which are pressurized or contain liquid must be disposed of in a permitted waste management facility. Consult Federal, State, and local disposal authorities for approved procedures.

## Section 7: Handling and Storage

Store locked up.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENT: Use adequate level exhaust ventilation. Note: Where carbon monoxide may be generated, special ventilation may be required. Local exhaust recommended when appropriate to control employee exposure.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Based on contamination level and working limits of the respirator, use a respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA.

EYES: Face shield and goggles or chemical goggles should be worn.

GLOVES: Impervious gloves should be worn. Gloves contaminated with the product should be discarded. Polyfluorinated polyethylene has been suggested.

OTHER CLOTHING EQUIPMENT: Standard work clothing. Standard work shoes; discard if shoes can not be decontaminated. Store contaminated clothing in well ventilated cabinets or closed containers. Wash contaminated clothing and dry before reuse.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In situations where vapor concentrations exceed the recommended exposure limits, a NIOSH approved organic vapor cartridge or air-supplying respirator should be worn.

## Section 8: Exposure Control / Personal Protection

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Wash hands and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENT: Use adequate level exhaust ventilation. Note: Where carbon monoxide may be generated, special ventilation may be required. Local exhaust recommended when appropriate to control employee exposure.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Based on contamination level and working limits of the respirator, use a respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA.

EYES: Face shield and goggles or chemical goggles should be worn.

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## Section 9: Product Properties

Flash Point (CCP): LVL 3 AEROSOL PROPELLENT: -32°F

Boiling Point for Product: N/D

Vapor Pressure for Product: 50 PSIG @ 75°F

Vapor Density for Product: Heavier than air

Specific Gravity: N/D

V.O.C.: N/D

Water Solubility: Negligible

Appearance: Aerosol Spray

PH:

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Temperatures above 130 degree F.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong oxidizing agents

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None

## Section 11: Toxicological Information

ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON * 110-54-3
**Acute Oral Toxicity** LD 50 Rat: 25 g/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity** LC 50 Rat: 48000 ppm, 4 h

**Acute dermal toxicity** LD 50 Rabbit: > 1.3 g/kg

p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6
ACUTE ORAL LD50 : (rat) >6.8 g/kg
ACUTE DERMAL LD50 : (rabbit) >2.7 g/kg
ACUTE INHALATION LC50 : (rat) 4479 ppm
PRIMARY SKIN IRRITATION : (rabbit) non-irritating
PRIMARY EYE IRRITATION : (rabbit) non-irritating
A 28-day range-finding inhalation study was conducted in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to 0, 100, 250, 500, or 1000 ppm for 6 hr/day, 5 days/week. Clinical signs included increased activity at 250 ppm and above. Liver and kidney weights were increased.Microscopic changes in male kidneys stained positive for alpha-2-U globulin and the effects were considered not relevant to humans. Liver cell hypertrophy was seen at all exposures in males. Liver changes were consistent with clinical chemistry and PCBTF-blood level analysis and are believed to be an adaptive response, due to increased liver metabolism. Gavage studies in laboratory rodents for treatment periods of 14, 28, and 90 days have demonstrated significant liver and kidney toxicity at dose levels of 400 - 1000 mg/kg/day. Evidence of target organ toxicity included significant increases in relative liver and kidney weights, clinical chemistry values and histopathological findings. Renal toxicity which occurred only in male rats, was apparently due to "hyaline droplet" nephropathy and is therefore, highly unlikely to develop in man. The NOAEL's for all these studies range from 10 to 100 mg/kg/day. CNS effects were observed in rats exposed to PCBTF at or above 2822 ppm for 4 hours. A 90 day(13 week) rat inhalation toxicity and neurobehavioral study was conducted using exposures of 6 hrs/day, 5 days/week at concentrations of 0, 10, 50 and 250 ppm. There were no PCBTF-related macroscopic observations. Microscopically, PCBTF-related centrilobular hypertrophy was present only in the livers of males and females at the high dose (250 ppm) after 13-weeks of exposure. No centrilobular hypertrophy was observed at any level among recovery animals. There were no PCBTF-related effects on the nervous system as measured by a functional observation battery, muscular activity measurements and neuropathology. A NOEL of 50 ppm was established in this study for liver hepatocyte hypertrophy in male and female rats. If the hepatocyte hypertrophy observed is considered to be an adaptive response to PCBTF, the NOAEL for this study is 250ppm.

## Section 12: Ecological Information

p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6
**AQUATIC ECOTOX DATA**
Fish:
LC50 (96 hr.) (Rainbow trout) 13.5 mg/L
LC50 (96 hr.) (Bluegill sunfish) 12.0 mg/L
MATC (31 day) (Fathead minnow) >0.54 <1.4 mg/L*
*Triethylene glycol used as solvent carrier
BCF (48 hr.) (Bluegill sunfish) 121.8 & 202.0
Invertebrates:
LC50 (48 hr.) (Water flea) 12.4 mg/L
MATC (21 day) (Water flea) >0.03 < 0.05 mg/L*
*Acetone used as solvent carrier
Plants:
IC50 (72 hr.) (Green & Blue-green algae) 500 mg/L
TERRESTRIAL ECOTOX DATA
No data available
**ENVIRONMENTAL FATE DATA**
Biotic:
Biodegradation: inconclusive due to volatility
Abiotic:
Atmospheric lifetime: estimated to be 65.9 days for OH radical reaction
Log Kow 3.7
Koc 420 - 530
Water Sol. @ 23 C 29.1
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) will preferentially partition to the atmosphere, due to its high volatility. It has been estimated that 99.93% of a 100 Kg spill would end up in the atmosphere, while only 0.06% would partition to water (M. Garlanda, 1990). The aqueous solubility of PCBTF (29.1 mg/L) would also tend to limit its potential impact to exposed aquatic systems. PCBTF has exhibited significant toxicity to aquatic species under laboratory conditions, but is unlikely to exhibit a similar degree of acute toxicity under environmental conditions due to the aforementioned solubility and volatility issues. The moderate level of bioaccumulation measured in laboratory tests will also be subject to environmental mitigation due to PCBTF's physical/chemical

properties. PCBTF should rapidly volatilize from dry and moist soils. Volatility, and relative environmental partitioning characteris

If applicable, IARL, NPT and OSHA carcinogens and chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 313 are identified in Section III with an "*". Additional ecological information is Not Determined.

## Section 13: Disposal Information

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Consult local authorities for proper waste disposal procedures. Empty de-pressurized containers can not be reused. Cans which are pressurized or contain liquid must be disposed of in a permitted waste management facility. Consult Federal, State, and local disposal authorities for approved procedures.

## Section 14: Transportation Information

DOT Proper Shipping Name: UN1950
Aerosols,flammable, (each not exceeding 1L
capacity) 2.1, LIMITED QUANTITY

## Section 15: Regulatory Information

| | CAS# | PEL | TLV |
|---|---|---|---|
| POLYDIMETHYL SILOXANE DIOL | 70131-67-8 | NOT DETERMINED | NOT DETERMINED |
| HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT | 68476-86-8 | NO DATA | NO DATA |
| METHYLSILYLIDYNE | 22984-54-9 | NOT DETERMINED | NOT DETERMINED |
| ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON * | 110-54-3 | 500 PPM | 50 PPM |
| p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride | 98-56-6 | NOT ESTABLISHED | NOT ESTABLISHED |

## Section 16: Other Information

If applicable, IARL, NPT and OSHA carcinogens and chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 313 are identified above with an "*"

Consumer Product Safety Act Certificaton.
This product was evaluated by the Company listed above and is certified to be in compliance with the provisions of the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, and the Poison Prevention Packaging Act, as applicable. This product was manufactured at the location identified on the SDS. The date of manufacture is stamped on the product container. No testing is required to certify compliance with the above mentioned regulation.

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the date hereof. Since the information contained herein may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the date hereof may suggest modification of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.