

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION**Product Name: CHEMICAL GUYS WAC226 CARBON FLEX TRIM COATING**

Part Numbers: WAC226,WAC_226

Product Use: Automotive Detailing

Manufacturer/Supplier:

Chemical Guys
14108 S. Western Ave.
Gardena CA,90249

Telephone Number: (866)822-3670

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SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquid – Category 2 Eye Effects – Category 2 Skin Irritation – Category 2 Eye Irritation – Category 2 Reproductive/ Toxicity 2 Aspiration Toxicity – Category 1 Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure – Category 3 (Central Nervous System) Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure – Category 2 (Central Nervous System)	Explosives – N/A Flammable Gases – N/A Flammable Aerosols – N/A Oxidizing Gases – N/A Gases Under Pressure – N/A Self-reactive substances – N/A Pyrophoric solids – N/A Self-Heating substances – N/A Oxidizing Liquids – N/A Oxidizing Solids – N/A Organic Peroxides – N/A Corrosive to Metal – N/A
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 <p>If medical advice is needed, have product container</p> <p><u>Hazard Statements</u></p>	<p><u>Precautionary Statements</u></p> <p>General: P101 If medical advice is needed, have product or label at hand. P102 Keep out of reach of children P103 Read label before use.</p> <p>Prevention: P102: Keep out of reach of children. P232: Protect from moisture. P201: Obtain special instructions before use.</p>
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DANGER!**Physical Hazards:**

H225: Flammable liquid and vapor.

Health Hazards:

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enter airways.

H315: Causes mild skin irritation.

H320: Causes eye irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness (Central Nervous System).

H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373: May cause damage to organs (CNS) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.

P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P242: Use only non-sparking tools.

P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280: Wear protective gloves/eye protection.

Response:

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 cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P312: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P370+P378: In case of fire; Use water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical or alcohol foam for extinction.

P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P331: Do Not induce vomiting.

Storage:

P403+P233+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

P405: Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with CERCLA/CWA (Section 311)/SARA Title III Regulations.

Describe any hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Where an ingredient with unknown acute toxicity is used in a mixture at a concentration \geq 1% and the mixture is not classified based on testing of the mixture as a whole, a statement that X% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity is required:

Not Applicable

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration (Wt%)	Classification 29 CFR 1910.1200(d)/GHS
Methylbenzene	108-88-3	203-625-9	27.00-47.00	Flam. Liq.2 H225 Skin Irrit.2 H315 Eye Irrit.2 H320 Repr.2 H361d STOT SE3 H336 STOT RE2 H373 Asp. Tox.1 H304

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

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

Skin Contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. If any irritation persists, get medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. 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 necessary, call a poison center or physician. 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.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Fever greater than 101° F (38° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing, irritation of the nose and throat and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, nausea, drowsiness, dizziness, fatigue, visual impairment, difficulty breathing, and loss of coordination).

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:

Fever greater than 101° F (38° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media:

Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):

Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. The vapor is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:

Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures.

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. Shut off all ignition sources. 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).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. 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.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 a segregated and approved area. 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. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. 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.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available:

Component(s):

Chemical Name	Type	Exposure Limit Values	Source
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	TWA (vapor)	200 ppm	OSHA PEL
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	TWA (vapor)	20 ppm	ACGIL TLV

Appropriate engineering controls:

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

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.

Eye/face protection:

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 contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin/Hand protection:

Chemical-resistant, impervious 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. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

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. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear antistatic protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

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.

Respiratory protection:

Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed 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.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Flashpoint:	>4.4 °C (40°F)
Auto-ignition Temperature:	No data available
Boiling Point:	Not Applicable
Melting Point:	No data available
Vapor Pressure:	No data available
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	No data available
Solubility:	Soluble in water
Pour Point:	Not available
Molecular Formula:	Mixture
Relative Density:	0.996 at 77 °C (Water=1)
Appearance:	Clear Liquid /
Odor:	Hydrocarbon Odor

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Reacts with water slowly causes the formation of methanol..
Chemical Stability:	Stable
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials:	Strong acids and oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition:	Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gasses, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved with this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Description of the various toxicological (health) effects and the available data used to identify those effects, including:

Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact):

Inhalation: Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Attention! Product may hydrolyze in gastro-intestinal tract and produce methanol.

Skin contact: Direct contact causes irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

Eye contact: Direct contact causes irritation with redness and tearing.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics: Not Determined

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure: See section 11

Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates): Not determined on the mixture.

Acute Toxicity

Acute Toxicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Dermal	Rabbit	LD 50 >12124 mg/kg
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Ingestion	Rat	LD 50 >2600 mg/kg
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Inhalation-vapor (4hrs)	Rat	LC 50 >8800 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Not Specified	Causes Irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Name	Species	Value
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Not Specified	Causes Irritation

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Name	Species	Value
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Human and Animal	Not a sensitizer

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Name	Species	Value
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	In Vitro	Not Mutagenic
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	In Vitro	Not Mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

Name	Route	Species	Value
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Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Not Specified	Not Specified	Nor Classified by OSHA/ACGIH/NTP
Benzene CAS Ni:71-43-2	Not Specified	Not Specified	Classified Carcinogen

Reproductive Toxicity

Name Component	Route	Species	Value	Test Results	Exposure Duration
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3			Classified as Repr.2 H361d		

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - single exposure

Name (Components)	Route	Species	Target Organ	Value	Test Results	Exposure Duration
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Inhalation		Central Nervous System	May cause drowsiness or dizziness	NOEL Not available	

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - repeated exposure

Name (Components)	Route	Species	Target Organ	Value	Test Results	Exposure Duration
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Inhalation		Central Nervous System	May cause drowsiness or dizziness		

Aspiration Hazard

Name (Components)	Value
Methylbenzene CAS No:108.-88-3	Aspiration Hazard Toxicity Category 1

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available): Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
(LC50/EC50>10mg/l)

Persistence and degradability: Not determined

Bioaccumulative potential: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

Mobility in soil: Adsorbs to soil and has low mobility. Floats on water.

Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer): Not determined

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging:

Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with the local/regional/national/international regulations. Do not contaminate any lakes, streams, ponds, or underground water supplies.

Empty Container Warning:

Empty Container Warning (where applicable): Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Because this is produced and shipped in several different sizes as well as domestically and internationally, please consult your transportation specialist for the proper shipping name and class.

UN number: 1294

UN proper shipping name: Toluene

Transport hazard class(es): Class 3

Packing group, if applicable: Group II

Environmental hazards (e.g., Marine pollutant (Yes/No)): Not determined

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code): Not determined

Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises: Not determined

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question:

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: This material is classified as hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 (see section 2).

TSCA: Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

SARA Title III, Section 302 (Extremely Hazardous Substances): None

SARA Title III, Section 313: Methylbenzene (CAS No:108-88-3 ≤47% by wt.) Benzene No:71-43-2 ≤0.1% by wt.)

SARA Title III, Section 311/312 Classifications:

Fire Hazard: Yes

Pressure Hazard: No

Reactivity Hazard: No

Immediate Hazard: Yes

Delayed Hazard: Yes

CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Methylbenzene CAS No:108-88-3 reported quantity is 1000 lbs. Benzene CAS No:71-43-2 Reported quantity is 10 lbs. Contact local authorities to determine if other reporting requirements apply.

Clean Air Act Section 112(r): None

CLEAN WATER ACT/OIL POLLUTION ACT: This product is classified as an oil under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (40CFR110) and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Discharge or spills which produce a visible sheen on either surface water or in waterways/sewers which lead to surface water must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

CA PROP 65:

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer:

Benzene CAS No:67-56-1

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm: Benzene CAS No:67-56-1; Methanol CAS No:67-56-1 ; Methylbenzene CAS No:108-88-3

Note: The regulatory information given above only indicates the principal regulations specifically applicable to the product described in the safety data sheet. The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of additional provisions which complete these regulations. Refer to all applicable national, international and local regulations or provisions.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3:

H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H227: Combustible liquid.

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315: Causes skin irritation.

H320: Causes eye irritation.

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373: May cause damage to organs (CNS) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Asp Tox.1: Aspiration Toxicity Category 1

Skin Irrit.2: Skin Irritation Category 2

Eye Irrit.2: Eye Irritation Category 2

Repr.2: Reproductive Toxicity Category 2

STOT SE3: Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure Category 3

STOT RE2: Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated Exposure Category 2

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet:

International Agency for Research on Cancer

International Air Transport Association: Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Organization: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

Components supplier data

Globally harmonized system of classification and labeling of chemicals (GHS Rev.5th e.2013)

European Chemicals Agency website

EU Registration, Evaluation and Restriction of Chemicals regulation (REACH): Classification and Labeling Inventory

US California Proposition 65

US Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

US Department of Health & Human Services. National Toxicology Program

US Department of Transport DOT 49 CFR

US National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704

US National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH) (exposure limits)

US Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard)

US OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1000 - Table Z1 (exposure limits)

US Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Sections 302; 311/312 ; 313

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet:

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS No - Chemical Abstract System No.

CERCLA- US Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COC - Cleveland Open Cup (flash and fire point)
DOT -Department Of Transportation
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA - International Air Transport Association
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods code
mg/m³ - milligrams per cubic meter
mg/l - milligrams per liter
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NFPA- US National Fire Protection Association
NTP - National Toxicology Program
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OEL-Occupational Exposure Limits
PEL - Permissible Exposure Limits
ppb - Parts Per Billion
ppm - Parts Per Million
PMCC - Pensky-Martin Closed Cup (flash point)
RCRA - EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title I, II, III
SDS - Safety Data Sheet
STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit
TCC - Tag Closed Cup (flash point)
TLV - Threshold Limit Value
TWA - Time Weighted Average Exposure
< - Less than
> - More than

Procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulations 29 CFR 1900.1200 and GHS Rev.5th e.2013:

Calculation method: Classification of mixtures based on ingredients of the mixture.

Revision Indicator: SDS Revision # 2 / Issued July 25, 2018

<p>The information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate. However, the information is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness. The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with handling, storage, use or disposal of the product.</p>
