

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

TOPKOTE TUB & TILE CLEANER

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DATE PRINTED: 11/17/2014

PRODUCT NAME: TOPKOTE TUB & TILE CLEANER

HMIS CODES: H F R P

PRODUCT CODE: TK-CLEANER GALLON

2 0 0 X

===== SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION =====

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Sumter Coatings

ADDRESS : 2410 Highway 15 South
Sumter, SC 29154

EMERGENCY PHONE : 800-255-3924 CHEMTEL

INFORMATION PHONE : 803-481-3400

===== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION =====

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CATEGORY CODE/ CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE		WEIGHT
		mm Hg	@ TEMP	PERCENT

* PHOSPHORIC ACID	7664-38-2			4
OSHA-TWA 1mg/m3				
OSHA-STEL 3mg/m3				
TLV-TWA 1mg/m3				
TLV-STEL 3mg/m3				
AMIDOSULFONIC ACID	5329-14-6	NA		4
* ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	111-76-2	.88	25C	3
OSHA-TWA 25ppm (SKIN)				
TLV -TWA 25ppm (SKIN)				

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

MFR = Manufacturer Recommended Exposure Limit

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit

C = Ceiling: Allowable Exposure Level Should Not Be Exceeded For Any Time Period

SKIN = Skin Absorption Must Be Considered As A Route Of Exposure

TWA = Time Weighted Average

===== SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS =====

BOILING RANGE: 336F(169C) SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.0579
VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 96.81% NONVOLATILE BY WEIGHT: 7.895
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than diethyl ether.
VOC (LESS WATER AND EXEMPT SOLVENTS;calc) : 4.85 lb/gl MATERIAL VOC (calc) : 0.3 lb/gl

===== SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA =====

FLASH POINT: N/A METHOD USED: N/A
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: N/A UPPER: N/A
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use NFPA Class B fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemical or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Polymer foam is preferred for large fires.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool exposed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

===== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Excessive heat and ignition sources such as sparks and flames.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Strong alkaline materials and oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Burning, including welding/cutting, may produce smoke, Carbon Monoxide and Carbon Dioxide.

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HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

===== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

INHALATION: Excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists can result in headache, dizziness and nausea.

INHALATION: May cause irritation of the respiratory tract. High concentrations may cause acute central nervous system depression characterized by headaches, dizziness, nausea and confusion; blood abnormalities, kidney and liver damage.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

EYE CONTACT: Liquid, vapor or spray mist may cause severe eye irritation, experienced as stinging, swelling, tear production, redness and eye damage.

SKIN CONTACT: Exposure may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin, experienced as redness, burning and cracking.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption is possible and may aggravate symptoms from other routes of exposure.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

INGESTION: Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and vomiting and may be harmful.

HEALTH HAZARDS (CHRONIC)

Reports have associated prolonged and repeated occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No

IARC MONOGRAPHS: No

OSHA REGULATED: No

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Overexposure to Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether can cause mild, reversible liver and kidney and blood abnormalities.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally to remove contamination. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

INGESTION: If swallowed immediately give 1 or 2 glasses of water and call a physician, hospital emergency room or poison control center for way to induce vomiting.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

===== SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE =====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Keep spectators away. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces, and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks). Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal, or remove with inert absorbent.

Keep spectators away. Wear respirators, eye, hand and body protection appropriate for the size of the spill and the exposures encountered. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks). Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal or remove with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent and diking materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination of sewers, streams and groundwater with spilled material or used absorbent.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with the eyes. Do not store above 150F(66C).

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Store large quantities in compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.106.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Smoking in area where this material is used should not be allowed. Use non-sparking utensils when handling. Close container after each use. Do not weld, braze or cut an empty container. Empty container must not be washed and reused for any purpose. Use only with adequate ventilation or with proper respiratory protection.

===== SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES =====

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Proper selection of respiratory protection depends upon many factors including duration/level of exposure and conditions of use. In general, exposure to organic chemicals, such as those contained in this product, may not require the use of respiratory protection if used in well ventilated areas. In restricted ventilation areas, a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator may be required. Under certain conditions, such as spraying, a mechanical prefilter may also be required. In confined areas use a NIOSH/OSHA approved air supplied respirator. If the exposure limits listed in Section II are exceeded, use a properly fitted NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator with an appropriate protection factor. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory Protection" and "Respiratory Protection: A Manual and Guideline", American Industrial Hygiene Association.

VENTILATION

Provide general dilution and local exhaust ventilation in sufficient volume and pattern to keep concentrations of hazardous ingredients (listed in Section II) below the lowest exposure limit stated. Remove decomposition products that are generated when welding, cutting or brazing objects coated with this product. Refer to "Industrial Ventilation--A Manual of Recommended Practice", ACGIH.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Solvent impermeable gloves are required for repeated or prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses meeting the specifications of ANSI Z87.1 where no contact with the eye is anticipated. Chemical safety goggles meeting the specifications of ANSI 87.1 should be worn whenever there is a possibility of splashing or other contact with the eyes.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Use impermeable aprons and protective clothing whenever possible to prevent skin contact. The use of head caps is recommended.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Avoid breathing dust from sanding, vapors or spray mist.
Wash hands after using and before smoking or eating.

===== SECTION IX - DISCLAIMER =====

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The Sumter Coatings, Inc., Safety and Environmental Affairs Department is responsible for the preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet.