

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SDS PREP DATE: 05/26/2015

SDS REVISION DATE: 05/26/2015

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: Product Identification

Product Name: **RUST BLOCKER**

DirectLine Industries

Intended Use: COATING

P.O. Box 15133 St. Louis MO 63110

866-773-6136

Emergency 888-255-3924 (CHEM-TEL)

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

Physical Hazard Classification:

Flammable Liquid, Category 2

Danger



Physical Hazard Precautionary Statements:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

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

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep cool.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

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

IF ON SKIN (or hair): wash contaminated area thoroughly.

Rinse skin with water/shower.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of fire: Contact authorities, avoid breathing fumes and smoke.

Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Health Hazard Classification(s):

Acute Toxicity – Oral – Level 5

Warning

Acute Toxicity – Dermal – Level 5

Warning

Acute Toxicity – Inhalation – Level 5

Warning

Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Level 3

Warning

Eye Damage/Irritation – Level 2B

Warning

Carcinogenicity – Level 2

Warning



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Toxic to Reproduction – Level 2

Warning

Aspiration Hazard – Level 2

Warning

Health Hazard Statements:

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

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

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep cool.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

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

IF ON SKIN (or hair): wash contaminated area thoroughly.

Rinse skin with water/shower.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of fire: Contact authorities, avoid breathing fumes and smoke.

Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Store in a well-ventilated place.

Section 3: Product Composition

	CAS#	%Range	PEL	TLV
XYLENE*	1330-207	10% 30%	100 ppm	100 ppm
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON*	108-88-3	10% 30%	TWA OF 100 ppm(375	TWA OF 50 ppm (147 mg/m3)
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON*	110-54-3	10% 40%	500 PPM	50 PPM
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	98-56-6	5% 25%	NOT ESTABLISHED	NOT ESTABLISHED

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

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Obtain special instruction before use.

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

Wash hands and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

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

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

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

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

GENERAL: This material is an aspiration hazard and defats the skin. Breathing vapors of high concentrations may cause CNS depression.

EYE CONTACT: May cause eye injury which may persist for several days. Liquid and vapor in high concentrations, causes irritation, tearing and burning sensation.

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 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: May be poisonous or fatal if swallowed. A Small amounts of this product can cause mental sluggishness, nausea and vomiting leading to severe illness, and may produce adverse effects on vision with possible blindness or death if treatment not received.

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 leather 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: 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

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Wash hands and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

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

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

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

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

GENERAL HAZARD:

Flammable liquid, can release vapors that form flammable mixtures at temperatures at or above the flash point. Static Discharge, material can accumulate static charge which can cause an incendiary electrical discharge. "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. Empty containers should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to drum re-conditioner, or properly disposed of.

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 boil 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.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Fumes, smoke and carbon monoxide.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

LAND SPILL: Eliminate sources of ignition. Prevent additional discharge of material, if possible to do so without hazard. For small spills implement cleanup procedures; for large spills implement cleanup procedures and, if in public area, keep public away and advise authorities. Also, if this product is subject to CERCLA reporting notify the National Response Center. Prevent liquid from entering sewers, watercourses, or low areas. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Do not use combustible materials such as sawdust. Recover by pumping or with a suitable absorbent. Consult an expert on disposal regulations.

WATER SPILL: Eliminate sources of ignition warn occupants and shipping in surrounding and downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard and request all to stay clear. Remove from surface of ignition by skimming or with suitable absorbents. If allowed by local authorities and environmental agencies, sinking and/or suitable dispersants may be used in non-confined waters. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulation.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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Use personal protective equipment as required.

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

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

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

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Do NOT induce vomiting.

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If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

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 cannot 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

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Wash hands and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

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

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

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

If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Store locked up.

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

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.

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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 cannot 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 9: Product Properties

Flash Point (CCP): < 17°F

Boiling Point for Product: > 95°F

Vapor Pressure for Product: N/D

Vapor Density for Product: N/D

Specific Gravity: .85 - .90 @ 65°F

V.O.C.: <650 LESS EXEMPT SOLVENTS

Water Solubility: NEGLIGIBLE

Appearance: GLOSSY CLEAR COATING

PH: N/D

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID INSTABILITY: Not applicable

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO AVOID INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong oxidizing agents

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide

Section 11: Toxicological Information

XYLENE * 1330-20-7

TWA: 100 ppm

TLV: 100 ppm

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON * 108-88-3

Acute oral toxicity: LD 50 Rat: 2,600 - 7,500 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC 50 Rat: 8,000 ppm, 4 h

Acute dermal toxicity: LD 50 Rabbit: 12,124 mg/kg

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ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON * 110-54-3

Acute oral toxicity: LD 50 Rat: 2,500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC 50 Rat: 48,000 ppm, 4 hours
Acute dermal toxicity: LD 50 Rabbit: > 1,300 mg/kg

Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact

Acute Exposure Hazards:

INHALATION HAZARD: Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. Overexposure may cause central nervous system depression with lightheadedness, nausea, headache, and blurred vision. Greater exposure may cause muscle weakness, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and suffocation. Vapors can displace oxygen, especially in confined spaces.

INGESTION HAZARD: May produce gastrointestinal irritation with abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Aspiration into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal. May cause central nervous system depression.

SKIN CONTACT HAZARD: May cause redness, irritation, dryness, cracking, and pain. Defatting or dermatitis may result from prolonged or repeated exposure. Hexane may be absorbed through the skin with possible systemic effects. There are no reports of skin sensitization through occupational exposure. Sensitization was not observed in a maximization test using 25 volunteers.

EYE CONTACT HAZARD: Vapors cause mild irritation. Splashes may cause redness and pain.

Chronic Exposure Hazards: Repeated or prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce irritation and dermatitis. Prolonged exposure may cause adverse reproductive effects and visual disturbances. Chronic inhalation may cause peripheral nerve disorders and central nervous system effects. Laboratory tests have resulted in mutagenic effects. May affect the developing fetus. Chronic exposure produces peripheral neuropathy with effects including muscular weakness, paresthesia, numbing of the hands, feet, legs, and arms, unsteadiness, and difficulty walking and standing. Repeated exposure may cause nervous system abnormalities with muscle weakness and damage, motor incoordination, and sensation disturbances. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride 98-56-6
Acute oral toxicity: LD 50 Rat: >6,800 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 Rat: 4,479 ppm
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 Rabbit: >2,700 mg/kg
Skin irritation: Rabbit: non-irritating
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

Section 12: Ecological Information

XYLENE * 1330-20-7

This product is a mobile liquid. This product is non biodegradable. It does not accumulate or biomagnify in the environment.

AROMATIC HYDROCARBON * 108-88-3

Bioaccumulation

Species: Ide, silver or golden orfe (Leuciscus idus)

Exposure time: 3 d

Dose: 0.05 mg/l

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 94

Method: Not reported

Ecotoxicity effects

Toxicity to fish

96 h LC 50 Rainbow trout, donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): 5.80 mg/l

Method: Renewal, Mortality

96 h LC 50 Fathead minnow (Pimephalespromelas): 12.60 mg/l

Method: Static Mortality

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Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates.

48 h EC 50 Water flea (Daphnia magna): 6.00 mg/l

Method: Static, Intoxication

ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON * 110-54-3

Ecotoxicity: Experimental studies involving Hexane show acute aquatic toxicity values of 2.1 mg/L and greater than 1000 mg/L.

Environmental Fate: Persistence: Volatilization from soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. Hexane will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with hydroxyl radicals; the half-life of this reaction in air is estimated to be three days. Screening studies suggest that Hexane will undergo biodegradation in soil and water surfaces, but volatilization is expected to be the predominant fate process in the environment. Hydrolysis is not expected to be an important environmental fate process. Bioaccumulation: An estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) of 2300 and log Kow of 3.9 for Hexane suggest the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is high. Metabolites may partially bioaccumulate in the lipid bilayer of fish tissues. Mobility: Hexane is highly volatile and will partition rapidly in the air. When released into water, Hexane will be lost by volatilization and biodegradation. Hexane is expected to have high mobility in soils/sediments based on a Koc of 150. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process based on a Henry's law constant of 1.83 atm-m³/mole. Hexane may volatilize from dry surfaces based on its vapor pressure.

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

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

Obtain special instructions before use.

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

Wash hands and exposed areas thoroughly after handling.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

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

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

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

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If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

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

Do NOT induce vomiting.

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Store locked up.

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: UN1993
Flammable Liquid N.O.S.
(Xylene and Toluene) 3, PG II

Section 15: Regulatory Information

	CAS#	PEL	TLV
XYLENE *	1330-20-7	100 ppm	100 ppm
AROMATIC HYDROCARBON *	108-88-3	TWA OF 100 ppm(375	TWA OF 50 ppm (147 mg/m3)
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 "*"

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.

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ISSUED BY: EHS Administrator