

Section 1 - Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer/Distributor:	IMS Company 10373 Stafford Road Chagrin Falls, OH 44023-5296	Emergency Phone #: Prepared by: Prepared/Revised:	800-424-9300 Safety Advisor June 14, 2000
---------------------------	--	---	---

Trade Names Clear Coat Mold Surface Protector

Part Number..... 112093 (Replaces AEM1-G316-A)

Hazardous Material Information System

Health 1* Flammability 4 Reactivity 1 Protection..... X

* Chronic (Accumulates)

0 Normal use Material	0 Will Not Burn	0 Stable	X = Consult the MSDS and your supervisor for your special workplace need
1 Slight Hazard (temporary)	1 Possible to Burn	1 Unstable if Heated	
2 Health Affected (lengthy)	2 Burns if Heated	2 Violent Chemical Change	
3 Extreme Danger	3 Easily Burns	3 Shock and Heat Sensitive	
4 Severe or Fatal	4 Very Easily Burns	4 May Explode	

NOTE: The HMIS may be not enough hazard information for this chemical in all workplaces. The HMIS system requires employee training about the system and about information in this MSDS.

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients

Chemical/Common Name	CAS-Number	%	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	68476-85-7	10 to 30	600 ppm	600 ppm
Petroleum Distillate †	64741-86-2 ±±	15 to 35	5 mg/M ³ ±	5 mg/M ³ ±
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillate †	8052-41-3 ±±±	15 to 35	100 ppm	100 ppm
Petrolatum	8009-03-8	30 to 50	NE	NE

NE = None Established

± = PEL/TLV for Oil Mist

±± = Other similar products might be substituted and/or be variable components: CAS #64742-06-9, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9.

±±± = Other similar products might be substituted and/or be variable components: CAS #8032-32-4, 64741-41-9, 64741-97-5, 64742-54-7, 64742-65-0, 64742-53-6.

† May sometimes contain trace contaminants of a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

Does this product contain carcinogens according to NTP, IARC, or OSHA? No

Section 3 - Health Hazard Data

HEALTH EFFECTS - (Acute and Chronic):

- Inhalation:** FATAL OR HARMFUL IF INHALED. Central Nervous System (CNS) depression including dizziness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness and even death with gross overexposure.
- Ingestion:** FATAL OR HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. If vomiting occurs, product could be aspirated into the lungs, which could cause chemical pneumonia, which can be fatal.
- Eyes:** Irritation.
- Skin:** Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause irritation, defatting of skin, and dermatitis. Direct contact with spray can cause frostbite.
- Chronic:** Many petroleum hydrocarbons have been shown to pose potential human health risks, including kidney and liver damage, and can vary from person to person. Therefore, as a precaution, exposure to liquid, vapor, mist or fumes should be minimized.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY Inhalation, skin contact

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Not determined, however, exposure to vapor or mist could aggravate existing respiratory irritation and skin contact could aggravate dermatitis condition.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

- Eye Contact:** Flush eyes immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, call a physician.
- Skin Contact:** If product is injected into or under the skin, or into any part of the body, regardless of the appearance of the wound or its size, the individual should be evaluated immediately by a physician as a surgical emergency. Even though initial symptoms from high pressure injection may be minimal or absent, early surgical treatment within the first few hours may significantly reduce the ultimate extent of injury. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash exposed area with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If frostbite, from direct contact with the spray, do not rub, get part to warm location and/or put in warm water only until feeling is returned to the body part affected.
- Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. Keep the patient warm and quiet. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. ****Get Medical Help at once****
- Ingestion:** Unlikely route of entry; however, if ingestion does occur do not induce vomiting. Aspiration into lungs during vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.
****Get Medical Help at once****

Section 4 - Chemical Data

Boiling Point (F).....	N/A	Specific Gravity (Water = 1)	< 1
Vapor Pressure (PSIG).....	40 ± 10	Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	> 60
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	> 1	Evaporation Rate (Ether = 1).....	slower
Solubility in Water.....	negligible		

Appearance and Odor Information:

Clear to amber mist with the odor of petroleum solvent as dispensed from the aerosol package.

CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE

Section 5 - Physical Hazard Data

Flash Point (estimated) <0°F Flammable Limits : LEL = 0.6% UEL = 13.3%

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE

Extinguishing Media

Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

At elevated temperatures (over 130°F), pressurized containers may burst, vent or rupture. Use equipment or shielding to protect personnel against bursting, rupturing or venting containers. Cooling with water streams may be helpful.

Firefighters should wear self-contained, positive-pressure breathing apparatus, due to thermal decomposition products, and should avoid skin contact.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Vapors can be ignited by ignition source, including static-electric spark.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Strong oxidizers

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, aldehydes, and typical incompletely burned hydrocarbon products are expected.

Will Hazardous Polymerization Occur? No

Conditions to Avoid for Polymerization: N/A

Is the Product Stable? Yes

Conditions to Avoid for Stability

Avoid contact with open flame, electric arcs, or other hot surfaces that can cause thermal decomposition. Avoid temperatures high enough to rupture container.

Section 6 - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Evacuate the area. Avoid breathing vapors. Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate area to reduce concentration of the components below their exposure limits. Use protective equipment consistent with the situation. Pick up the spill on absorbent material; store in closed containers for proper disposal. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters. Do not flush to sewer. If spill occurs indoors, turn off air conditioning and/or heating system, to prevent vapors from contaminating entire building.

Waste Disposal Methods

Consult Federal, State and Local regulations for approved procedures. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn) cans.

Section 7 - Exposure Control Information

Ventilation

General ventilation, local exhaust, or mechanical or special ventilation to maintain product and its components below their exposure limits.

Also maintain enough ventilation to prevent fire\flash hazard from local accumulation of vapors, especially near sources of high heat, electric arcs or static-electric sparks. NOTE: vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low places.

Respiratory Protection

Generally not required if adequate ventilation is provided. If the exposure limits of the product or any of its components are exceeded, an approved organic vapor mask should be used (consult your safety equipment supplier). Above 1000 ppm; an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or air line respirator with full face-piece is required.

Protective Gloves

Wear impervious gloves such as Neoprene or equivalent where prolonged or repeated contact with the spray mist or deposited product is likely.

Other Protective Equipment

As required by your Company. If contact with the spray is likely, eye protection is recommended. Goggles, safety glasses with side shields or a face shield will provide protection in most situations. Do not wear contact lenses.

Other Engineering Controls

To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed. Eyewash station should be available.

Work Practices

Do not use in confined or closed space. Ventilation should maintain the concentration of the product or its components below their exposure limits.

Hygienic Practices

Avoid contact with skin and avoid breathing vapors. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or using restroom after using this or any chemical product.

Section 8 - Special Precautions

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage

Store in cool, dry area out of direct sunlight. Do not puncture or incinerate (burn) containers. Give empty, leaking or full containers to a disposal service equipped to handle and dispose of pressurized containers.

Maintenance Precautions

Do not remove or deface label.

Other Precautions

Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Read and follow directions and cautions on the container label, and any accompanying literature.

Additional Comments

Flammability limits (Section 5) are based on the min/max LEL/UEL of the components as known to us.

Flashpoint based on propellant component. Flashpoint of solvent/active portion (excluding propellant) based on component of lowest value is >100°F.