

### **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## Section 1 – Identification

**Product Identifier: C-Lube Metallic Ceramic Coating** 

Other means of identification: Not Available Part Number: CCL

Product Type: Liquid

**Restrictions on Use:** Recommended Use: Lubricant Manufacturer / Supplier: **Industrial Use Only** Keep out of reach of children.

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## Section 2 – Hazards Identification

OSHA status: This material is considered Hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR 1910.1200)

Classification of the mixture: Not Corrosive

Acute Toxicity (Oral) - category 4 (Dermal)- Cat 4

Carcinogenic category 1A

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements: Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if in contact with skin. May cause cancer.

Symbols:





### **Precautionary statements**

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have

been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Do not eat,

drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a

POISON CENTER or physician. Rinse mouth.

Storage: Store locked up.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and

international regulations

Hazards not otherwise classified: None known

# Section 3 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

Substance/mixture: Mixture

Other means of identification: Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers: Not available

Product code: CCL

# Section 3 – Composition / Information On Ingredients continued

Component Name	Common Name / Synonyms	CAS#	% of Weight
Water		7732-18-15	50-70%
Phosphoric Acid	H3O4P	7664-38-2	<20%

Chromium Trioxide Chromic Anhydride, Chromium(VI) oxide 1333-82-0 < 3%

Components not listed above are non-hazardous.

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Testing to US Department of Transportation (DOT) and International Dangerous Goods codes show that CCL is not regulated for shipping.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

### Section 4 – First Aid Measures

### General advice:

• Consult a physician. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

### **After EYE Contact:**

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

#### After SKIN Contact:

 Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

### After INHALATION:

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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 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. Get
medical attention.

#### After SWALLOWING:

• Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. 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. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. 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.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

**Inhalation:** Harmful if inhaled **Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed.

**Skin contact:** No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Eye contact:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## Over-exposure signs/symptoms Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed.

**Skin contact:** No known significant effects or critical hazard **Eye contact:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

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

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large

quantities have been ingested or inhaled

Specific treatments: No specific treatment

## <u>Section 4 – First Aid Measures</u>

**Protection of first-aid providers:** No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See section 11 for additional information

## **Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures**

### **Not Flammable**

## **Extinguishing Media:**

• Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

#### **Unsuitable Media:**

None Known

### **Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**

• Use full protective equipment, including self contained breathing apparatus

## **Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards:**

During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical:**

- Water runoff can cause environmental damage, dike and collect water used to fight fire.
- In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst

# Decomposition products may include the following materials:

- metal oxide/oxides
- phosphorus oxides

## Special protective actions for fire-fighters :

• Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

### Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:

 Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

## 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. Do not breathe vapor or mist. 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 non emergency 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. 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. 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. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

## Additional Information:

- See Section 7 for safe handling information.
- See Section 8 for PPE information
- See Section 13 for disposal information

## Section 7 – Handling And Storage

### Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures:** Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

**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 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. 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.

Conditions for safe storage: Store at 55-90°F (13-32°C).

### SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredient name Exposure limits

Phosphoric acid ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).

TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours. STEL: 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15 minutes.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013).

TWA: 1 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 3 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013).

TWA: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hours

chromium (VI) trioxide ACGIH TLV (United States, 6/2013).

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³, (measured as Cr) 8 hours. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).

CEIL: 0.1 mg/m³, (as CrO3)

OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013).

CEIL: 1 mg/10m<sup>3</sup>

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 0.0002 mg/m³, (as CR) 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 0.005 mg/m³, (as Cr) 8 hours.

## **SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Molybdenum TWA 5mg/m3 ACGIH TLV (United States, 1997).

TWA: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 1997). TWA: 5 mg/m³, (as Cr) 8 hours.

NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2013). TWA: 0.5 mg/m³, (as CR) 8 hours. OSHA PEL (United States, 1997).

TWA: 10mg/m³, (as Cr) 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls: If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures,

local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne

contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits

Appropriate engineering controls: If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust

ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below

any recommended or statutory limits.

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

**Individual protection measures:** 

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 eye wear complying with an approved standard should be used 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: safety

glasses with side-shields.

**Skin protection:** 

**Hand 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. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products. 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

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**

Form : liquid
Color : Grey

Odor: Slightly musty smell to no odor

Odor Threshold: Not Established

pH: 1.8 to 2.6

Melting point / Freezing point: Not Established
Initial boiling point: Not Established

Flash point : > 212° F (Water based)

Evaporation Rate: Not Established
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: Not Established

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Vapor pressure Not Established
Vapor density Not Established
Relative density Not Established

Solubility(ies) Water: somewhat soluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water Not Established
Auto-ignition temperature Not Established
Decomposition temperature Not Established
Viscosity Not Established
Total VOC 0 lbs/gal

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity No data available on mixture

Chemical stability Stable

Possibility of hazardous reactions No data available on mixture

Conditions to avoid (e.g., static discharge, shock,

or vibration)

No data available on mixture

Incompatible materials Magnesium, strong alkali's, strong reducing agents, strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous decomposition products

Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous products should not be

produced.

## **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

## Information on toxicological effects

# **Acute Toxicity**

Acute Toxicity						
Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure		
Phosphoric acid	LD50 Oral	Rat	1.25 g/kg			
chromium (VI) trioxide	LD50 Oral	Rat	80 mg/kg			
Molybdenum Disulfide	LD50 Oral	Rat	818 mg/kg			

## Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

# Sensitization

Not available.

## **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### Mutagenicity

Not available.

## Carcinogenicity

IARC: 1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Chromium trioxide)

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen

or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: Known to be human carcinogen (Chromium trioxide)

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen

or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

This product contains a component that has been reported to be carcinogenic based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

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#### Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
chromium (VI) trioxide	Present	1	Known to be a human carcinogen.

### Reproductive toxicity

Not available

### Teratogenicity

Not available

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

## **Aspiration hazard**

Not available.

## Carcinogenicity

IARC: 1 - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans (Chromium trioxide)

ACGIH: Known to be human carcinogen (Chromium trioxide)

NTP: Known to be human carcinogen (Chromium trioxide)

OSHA: Can cause lung cancer

This product contains a component that has been reported to be carcinogenic based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects:

**Eye contact:** Contact with eyes may cause irritation.

Inhalation: Can cause lung cancer

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Skin contact: No specific data Ingestion: No specific data.

Inhalation: Can cause irritation to the nose and throat. Symptoms may include runny nose, sneezing, coughing, itching and a burning

sensation

**Eye contact :** Contact with eyes may cause irritation.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

**Short term exposure** 

# **SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Potential immediate effects: Not available. Potential delayed effects: Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available. Potential delayed effects: Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

**General**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

**Mutagenicity:** No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Teratogenicity:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Developmental effects**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

## **Numerical measures of toxicity**

### **Acute toxicity estimates**

Route	ATE value
Oral	250.7 mg/kg*

Ingredient

## **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

General Comments: Do not allow material to be released into the environment without proper governmental permits

### **Environmental Toxicity:**

Phosphoric Acid

Toxicity to fish LC50: 75.1 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Species: Oryzias latipes (Japanese medaka)

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic EC50: 376 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

invertebrates

Toxicity to algae EC50: 32 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)

Chromium Trioxide

Toxicity to fish LC50 - Tilapia mossambica - 21.05 - 141.38 mg/l - 96.0 h

LCO - Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - 100 mg/l - 48.0 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic EC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 0.8 mg/l - 48 h

invertebrates

## Persistence and degradability

no data available

### Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogPow	BCF	Potential
water	-1.38	-	low

## Mobility in soil

no data available

### Other adverse effects

no data available

# **SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

## **Waste Disposal Method:**

Disposal should be made in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Recovered non-usable material is a RCRA hazardous waste. Treatment, storage, transportation and disposal must be in accordance with EPA and State regulation under the authority of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR parts 260-271. A competent and properly permitted contractor should do appropriate disposal.

# **SECTION 14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

**DOT: Not Hazardous for Shipping.** 

**Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage

## **SECTION 15 REGULATIONS**

U.S. Federal regulations:	International Inventory Legend			
TSCA 6 final risk management: chromium (VI) trioxide	DSL: Canada - Domestic Substance List			
TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined	NDSL: Canada - Non-Domestic Substance List			
TSCA 12(b) annual export notification: chromium (VI) trioxide	IECSC: China - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances China			
Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous AirPollutants (HAPs):	<b>EINECS:</b> EU Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances			
Listed	<b>ELINCS:</b> EU List of Notified Chemical Substances			
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances: Not listed	ECL: Korea - Existing Chemicals List			
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed	AICS: Australia - Inventory of Chemical Substances			
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not listed	ENCS: Japan - Existing and New Chemical Substances			

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals): Not listed	PICCS: Phillipines - Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: chromium (VI) trioxide	Substance
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Phosphoric acid	

## **U.S. Regulations:**

Component	SARA 302	SARA 311 / 312	SARA 313	Massachusetts RTK	Pennsylvania RTK	New Jersey RTK	California Prop 65 list
Aluminum, Atomized	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Phosphoric Acid	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Chromium Trioxide	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SARA 311 / 312 Hazards: Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

**SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION** 

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