

VAPCO PRODUCTS, INC.

Safety Data Sheet Coat IT Cleanup

SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name Coat IT Cleanup

Product number CIR-16OZ Brand Vapco

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Coating remover

Supplier's details

Name Vapco Products, Inc. Address 401 Marshall Road

Valley Park, Missouri 63088

United States

Telephone (636) 923-2121 Fax (636) 923-3002

email info@VapcoProducts.com

Emergency phone number

(800) 255-3924

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Acute toxicity, inhalation, Cat. 4
- Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

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Pictogram



Warning Signal word

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Harmful if swallowed H302 Causes skin irritation H315

Causes serious eye irritation H319

Harmful if inhaled H332

Precautionary statement(s)

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

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P240

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. P241

Use only non-sparking tools. P242

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P243 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P261

Wash hands and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling. P264

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P270 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P271 Wear protective gloves/eve protection/face protection. P280

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P301+P312

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and mild soap. P302+P352

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse P303+P361+P353

skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P304+P340

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove P305+P351+P338

contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P312 Specific treatment (see First Aid on this label). P321

Rinse mouth.

P330 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P332+P313

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P337+P313 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P362+P364

In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide to extinguish. P370+P378 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P403+P235

Dispose of contents/container to the specifications of local, regional, P501

national, and international regulations.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Hazardous components

1. TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE

60 - 80 % (weight) Concentration

EC no. 205-860-2 CAS no. 156-60-5 Index no. 602-026-00-3

2. Ethanol

Concentration 10 - 30 % (weight)

EC no. 200-578-6 CAS no. 64-17-5 Index no. 603-002-00-5

3. Acetone

Concentration 5 - 15 % (weight)

EC no. 200-662-2 CAS no. 67-64-1 Index no. 606-001-00-8

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell,

seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

If inhaled First, take proper precautions to ensure your own safety before attempting

rescue (e.g. wear appropriate respiratory protective equipment, use the buddy system), then remove the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest in

a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention.

In case of skin contact Immediately drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes.

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Obtain medical attention if

irritation develops or persists.

In case of eye contact Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention

if irritation develops or persists.

If swallowed Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Symptoms/Injuries: Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death. May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including, but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness. In elevated concentrations, may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death. This product contains chlorinated solvent material, which is associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine and catecholamines. Careful consideration should be applied preceding administration of epinephrine or similar heart-stimulating substances. Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. Contact with liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None known.

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

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water spray, fog, carbon dioxide (CO2), alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, or sand.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Explosion Hazard: Container may explode in heat of fire. Heat may build pressure, rupturing closed containers, spreading fire and increasing risk of burns and injuries. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distance to an ignition source and flash back to source of vapors.

Reactivity: Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Certain mixtures of chlorinated solvent may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide (CO2). Do not breathe fumes from fire or vapors from decomposition. Do NOT fight fire when fire reaches containers. Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Shut off all sources of ignition. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Wear NIOSH-approved Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus with a full face piece operated in a positive pressure demand mode with full body protective clothing when fighting fires.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxide(s), chlorine compounds, hydrogen chloride.

Further information

Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drain or water courses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General Measures: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors, spray, mist, gas. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources. No smoking.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so.

For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedure: Eliminate ignition source first, then ventilate the area. Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area. Upon arrival at the scene, a first responder is expected to recognize the presence of dangerous goods, protect oneself and the public, secure the area, and call for the assistance of trained personnel as soon as conditions permit.

Environmental precautions

Prevent entry into sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

For Containment: Ventilate area. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent further migration and entry into sewers or streams. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions.

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Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate area. Stop the ignition source of the release, if safe to do so. Consider the use of water spray to disperse vapors. Isolate the area until gas has dispersed. Ventilate and gas test area before entering. Take up liquid spill into absorbent material. Transfer spilled material to a suitable container for disposal. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

Waste Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Containers may be hazardous when empty. Do not flame cut, braze, or weld.

Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Pressurized container: May burst if heated. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Precautions for Safe Handling: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe gas, mist, spray, vapors. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Do not spray on open flame or other ignition source.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.

Other Precautions: Keep out of reach of children. Follow label instructions. Vapors may collect in low lying area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool place. Keep only in the original container in a cool, well-ventilated place away from ignition sources. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Keep/Store away from direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials. Store locked up/in a secure area. **Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Chlorine. Finely divided metals. Magnesium. Alkaline earth metals.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: 64-17-5

Ethanol

ACGIH (USA): (ST) 1000 ppm TLV® inhalation; Cal/OSHA: 1000 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 1000 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: 1000 ppm PEL inhalation; 1900 mg/m3 PEL inhalation

CAS: 67-64-1

Acetone

ACGIH (USA): 250 ppm, (ST) 500 ppm TLV® inhalation; Cal/OSHA: 500 ppm, (ST) 750 ppm, (C) 3000 ppm PEL inhalation; NIOSH: 250 ppm REL inhalation; OSHA: 1000 ppm PEL inhalation; 2400 mg/m3 PEL inhalation

Appropriate engineering controls

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Use explosion-proof equipment. Proper grounding procedures to avoid static electricity should be followed. Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area. Ensure all local, regional, national, and international regulations are observed. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Pictograms











Eye/face protection

Chemical safety goggles. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Respiratory protection of the dependent type.

Skin protection

Wear protective gloves and clothing.

Body protection

Physical state

Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear protective gloves. Chemical resistant materials and fabrics. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use a NIOSH-approved Self-Containing Breathing Apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Basic physical and chemical properties

i riyacai atate	Liquid
Appearance	Clear liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Sweet chlorinated solvent
Odor threshold	N/D
Melting point/freezing point	N/D
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	N/D
Flammability	Considered to be a flammable liquid by OSHA (29 CFR
,	1910.1200)
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	N/D
Flash point	N/D
Auto-ignition temperature	N/D
Decomposition temperature	N/D
Н	N/A
Kinematic viscosity	N/D
Solubility	N/D
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	N/D
Vapor pressure	N/D
Evaporation rate	Fast
Density and/or relative density	N/D
Relative vapor density	N/D
,	

Liquid

Particle characteristics

N/D

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Reacts violently with strong oxidizers. Increased risk of fire or explosion. Certain mixtures of chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

Chemical stability

Certain mixtures of chlorine may be flammable or reactive under certain conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures, heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames, incompatible materials, and other ignition sources.

Incompatible materials

Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers. Chlorine. Finely divided metals. Magnesium. Alkaline earth metals.

Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition may produce: Carbon oxide(s), chlorine compounds, hydrogen chloride.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

The ATE (gas inhalation) of the mixture is: 5625 ppmV

ACETONE

LD50 Skin - Guinea pig - 7,429 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 50,100 mg/m3 - 8 h

LD50 Oral - Rat - 5,800 mg/kg

LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout - 5,540 mg/l - 96 h

LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 8,800 mg/l - 48 hr

ETHANOL

LD50 Oral - Rat - 10,470 mg/kg

LD50 Skin - Rabbit - 15,800 mg/kg

LD50 Inhalation - Rat - 30,000 mg/l - 4 h

EC50 - Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) - 275 mg/l - 72 h

LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 14,200 mg/l - 96 h

LC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea) - 5,012 mg/l - 48 h

TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 220 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes irritation, redness, burning.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes irritation, redness, tearing.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Causes dizziness, headaches, nausea, central nervous system depression, excessive or prolonged exposure may cause unconsciousness.

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Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified.

Carcinogenicity

Not classfied.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified.

STOT-single exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified.

Aspiration hazard

The ATE (gas inhalation) of the mixture is: 5625 ppmV.

Additional information

Symptoms/Injuries: Harmful if inhaled. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death. May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid.

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression such as dizziness, vomiting, numbness, drowsiness, headache, and similar narcotic symptoms. Inhalation is likely to cause adverse health effects including, but not limited to: irritation, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness. In elevated concentrations, may cause asphyxiation, central nervous system effects, and increased breathing rate. Symptoms of asphyxiation include headache, dizziness, rapid breathing, increased pulse, mood changes, tremors, cyanosis, muscular weakness, narcosis, numbness of the extremities, unconsciousness and death. This product contains chlorinated solvent material, which is associated with cardiac sensitization following very high exposures or with concurrent exposure to high stress levels or heart-stimulating substances like epinephrine and catecholamines. Careful consideration should be applied preceding administration of epinephrine or similar heart-stimulating substances. Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite and freeze

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: Contact causes severe irritation with redness and swelling of the conjunctiva. Contact with liquid escaping the container can cause frostbite, freeze burns, and permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Not considered a potential route of exposure, but contact with liquid escaping the container can cause freeze burns and frostbite.

Chronic Symptoms: None known.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

ACETONE

LD50 Skin - Guinea pig - 7,429 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - Rat - 50,100 mg/m3 - 8 h

LD50 Oral - Rat - 5,800 mg/kg

LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout - 5,540 mg/l - 96 h

LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 8,800 mg/l - 48 hr

ETHANOL

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LC50 - Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea) - 5,012 mg/l - 48 h

TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE

EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 220 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Component or components of this product are not biodegradable. May cause long-term adverse effects in environment.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not established.

Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (1E)- (156-60-5): Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow): 1.48

Ethyl alcohol (64-17-5): Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow): -0.32

Mobility in soil

No additional infomation available.

Other adverse effects

Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations. Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Sewage disposal

Avoid release into the environment. This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.

Other disposal recommendations

Container may remain hazardous when empty. Continue to observe all precautions. Do not puncture or incinerate container.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)

UN Number: UN1993

Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

IMDG

UN Number: UN1993

Class: 3

Packing Group: II EMS Number: N/A

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

IATA

UN Number: UN1993

Class: 3

Packing Group: II

Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Chemical name: Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (E)-

CAS: 156-60-5

Chemical name: Ethanol

CAS: 64-17-5

Chemical name: 2-Propanone

CAS: 67-64-1

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

Chemical name: 1,2-Dichloroethylene

CAS number: 156-60-5

Chemical name: Ethanol CAS number: 64-17-5

Chemical name: Acetone CAS number: 67-64-1

New Jersey Right To Know Components

Common name: ETHYL ALCOHOL

CAS number: 64-17-5

Common name: ACETONE

CAS number: 67-64-1

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

Chemical name: Ethene, 1,2-dichloro-, (e)-

CAS number: 156-60-5

Chemical name: Ethanol CAS number: 64-17-5

Chemical name: 2-Propanone

CAS number: 67-64-1

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Fire Hazard, Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

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Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

All chemicals are listed or exempt.

SECTION 16: Other information

N/A = Not applicable; N/D = Not determined

Further information/disclaimer

To the best of our knowledge, information contained herein is accurate. However there is no assumption of liability for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazard which exists. The information contained in this SDS was obtained from current and reliable sources; however, the data is provided without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy. Since the conditions of handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer, the manufacturer will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use. No warranty, expressed or inferred, regarding the product described in this SDS shall be created or inferred by any statement in this SDS. Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product which may not be covered by this SDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.

Preparation information

Prepared by: Jessica Wilson Date prepared: 10/25/2022

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