

101, Lake Forest Blvd. Suite 410 Gaithersburg MD 20877

**United States** 

Office: (954) 499 7990 Fax: (954) 499 7992

Email: info@globalwindowfilms.com www.globalwindowfilms.com

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

#### **A-Product Identification**

• Product Name: GPL SC- IG

• General Property: Milky White Viscous liquid

• Noxiousness: Inflammable,

• Usage: Water born installation liquid for paint protective film attach to car

• Manufacturer: Garware

• Supplier/Distributer: Garware

• Preparer's Name: Garware

• Date MSDS Prepared: Jan. 05, 2019

• Amendment date: February. 9, 2019

• Emergency Contacts & Phone Number: +91-240-2554427

### **B-INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION**

Mixture: Yes

• Chemical Name: Modified Water

NAME	TRADE NAME	CAS.No,	CONTENT
Water Others	Water additives	7732-18-5	90%~99%
			0.1 ~ 1%



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### Hazardous Components

Hazardous codes: 0=Minimal, 1=Slight, 2=Moderate, 3=Serious,

4=Severe Health = 1

Fire = 1

Reactivity = 0

Warning statement: Inflammable

#### HEALTH HAZARD DATA

CERCLA GRADE (0-3): Preservation of health=3, FIRE=2, REACTIVITY=0, Durability=0

NFPA GRADE (0-3) : Preservation of health=1, FIRE=2, REACTIVITY=0,

Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

- White viscous liquid
- Possible irritation of eye, skin, and the respiratory organs
- Effect on the central nerves
- An outbreak of fire could be set.
- Do not inhale vapor.
- Keep it away from the origin of a fire.
- Store in the cool.
- Ventilated work area.
- Keep containers closed when not in use.

Affection on health Inhalation

• Short-period Inhalation: may cause Irritation, Nausea, Vomiting, Difficulty

in breathing, Headache, indigestion, drowsiness, hypertension, the liver, lung, or kidney injury.



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- Long-term Inhalation: may cause gastrulae, a speech impediment, heart pain, dysmenorrhea, cardiac insufficiency, a blood disorder, paralysis, convulsions.
- Skin
- Short-period exposure: may cause Irritation, Itching, Vomiting, Stomachache.
- Long-term exposure: may cause Irritation, Itching, Vomiting, Stomachache.
- Eye
- Short-period exposure: may cause Irritation, bad pain, blur of eyesight.
- Long-term exposure: may cause Irritation, a bad pain, blur of eyesight.
- Ingestion

Short-period Ingestion: may cause Vomiting, Diarrhea, a Stomachache, headache, dizziness.

- Long-term Ingestion: Data does not exist.
- 3. Evidence of being carcinogenesis

OSHA : None NTP : None IARC : Exist

- Emergency and First Aid Procedures.
- Eye: Flush with water for 15 minutes, hold lids open.
- Skin: Wash with Soap & water for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.
- . Inhaled: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing if necessary.
- . Ingested: Do not induce vomiting. Give two large glasses of milk or water and get immediate medical care. Give nothing by mouth if unconscious.

If irritation persists on is severe. See a doctor.



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### • Fire and Explosion Hazard Data.

Fire and Explosion Hazard:

Exposure to heat and a flame cause fire As vapor is weightier than air it moves to the origin of a fire in the distance. The mixture of air and vapor is explosive.

• Extinguishing Media:

Use carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemicals, or water fog.

Extinction

Transfer container from fireplace.

Do not disperse exposed things with high pressure water stream. Prepare fire-fighting water for disposition.

Do not inhale vapor and keep an adverse wind.

When safety air exhausters make noise or container is discolored, an immediate withdrawal is necessary.

Fire Fighters should use NIOSH approved SCB & full protective equipment when fighting chemical fire.

When a truck or tank is enveloped in flames be hedged off from the fir place about a half mile.

Water streams cause the fire to be spread.

-the flash [ignition] point: 185F (85°C)

-spontaneous combustion degree: 685.4 F (363°C)

Noxious combustion product.

Carbon oxide and Nitrogen oxide can be produced when pyrolysis.

- Treatment for leakage accident.
- Leakage at a workshop



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When an outflow is small, absorb solution with sand or an absorbent and clean up and keep the container for later treatment.

When an outflow plenty, build barrier at a distance from the workshop and people except the persons concerned must not allowed to access.

Keep the origin of a fire in the distance and isolate the workshop.

Leakage to the soil.

Dig puddles to collect the outflow of solution. Build a low hill with soil or sandbag foamy barrier of foamy concrete. Reduce fire hazard or outbreak of vapor by using an all-purpose hardener.

Leakage in the air.

Spray water to collect the vapor.

• Leakage in the water

Keep the solution from spreading by setting up natural barriers or oil fence. Make use of a dredging machine or lift to collect sediment.

Make use of an inhalator to exclude effluence that is shut up.

#### Precautions-

# Handling/Storing.

Storage must follow all government Law or the Local Autonomy Law.

Keep the 29 CFR 1910. 106.

Store in the cool.

Keep containers closed when not in use. Isolate

from materials that may be reactive.



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### Precautions for Safe Handling and Use.

Standard Exposure
OSHA OLE

-TWA: 100ppm (337mg / m3)

-STEL: ACGIH

TLV

-TWA: 50ppm (188mg / m3)

-STEL: NIOSH

REL

-TWA: 100ppm (337mg / m3)

-STEL:

Ventilation

Install ventilation facilities.

Eye

Take goggles to protect your eyes.

Employers must install a waterspout for eye washing near the workshop.

#### Protective clothes

Workers must wear protective clothes that do not let the solution percolate through the clothes to prevent repeated exposure to skin.

## Protective gloves

Workers must wear protective gloves that do not let the solution percolate through the gloves to prevent repeat exposure to hands.

Protective respiratory equipment.

Respiratory equipment must suit the regulations enacted by American Industrial Safety organization. Specially selected breathing apparatus must be on the basis of the density at the workshop and must be approved by NIOSH and MSHA.



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### Physical and Chemical properties.

• Appearance: Milky White Viscous liquid

• Odor: mild, rather pleasant, like wine or whisky

• PH: No data available

• Solubility to water: Miscible

Boiling point and range: 78~100°C

• Melting Point and range: No data available

• Explosion: No data available

Oxidization: No data available

• Distribution coefficient: No data available

• Specific gravity: 0.98

Viscosity: Below 600CPS at 25°C

• Vapor density: No data available

### Reactivity Data

• Chemical stability: Stable under normal temperature and normal pressure

• Conditions to avoid.

The origin of a fire and overheating Strong
Acid, base, and oxidizing agent
As vapor is explosive and toxic, people except the persons concerned must not be
prohibited from accessing.
Containers could be destroyed by overheating.



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 Materials to avoid Chloroform: Avoidance

Chlorosulfonic acid: Mixture in a closed container may cause a rise of temperature and

pressure.

Peroxide of hydrogen, nitric acid: Produce peroxides oil that is sensitive to an impact.

and heat.

Halogen element: rapidly reaction Diisocyanate methane: Avoidance

Oxidizing agent (strong): Cause Fire and explosion

Deoxidating agent: Avoid

Tri-ethyl aluminum: Possible explosive by heat.

4Noxious materials produced when decomposed Noxious carbon and nitrogen oxide could be produced.

5. Possibility to produce noxious materials during reacting. No data available

### Information about toxicity.

CAS#64-17-5: KQ63000000 CAS# 7732-18-5:ZC0110000

LD50/LC50 CAS#64-17-5

Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg severe
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24hr Mild
Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24hr Moderate
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 39 mg/m3/4H
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 20000 ppm/1H
Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3450 mg/kg.
Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 6300 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 9000 mg/kg;

CAS# 7732-18-5:

Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg.

Oral, rat: LD50 = 7060 mg/kg;



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### Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 64-17-5:

**ACGIH:** A4 – Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen CAS# 7732-18-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

**Epidemiology:** Ethanol has been shown to produce fetotoxicity in the embryo o or fetus of laboratory animals. Prenatal exposure to ethanol is associated with a distinct pattern of congenital malformations that have collectively been termed the "fetal alcohol syndrome".

**Teratogenicity:** Oral, Human – woman: TDLo = 41mg/kg (female 41-week(s) after conception) Effects on newborn – Apgar score (human only) and Effects on Newborn – other neonatal measures or effects and Effects on Newborn-drug dependence. **Reproductive Effects:** Intrauterine, Human – woman: TDLo = 200mg/kg (female 5day(s) pre-mating) fertility – female fertility index (e.g. # females pregnant per # sperm positive females; # females pregnant per # females mated). **Neurotoxicity:** No information available.

- The effect on the environment.
- Toxicity aquatic life and an ecosystem: No data available
- Movement in the soil: No data available
- Remnants and reasonability: No data available
- Possibility of accumulation in an organism: No data available
- Precaution to abolish.
- Regulation by wastes control law: If 5% of oil is contained, classified to designated.

#### waste.

- Method to abolish: Follow the laws established by local autonomy or the government.
- Precaution to abolish: Follow the detailed standard regulation.

Industrial Safety health law: Material name must be indicated. Organic solvent the second class Permitted density.

Hazard chemical material regulation: noxious material the Fire Services Act.: the fourth class, the first petroleum.



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#### • USA

TSCA: Prescribed

SARA (Article 302) (40 CFR 355.30): Not prescribed SARA (Article 304) (40 CFR 355.40): Not prescribed

SARA (Article 313) (40 CFR 372.65): Prescribed

OSHA Process Safety Regulation (29 CFR 1,910.119): Not

prescribed SARA Hazard range: SARA Article 311/312 (40 CFR 370.21)

-Acute Hazard: Yes -Chronic Hazard: Yes -Fire Hazard: Yes

-Reactivity Hazard: No data available

-Sudden spouting Hazard: No

#### • Other references

Data from: Korean Industrial Safety Organization.
OHS MSDS published by USA MDL Information system Inc. the Fire Services Act.
the regulation of waste

### • Transport Information

**IMDG** 

Not regulated.

**IATA** 

Not regulated.

#### Disclaimer

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