



Safety Data Sheet

Better Chemistry. Better Business

METAL GUARD® 510

Revised: 5/12/22

1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: METAL GUARD® 510

Product Code :2505010

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use:Metal Surface Protectant

Hubbard-Hall Inc.

563 South Leonard Street

Waterbury, CT 06708

Telephone: 203-756-5521

Fax number: 203-756-9017

Emergency Phone Number

CHEMTREC: 1 (800) 424-9300

International: 1 (703) 527-3887

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



Signal Word: WARNING

Hazard Category: Flammable Liquids Hazard Category 4

Acute Toxicity-Inhalation Hazard Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Hazard Category 2

Eye Damage/Irritation Hazard Category 2B

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Hazard Category 3

Hazard Statements: Combustible liquid.

Harmful if inhaled.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Prevention: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No Smoking.

Wear rubber protective gloves and goggles.

Avoid breathing dust, fumes, gas, mist, vapors and sprays.

Use only outdoors or in well ventilated area.

Response: In case of fire: Use foam, dry chemicals, carbon dioxide or other type of vapor producing extinguisher.

If swallowed: Immediately call poison center or doctor.

Do NOT Induce vomiting.

If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of water.

Specific treatment - refer to poison center or doctor for advice.

If skin irritation or rash occurs, get medical advice/attention.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention .

Storage: Store in well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Store locked up.

Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool .

3 COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Chemical Name	Common Name And Synonyms	CAS No. and other Unique identifiers	Concentration %
Distillates(petroleum),hydrotreated light	-	64742-47-8	92-93%
Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl ether	-	34590-94-8	Approx 2%
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl ether	-	107-98-2	Approx 2%
Barium Sulfonate	-	trade secret	1-3%

4 FIRST AID

After Inhalation:

Remove exposed person to fresh air and support breathing as needed.

After Skin Contact:

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Wash off IMMEDIATELY with plenty of water for at least 15-20 minutes. Get medical attention immediately! Wash clothing separately before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean all contaminated shoes.

After Eye Contact:

If in eyes: Rinse cautiously for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If irritated, call doctor.

After Ingestion:

Immediately call poison center or doctor and explain the type of exposure to the chemical(s) and provide the name of the chemical(s).

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water. If available, give several glasses of milk. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Seek medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms/Effects

Inhalation:

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing this material may be harmful. Symptoms are not expected at air concentrations below the recommended exposure limits(see section 8). It is possible to breath this material under certain conditions of handling and use (for example, during heating, spraying, or stirring). Causes respiratory tract irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects.

Eye:

This product can cause transient mild eye irritation with short-term contact with liquid sprays or mists. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

Skin:

This product can cause mild, transient skin irritation. The severity of irritation will depend on the amount of material that is applied to the skin and the speed and thoroughness that it is removed. Symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact can produce moderate irritation(dermatitis).

Ingestion:

If swallowed, this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and delirium, as well as additional central nervous system (CNS) effects. Due to its light viscosity, there is a danger of aspiration into the lungs during vomiting. Aspiration can result in severe lung damage or death.

Delayed:

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans.

Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects:

liver, lungs, kidney, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system, eyes, lungs, respiratory system.

Note to Physicians:

This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Inhalation of high vapor concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable and Unsuitable extinguishing media:

Avoid contact with water. Use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical:

Flammable or Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors when heated above ambient temperatures. Vapors can cause a flash fire. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. A vapor and air mixture can create an explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers. Use only with adequate ventilation. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighter

Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enters sewers or waterways.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, & Emergency Proc

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify responders are properly HAZWOPER trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire resistant protective clothing during clean up operations. In an urban area, clean up as soon as possible; in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

Methods and Materials for containment & cleaning up:

If trained in accordance 29 CFR 1910.120, leaks should be stopped. Spills should be contained and cleaned immediately. Persons performing clean up work should wear adequate personal protective equipment and clothing. Spills and releases should be reported, if required, to the appropriate local, state and federal regulatory agencies.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. DO NOT breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. DO NOT take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level (see Section 8). Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Non-equilibrium conditions may increase the fire hazard associated with this product. A static electrical charge can accumulate when this product is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters when it is agitated. A static spark can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always confirm that receiving container is properly grounded. Bonding and grounding alone may be inadequate to eliminate fire and explosion hazards associated with electrostatic charges.

Carefully review operations that may increase risk associated with static electricity such as tank and container filling, tank cleansing, sampling, gauging, loading, filtering, mixing, agitation, etc. In addition to bonding and grounding, efforts to mitigate the hazards of an electrostatic discharge may include, but are not limited to ventilation, inerting and/or reduction of transfer velocities. Dissipation of electrostatic charges may be improved with the use of conductivity additives when used with other mitigation efforts including bonding and grounding. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process.

Do NOT fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations. Product container is NOT designed for elevated pressure. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, or grind containers. Do NOT expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain residues which can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions.

Conditions for safe storage, inc any incompatibilities:

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Store only in approved containers. Do not store with oxidizing agents. Do not store at elevated temperatures or in direct sunlight. Protect containers against physical damage. Head spaces in tanks and other containers may contain a mixture of air and vapor in the flammable range. Vapor may be ignited by static discharge. Storage area must meet OSHA requirements and applicable fire codes. Additional information regarding the design and control of hazards associated with handling and storage of flammable and combustible liquids may be found in professional and industrial documents including,

but not limited to, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publications NFPA 30 ("Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code"), NFPA 77 ("Recommended Practice on Static Electricity") and the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, ("Protection Against Ignitions Arising Out of static, Lightning, and Stray Currents").

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Name	Std.	TWA-8hrs	STEL - 15 min.
Distillates(petroleum),hydrotreated light	ACGIH	200 mg/m ³	
Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	ACGIH	100 ppm	150 ppm (skin)
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	ACGIH	50 ppm	100 ppm

ACGIH - American Control of Governmental Hygenists
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Clear liquid with slight tint
Odor:	Characteristic hydrocarbon odor.
Odor Threshold:	N/A
PH:	4-7
Melting Point/Freezing Point:	N/A
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range:	N/A
Flash Point:	149 °F
Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Flammability (solid, gas):	N/A
Upper/Lower flammability or explosive limits:	0.7-4.8
Vapor Pressure:	N/A
Vapor Density:	4.8 (air=1)
Relative Density:	0.835
Solubility (ies):	not soluble
Partition Coefficient; n-octanol/water:	N/A
Auto-ignition Temperature:	N/A
Decomposition Temperature:	N/A
Viscosity:	0.797 cP

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Conditions to Avoid:	Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Carbon Dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke, fumes, and/or unburned hydrocarbons

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral Administration:	Petroleum Distillates,hydrotreated light -LD50(Rat)->5 g/kg
Oral Administration:	Dipropylene Glycol Monmethyl Ether-LD50(Rat)->5000 mg/kg
Oral Administration:	Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether-LD50(Rat)-4016 mg/kg
Inhalation:	Petroleum distillates,hydrotreated light-LC50(Rat)->4.3 mg/L 4 h
Inhalation:	Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether-LC50(Rat)->500 ppm-7 h Aerosol
Inhalation:	Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether-LC50(Rat)->25.8 mg/L 6 h vapor

Dermal administration: Petroleum Distillates,hydrotreated light-LD50(Rabbit)->3 g/kg
Dermal administration: Dipropylene Glycol Monmethyl Ether-LD50-Rabbit-9510 mg/kg
Dermal administration: Propylene Glycol Monomethyl ether-LD50(Rabbit)->2000 mg/kg
Short term exposure: Irritation to skin and or eyes.
Cancer Hazard: Not listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH
Routes of Exposure Eyes, Skin, Inhalation, Ingestion

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish, Oncorhynchus mykis Petroleum Distillates,hydrotreated light-LL50:25 mg/L 96 h
Daphnia Magna, Petroleum Distillates, hydrotreated light-EI50: 1.4 mg/L 48 h
Persistence and Degradability: Not Available
Abiotic degradability: No data available
Bioaccumulation potential: No data available
Soil/Sediment Result: No data available

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number:
UN Proper Shipping Name: IN CONTAINERS 119 GALLONS OR LESS THIS PRODUCT IS NOT DOT REGULATED
Transport Hazard Class (es):
Packing Group:
ERG:
Additional DOT info IATA: Not Regulated for transport IMDG: Not Regulated for transport

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

HMIS: Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

Sara Hazard Classification Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether-SARA 313 listed-Glycol Ether
Sara Hazard Classification Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether-SARA 313 listed (Glycol Ether)
Sara Hazard Classification Barium Compounds-SARA 313 listed
Proposition 65 No Proposition 65 listed components in this formula
TSCA Inventory Status All components of this product are on the TSCA inventory or are exempt from TSCA inventory requirements .

16 OTHER INFORMATION

REACH status No **RoHS** are contained in this product.

Disclaimer: The information is based on our knowledge to date but does not constitute an assurance of product properties and does not imply a legal contractual relationship.

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