

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET SN-674

EMERGENCY PHONE - 1-800-424-9300

1. Hazardous Ingredients:

ACETONE -- OSHA PEL: 1000 PPM, ACGIH: 500 PPM, ACGIH STEL: 750 PPM, NIOISH REL TWA: 250 PPM

METHYL ETHYL KETONE -- OSHA PEL: 200, ACGIH TLV: 200, Other: 300 STEL

TOLUENE -- OSHA PEL: 100, ACGIH TLV: 100, Other: 150 STEL

ETHYL ALCOHOL -- OSHA PEL: 1000 PPM, ACGIH TLV: 1000 PPM LD50: 13.7 G/KG ORAL, LC50: 16000 PPM/8 HOUR - INH.

2. Physical / Chemical Characteristics:

Boiling Range: 133xF - 230 deg F

Specific Gravity (H2O=1): 0.87

Vapor Density: Heavier than air.

Evaporation Rate: Faster than n-Butyl Acetate

Solubility in Water: Negligible

Appearance & Odor: Aqua blue liquid with solvent odor

3. Fire and Explosion Hazard Data:

Flash Point: 1xF Method Used: TCC

Flammable Limits in Air by Volume- Lower: 1, Upper: 19

Extinguishing Media: Use alcohol type or all-purpose foam for large fires. Use CO2 or dry chemical for small fires.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Respiratory equipment should be worn to avoid inhalation of concentrated fumes. Water spray may be ineffective on the fire, but should be used to cool fire exposed containers and structures. Water spray should also be used to disperse vapors as reignition is possible.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Handle as a flammable liquid. Vapors from this product

may travel or move by air currents and form an explosive mixture in air between the upper and lower explosive limit, which can be ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, open flames, electrical motors and switches. May settle in low confined areas, or travel long distances to an ignition source and flash back explosively. Store in cool, well-ventilated area.

4. Reactivity Data:

Stability: stable

Conditions to Avoid: excessive heat, poor ventilation, corrosive atmospheres, excessive aging. Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Alkaline materials, strong acids, and oxidizing materials.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, oxides of Nitrogen and possibly Acrolein.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

5. Health Hazard Data:

Inhalation Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure: Prolonged inhalation of high vapor concentration may result in a narcotic effect ranging from dizziness, nausea and headaches, to unconsciousness. Can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, experienced as nasal discomfort and discharge, with chest pain, shortness of breath and coughing.

Skin and Eye Contact Health Risk and Symptoms of Exposure: Eye contact: severe irritation, tearing, redness, burning sensation and blurred vision. Skin contact: Brief contact may cause slight irritation with itching and local redness.

Skin Absorption Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure: Prolonged or repeated contact can dry and defat skin causing cracking, irritation and dermatitis.

Ingestion Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into lungs either during ingestion or vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Carcinogenicity: NTP Carcinogen--no, IARC Monographs--no, OSHA Regulated--no

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Inhalation of material may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease, skin contact may aggravate existing dermatitis.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:
Inhalation overexposure, move person to fresh air. If breathing stops, apply artificial respiration and seek medical attention immediately. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be given by qualified personnel.

Eye contact, flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention without delay.

Skin contact, remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Consult a doctor. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING, this can cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Consult a physician immediately.

Note to physician: There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration.

6. Precautions for Safe Handling and Use:

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Eliminate ignition sources, provide ventilation, dike the spill area and add absorbent earth or sawdust to the spilled material. Clean-up personnel should wear rubber gloves and respiratory protection. Prevent spill material from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Notify authorities as required.

Waste disposal method: Collect absorbent material into metal waste containers and dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal hazardous waste regulations pertaining to the listed hazardous chemical.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: Store in well-ventilated area away from heat, sparks and open flames. Use non-sparking utensils when handling liquid materials. Use proper grounding procedures when transferring material. Keep containers closed when not using.

Other Precautions: Smoking in area where this material is stored or used should be strictly prohibited. Tools used with this material should be made from sparkless materials such as Brass, Aluminum or Copper. Plastic utensil should not be used because they may generate static electricity which may spark.

Note: This information is accurate to the best knowledge of OMNIFLX, but is furnished without any expressed or implied warranties.

7. Control Measures:

- a. Respiratory Protection – If spraying this material, use a NIOSH approved cartridge respirator or gas mask suitable to keep air-borne mists and vapor concentrations below the time-weighted threshold limit values. When using in a poorly ventilated and confined space, use a fresh air supplying respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus.
- b. Ventilation – General mechanical ventilation or local exhaust should be suitable to keep vapor concentrations below the TLV. Ventilation equipment should be explosion proof.
- c. Protective Gloves – Impermeable chemical handling gloves for skin protection.
- d. Eye Protection – Use chemical safety glasses, goggles or face shield for protection. Eye wash stations should be in work area.
- e. Other Protective Clothing or Equipment - Use impermeable clothing whenever possible to prevent skin contact. Safety showers and eye baths should be in work area.
- f. Work/Hygienic Practices – Handle all chemicals with caution and care. Always wash before eating, smoking or using toilet facilities. As with all chemicals, caution must be exercised with the prudent use of protection equipment and handling procedures to minimize exposure.

8. Disclaimer: The data set forth in these sheets are based on information provided by the suppliers of the raw materials and chemicals used in the manufacture of the aforementioned product. OMNIFLX makes no warranty with respect to the accuracy of the information provided by their suppliers, and disclaims all liability of reliance thereon.