

Special firefighting procedures: The use of SCBA is recommended for fire fighters. Water spray may be useful in minimizing vapors and cooling containers exposed to heat and flame. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water it's used for cooling purposes.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: This material is combustible and may be ignited by heat or flame, sparks or static electricity. If container is not properly cooled it may explode in heat of fire. Blends containing chlorinated products may exhibit reduced flash point as the non-volatile chlorinate evaporates.

V. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE FOR EACH POTENTIAL ROUTE OF EXPOSURE -

Inhaled: While this material has a low degree of toxicity, breathing, high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause irritation of the nose and throat, signs of nervous system depression. Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders (e.g. asthma-like condition) may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

Contact with skin or eyes: One or more components of this product is an eye and skin irritant. Direct contact with the liquid or exposure to vapor and mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of eyes and redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin.

Absorbed through skin: Contact may result in skin absorption but symptoms of toxicity are not anticipated by this route alone. Under normal conditions of use, persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

Swallowed: Ingestion of excessive quantities may cause signs of nervous system depression, irritation of the digestive tract and vomiting, abdominal pain, convulsions, coma, and death. Aspiration Hazard-one or more components of this material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE -

Acute: Irritation of nose and throat, irritation of the digestive tract. Abdominal pain.

Chronic: Permanent brain and nervous system damage, abdominal pain, convulsions, coma.

FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES -

Eye Contact: Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water and seek medical attention. For direct contact, hold eyelids apart and flush the affected eye(s) with clean water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse the affected areas thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention.

Inhaled: If respiratory symptoms or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention.

Swallowed: SEEK EMERGENCY MEDICAL ATTENTION. If victim is drowsy or unconscious place on the left side with the head down and do not give anything by mouth. If victim is conscious and alert, vomiting should be induced. For ingestion of large amounts (more than 5 ounces in an adult) preferably with syrup of IPECAC under direction of a physician or poison center. If syrup of IPECAC is not available, vomiting can be induced by gently placing 2 fingers in the back of the throat. If possible do not leave victim unattended.

COMMENTS: Toluene can cause irreversible changes in the genetic material (DNA) of a cell. Methylene chloride, a component of this product, is a possible human cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. It has been identified as a possible carcinogen by IARC. Methylene chloride forms carbon monoxide in the body and may interfere with normal blood functions if exposure to high concentrations occurs. Pre-existing liver, blood and cardiovascular disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or painter's syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

MEDICAL CONDITION AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing liver, blood and cardiovascular disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIAN-

Pre-existing cardiovascular disorders may be aggravated by exposure to methylene chloride. Carboxyhemoglobin levels should be measured in patients symptomatic] (headache, nausea, vomiting, malaise, shortness of breath, chest pain, sweating) after exposure to methylene chloride. A large intentional ingestion produced small bowel ulcerations and these patients should be examined and followed for the development of those sequences.

- Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may potentiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to Toluene. These drugs should be used cautiously, if at all, and only with cardiac monitoring.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Avoid contact with oxygen, nitrogen peroxide, oxidizers, selected amines, strong acids and bases and reactive metals (i.e. aluminum, potassium, sodium, etc.)

Hazardous Decomposition products (including combustion products): Thermal decomposition in the presence of air may yield carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, phosgene/or HCL.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

VII. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spill response procedures: Stay upwind and away from spill. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill. If spill is indoors, ventilate area of spill. A universal type foam can be used to suppress vapors. Keep spill out of drains, sewers or waterways. Use sand or other inert material to dam and contain spill. Do not flush area with water.

For small spills do not flush with water, use absorbent pads. Contact fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, local agencies. If spill, in excess of EPA reportable quantity is made into the environment, immediately notify the National Response Center (Phone No. 800-424-8802. (Methylene chloride) DOT/CERCLA reportable quantity=3333 lbs.

(Toluene)DOT/CERCLA reportable quantity=5882 lbs.

Preparing wastes for disposal: Dispose of product in accordance with local, county, state and federal regulations.

VIII. SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION

Ventilation and engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentration below established exposure limits, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations may be used.

Respiratory Protection: The use of respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed the established exposure limits. Depending on the airborne concentration, use a respirator or gas mask with appropriate cartridges and canisters (NIOSH Approved, if available) or supplied air equipment.

Eye Protection: Use safety goggles where solvent splashes are expected.

Gloves: Use of gloves impermeable to specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact & possible irritation.

Other clothing and equipment: It is suggested that a source of clear water be available in work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

Work practices, hygienic practices: Practice personal cleanliness by prompt removal of solvent in contact with skin.

Remove contaminated clothing promptly. Train all employees on special handling procedures prior to working with this product.

OTHER HANDLING AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:

Keep containers tightly closed. Keep containers cool, dry and away from sources of ignition. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapors and personal contact with the product. Use good personal hygiene practice. "Empty" containers retain residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

HURST CHEMICAL COMPANY furnishes Material Safety Data Sheets based upon information from raw material suppliers. This information is provided in compliance with Federal Regulation 29CFR 1910.

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