

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 used for cooling purpose.

Unusual fire and explosion hazard: This material is combustible and may be ignited by heat or flame. This material will burn but will not ignite readily

V. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE FOR EACH POTENTIAL ROUTE OF EXPOSURE -

Inhaled: One or more components of this material is toxic by inhalation. Breathing vapors or mists may be harmful. Symptoms of toxicity may include: irritation of the nose and throat, signs of nervous system depression, blood disorders. Liver damage and kidney damage. Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

Contact with skin or eyes: May cause eye irritation, stinging, tearing and redness. Irritation, redness, burning, drying and cracking of the skin.

Absorbed through skin: One or more components of this material is toxic. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

Swallowed: Ingestion of excessive quantities may cause irritation of the digestive tract, signs of nervous system depression, kidney damage, and aspiration hazard.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE -

Acute: Irritation of eyes, skin, nose throat and digestive tract - signs of nervous system depression.

Overexposure to this material has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may cause disorder of these organs in humans; mild reversible liver effects, blood abnormalities, reversible kidney effects.

Chronic: Blood disorders, liver kidney damage. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm pregnant animal, the relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES -

Eye Contact: Flush with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, call the physician immediately.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If redness develops, skin absorption is possible and may be harmful. Seek medical attention.

Inhaled: Move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If respiratory symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Swallowed: Seek emergency medical attention. This product is slightly toxic by ingestion and an aspiration hazard. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with the head down and do not give anything by mouth. Do not leave victim unattended. This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

COMMENTS:

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen or probable carcinogen by NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

-Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational over exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or painter's syndrome).

-Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating or inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

-Pre-existing kidney, blood, liver disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIAN- Annual physical examination. If signs of central nervous system depression occur, obtain blood glucose and complete neurological examination.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Strong acids and base, oxidizing agents, selected amines, and alkalis.

Hazardous Decomposition products (including combustion products): Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not polymerize under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

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. A universal type foam can be used to suppress vapors. Keep spills out of drains, sewers or waterways. Use sand or other inert materials to dam and contain spill. Do not flush area with water. Call spill response team if large spill occurs. Notify appropriate state/local agencies.

Preparing wastes for disposal: Consult federal, state, and local regulations controlling proper disposal of hydrocarbon-containing materials.

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).

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

Gloves: The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact and possible irritation.

Other clothing and equipment: Eye wash and quick drench shower facilities should be available in the work area.

Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

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