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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

E-Z EPOXY SOLVENT

EMERGENCY CONTACT: FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY - SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE, OR ACCIDENT, CALL CHEMTREC AT 1-(800)-424-9300, DAY OR NIGHT.

INDEX	HMIS		NFPA	
4 - Severe	Health	*2	Health	1
3 - Serious	Flammability	3	Flammability	3
2 - Moderate	Reactivity	1	Reactivity	0
1 - Slight				
0 - Insignificant		* denotes chronic hazard		

Section 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT(S)	CAS Number	% (by volume)
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	48.0 - 52.0
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8	33.0- 37.0
ISOPROPANOL	67-63-0	13.0 - 17.0

Section 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYE:

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of eyes.

SKIN:

May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

SWALLOWING:

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury. Exposure causes severe irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.

INHALATION:

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8).

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing , swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), low blood pressure, mild, temporary changes in the liver, effects on heart rate, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, lung edema (fluid buildup in the lung tissue), kidney damage, coma.

TARGET ORGAN EFFECTS:

Breathing isopropanol vapors has caused damage to the lining of the middle ear in experimental animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects, blood abnormalities.

DEVELOPMENTAL INFORMATION:

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

CANCER INFORMATION:

This information is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

OTHER HEALTH EFFECTS:

No Data

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

Section 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES:

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN:

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

SWALLOWING:

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

INHALATION:

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS:

Inhalation of high 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. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 - Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Pulmonary edema may be delayed. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), kidney, blood-forming system. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material. Administration of high doses of isopropanol in combination with hepatotoxic chemicals resulted in enhanced liver toxicity in experimental animals.

Section 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT:

10.0 - 19.0 F (-12.2 - -7.2 C) TCC

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:

(for component) Lower 1.2% Upper 12.0%

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:

No Data

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION:

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Regular foam (such as AFFF), water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA).

Section 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL:

Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material. Persons not wearing proper personal protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill.

LARGE SPILL:

Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If runoff occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks).

Section 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material.

Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77. Precautions during use : avoid prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact with this material. Skin contact can be minimized by wearing impervious protective gloves. As with all products of this nature, good personal hygiene is essential. Hands and other exposed areas should be washed thoroughly with soap and water after contact, especially before eating and/or smoking. Regular laundering of contaminated clothing is essential to reduce indirect skin contact with this material. Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids. WARNING. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

STORAGE:

Do not store near extreme heat, open flame, or sources of ignition.

Section 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE PROTECTION:

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

SKIN PROTECTION:

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTIONS:

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

COMPONENT

ETHYL ACETATE (141-78-6)
OSHA PEL 400.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 400.000 ppm - TWA

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (64742-89-8)
OSHA VPEL 300.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 300.000 ppm - TWA

ISOPROPANOL (67-63-0)
OSHA PEL 400.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - TWA
OSHA VPEL 500.000 ppm - STEL
ACGIH TLV 200.000 ppm - TWA
ACGIH TLV 400.000 ppm - STEL

Section 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT: (for component) 168.0 F (75.5 C)

VAPOR PRESSURE: (for component) 76.000 mmHg

SPECIFIC VAPOR DENSITY: > 1.000 @ AIR = 1

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: .805 - .838 @ 68.00 F

LIQUID DENSITY: 6.840 lbs/gal @ 68.00 F .821 kg/l @ 20.00 C

PERCENT VOLATILES: No data

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ethyl ether

APPEARANCE: Free of suspended matter

STATE: Liquid

PHYSICAL FORM: Homogeneous solution

COLOR: Water White

ODOR: Hydrocarbon

pH: No data

Section 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION:

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

CHEMICAL STABILITY:

Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Avoid contact with: acetaldehyde, acids, chlorine, ethylene oxide, isocyanates, strong alkalis, strong oxidizing agents.
Do not use with aluminum equipment at temperatures above 120 deg F.

Section 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Data

Section 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Data

Section 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

WASTE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION:

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds or estruaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Section 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT DESCRIPTION:

PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, 3, UN1263, II

CONTAINER/MODE:

55 Gal Drum/5 Gal Pail/Gallon

NOS COMPONENT:

Not applicable

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

Product Quantity (lbs)	Component
10000	ETHYL ACETATE

OTHER TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The Transport Information may vary with container and mode of shipment.

Section 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status

TSCA (UNITED STATES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4 (a)

Component	RQ (lbs)
ETHYL ACETATE	5000

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate (X) Delayed (X) Fire(X) Reactive ( )

Sudden Release of Pressure ( )

SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65

None

OSHA Process Safety Management 29 CFR 1910

None listed

EPA Accidental Release Prevention 40 CFR 68

None listed

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

INVENTORY STATUS:

Not Determined

STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.

BENZENE

ACETALDEHYDE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.

TOLUENE

BENZENE

NEW JERSEY RTK LABEL INFORMATION:

ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6
NAPHTHA, SOLVENT	64742-89-8
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	67-63-0

PENNSYLVANIA RTK LABEL INFORMATION:

ACETIC ACID ETHYL ESTER	141-78-6
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8
2-PROPANOL	67-63-0