

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

I. IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURED BY: Van Sickle Paint Mfg Co
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CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

General Information:
 Mon-Fri 8 AM - 5 PM
 712-737-4993

TRADE NAME: IDEAL EQUIPMENT CLEAR HARDENER

MFG. PRODUCT NUMBER: 70166

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Trade Secret		WT %:	20-50
ACGIH TLV: .005 ppm skn	ACGIH STEL:		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 5.2 mm Hg	LEL%:		
CAS #64742-95-6	Aromatic 100	WT %:	20-50
ACGIH TLV:	ACGIH STEL:		Footnote: (1)
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 2.7mmHg20c	LEL%: 0.9		
CAS #123-86-4	Butyl Acetate	WT %:	5-20
ACGIH TLV: 150 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL: 200 ppm		Footnote: (1)
OSHA PEL: 150 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 7.8mm Hg20C	LEL%: 1.7		
CAS #1330-20-7	Xylene	WT %:	5-20
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL: 150 ppm		Footnote: (1)
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE: 6.6mmHg@20C	LEL%: 1.0%		
CAS #108-67-8	1,3,5 Trimethyl Benzene	WT %:	1-5
ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm air	ACGIH STEL: N.E.		
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #95-63-6	1,2,4 Trimethyl Benzene	WT %:	1-5
ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL:		Footnote: (1)
OSHA PEL:	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		
CAS #100-41-4	Ethyl Benzene	WT %:	1-5
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm TWA	ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm		
OSHA PEL: 100 ppm TWA	OSHA CEILING:		OSHA PEAK:
VAPOR PRESSURE:	LEL%:		

WARNING MESSAGES:

- (1) Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Chronic exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lung, eye, skin, liver, gastrointestinal tract, spleen, kidneys, and blood.
- (2) See Section IX for reportable Hazardous Air Pollutants.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 244-356° F

EVAPORATION RATE: * slower than ether *

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: 57.85%

WEIGHT PER GALLON: 8.34 LBS

VAPOR DENSITY: * heavier than air *

ACTUAL VOC (lb/gal): 4.23

EPA VOC (lb/gal): 4.23

EPA VOC (g/L): 506.92

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 29° C 85° F

LEL: Refer to Section II

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1C

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: *Flammable Liquid

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or Carbon Dioxide. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: With excessive heat, cans will rupture from internal pressure and discharge flammable contents. Vapors may ignite explosively. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not smoke. Extinguish all flames and pilot lights, and turn off stoves, heaters, electric motors and other sources of ignition during use and until all vapors are gone. Prevent build up of vapors by opening all windows and doors to achieve cross-ventilation.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURE: Burning will produce toxic fumes. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full turn-out gear to fight fires.

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Odor Threshold- There is no available information on the polymeric isocyanate. The odor threshold of monomeric isocyanate is 0.4 ppm. The monomeric isocyanate is considered to have poor warning properties, that is if you can smell it, then it is above the recommended occupational standards for the compound.

Irritation Threshold- The irritation threshold for this product has not been clearly established because those persons sensitized to monomeric isocyanate may show signs and symptoms of irritation at levels far below those that are not sensitized.

Inhalation-

Acute: Exposure may cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, headache, shortness of breath, dry cough, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, unconsciousness, asthma like symptoms (coughing, wheezing, and shortness of breath) and other nervous system effects, including death. Minute amounts aspirated into the lungs during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury and possibly death. A hyperesensitive pneumonitis may also occur if the person is sensitized. This syndrome is characterized by fever, nonproductive cough, wheezing, chills, and shortness of breath. The effects of acute exposure may be delayed in onset up to 12-24 hours.

Chronic: Repeated exposure may cause an allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. This is characterized by an asthma-like response upon reexposure to the chemical. The symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness.

Skin-

Acute: Skin contact may cause an irritation consisting of transient redness. This irritant effect would not be expected to result in permanent damage.

Chronic: Repeated contact may cause irritation of the skin and an allergic skin reaction consisting of a hive-like rash on locations not even directly contacted by the liquid.

Eye-

Acute: The effects of liquid directly contacting the eye can be significant. This may result in severe irritation and possible damage to the cornea and impairment of vision. The effects of high vapor concentration may vary from slight irritation with tearing and a burning sensation to keratitis consisting of inflammation of the cornea and impairment of vision.

Ingestion-

Acute: Can result in irritation of the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract. Gastroenteritis may result with any or all of the following symptoms; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache.

Chronic: More pronounced gastroenteritis effects would probably occur if this material was repeatedly ingested.

Target organ toxicity- Irritation to the skin, eyes, mucous membrane and respiratory tract.

Reproductive and developmental toxicity- This material is not

known or reported to be a developmental or reproductive toxin.

Carcinogenicity- Xylene contains ethylbenzene which has been classified as a possible carcinogen to humans, Group 2B, by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), based on sufficient evidence in laboratory animals but inadequate evidence for cancer in humans. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to ethylbenzene may cause the following: Kidney effects, liver effects, lung effects, thyroid effects, testicular effects, pituitary effects.

Mutagenicity- Monomeric isocyanate has been tested to determine its potential for mutagenic activity in the Ames assay and under the conditions of the study was found to be negative. There is no available information on the polymeric isocyanate.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Asthma, Chronic respiratory disease (e.g. Bronchitis, Emphysema)
Eye disease, Skin disorders and Allergies.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Eyes, Ingestion, Skin, Inhalation

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing.

Treat symptomatically. Consult a physician

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician for medical treatment.

SKIN: Wipe off with towel. Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing.

INGESTION: Consult a physician

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: *stable*

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: *will not occur*

INCOMPATIBILITY: Material can react violently with strong bases, strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Isocyanate-containing vapors.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Fire, burning, and welding.

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Remove all sources of ignition (flames, hot surfaces and electrical, static or frictional sparks). Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Use non-sparking tools. Remove with inert absorbant.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and

federal regulations.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

If air concentrations above the TLV are possible, wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator.

VENTILATION: Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep TLV and LEL of most hazardous ingredient in Section II, below acceptable limit.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Impermeable gloves to prevent skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION:

Splash proof eye goggles. In emergency situations, use eye goggles with a full face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Where contact is likely, wear rubber apron and boots

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: See Section V

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN DURING HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Keep away from heat. Keep away from sparks, flames and other sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use explosion proof equipment. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after the container is emptied because it may retain product residues. Wash thoroughly after handling.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Avoid resealing containers that have been contaminated with water. The resulting reaction could cause a pressure within the container which is great enough to burst the container.

LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT, TITLE I SECTION 112 'National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants':

Ingredient	CAS #	Wt% of HAPS in product	Pounds HAPS/ Gal product
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Xylene	1330-20-7	13.8 %	1.2
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	2.9 %	0.2

