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Brandywine Adhesive Remover, 4

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

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE (617) 484-3660

ATTN: PLANT MGR./SAFETY DIR.

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

General or Generic ID: ALIQUATIC HYDROCARBON (REGULAR SOLVENT)

DOT Hazard Classification: COMBUSTIBLE (170, 118)

SECTION II - COMPONENTS

IF PRESENT, IARC, NTP AND OSHA CARCINOGENS AND CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SARA TITLE III SECTION 313 ARE IDENTIFIED IN THIS SECTION. SEE DEFINITION PAGE FOR CLARIFICATION.

INGREDIENT	% (by wt)	FCL	TLV	Notes
ALIQUATIC HYDROCARBONS (STANDARD TYPE) CAS # 1083-41-3	100	100 PPM	100 PPM	(1)

Notes:  
(1) NIOSH RECOMMENDS A LIMIT OF 300 MG/CM<sup>3</sup> - 8 HOUR TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE, 1500 MG/CM<sup>3</sup> AS DETERMINED BY A 15 MINUTE SAMPLE.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point	for PRODUCT	310.00 - 400.00 DEG F ( 151.11 - 205.56 DEG C)
Vapor Pressure	for PRODUCT	2.00 mm Hg ( 88.00 mm Hg 20.00 mm Hg C)
Specific Vapor Density	AIR = 1	4.00
Specific Gravity		0.750 ( 88.00 DEG F 15.00 DEG C)
Percent Volatiles		100.00%
Evaporation Rate	(ETHER = 1)	70.00
Appearance		CLEAR COLORLESS
State		LIQUID
Form		NEAT

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

FLASH POINT(TCC ) 120.0 - 170.0 DEG F ( 48.9 - 64.4 DEG C)

EXPLOSIVE LIMIT (PRODUCT) LOWER - 1.7% UPPER - 5.0%

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: REGULAR FOAM OR CARBON DIOXIDE OR DRY CHEMICAL

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: MAY FORM TOXIC MATERIALS; CARBON DIOXIDE AND CARBON MONOXIDE, VARIOUS HYDROCARBONS, ETC.

FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: WEAR SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS WITH A FULL FACEPIECE OPERATED IN THE POSITIVE PRESSURE DEMAND MODE WHEN FIGHTING FIRES.

SPECIAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: NEVER USE WELDING OR CUTTING TORCH OR OR NEAR DRUM (EVEN EMPTY) BECAUSE PRODUCT (EVEN DUST RESIDUE) CAN IGNITE EXPLOSIVELY.

ALL FIVE GALLON PAILS AND LARGER METAL CONTAINERS INCLUDING TANK CARS AND TANK TRUCKS SHOULD BE GROUNDING AND/OR BONDED WHEN MATERIAL IS TRANSFERRED.

VAPOURS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL ALONG THE GROUND OR BE MOVED BY VENTILATION AND IGNITED BY HEAT, PILOT LIGHTS, OTHER FLAMES AND IGNITION SOURCES AT LOCATIONS DISTANT FROM MATERIAL HANDLING POINT.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVEL	100	PPM
THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE	100	PPM

SEE SECTION II

EFFECTS OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE:

EYES - EXPOSURE TO LIQUID OR VAPOR MAY CAUSE MILD EYE IRRITATION. SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE STINGING, TEARING, AND REDNESS.

SKIN - EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE MILD SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE MAY DRY THE SKIN. SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE REDNESS, BURNING, ITCHING, AND CRACKING, AND SKIN BURNS.

SKIN ABSORPTION IS POSSIBLE, BUT HARMFUL EFFECTS ARE NOT EXPECTED FROM THIS ROUTE OF EXPOSURE UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF HANDLING AND USE.

INHALATION - EXPOSURE TO VAPOR OR MIST IS POSSIBLE.

SIXT-SEVEN INHALATION TOXICITY IS LOW. BREATHING SMALL AMOUNTS DURING NORMAL HANDLING IS NOT LIKELY TO CAUSE HARMFUL EFFECTS. BREATHING LARGE AMOUNTS MAY BE HARMFUL.

SYMPTOMS ARE MORE TYPICALLY SEEN AT AIR CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING THE RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMITS. SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE MAY INCLUDE:

IRRITATION (NOSE, THROAT, RESPIRATORY TRACT).

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS (DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, UNCONSCIOUSNESS).

SWALLOWING - SINGLE DOSE ORAL TOXICITY IS LOW. SWALLOWING SMALL AMOUNTS DURING NORMAL HANDLING IS NOT LIKELY TO CAUSE HARMFUL EFFECTS; SWALLOWING LARGE AMOUNTS MAY BE HARMFUL.

SYMPTOMS MAY INCLUDE:

GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION (SUCH AS NAUSEA, VOMITING, AND DIARRHEA).

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS (DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS, FATIGUE, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, UNCONSCIOUSNESS). THIS MATERIAL CAN ENTER THE LUNGS DURING SMALL AMOUNTS OF VENTILATION AND CAUSE LUNG INFLAMMATION AND/OR DAMAGE. THE LIQUID MAY ALSO BE ABSORBED THROUGH THE LUNG AND RESULT IN INJURY ELSEWHERE IN THE BODY.

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# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

GENERIC ID: ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON

## SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

### FIRST AID:

- IF ON SKIN, REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING. WASH EXPOSED AREA WITH SOAP AND WATER. LAUNDRY CONTAMINATED CLOTHING BEFORE REUSE. IF SYMPTOMS PERSIST, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.
- IF IN EYES, IF SYMPTOMS DEVELOP, MOVE INDIVIDUAL AWAY FROM EXPOSURE AND INTO FRESH AIR. FLUSH EYES WITH CLEAN WATER WHILE HOLDING EYELIDS APART. IF SYMPTOMS PERSIST, SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.
- IF SWALLOWED, IF SWALLOWED, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. THIS MATERIAL IS AN ASPIRATION HAZARD. IF INDIVIDUAL IS DOWNY OR UNCONSCIOUS, PLACE ON THE LEFT SIDE WITH THE HEAD DOWN. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. IF POSSIBLE, DO NOT LEAVE INDIVIDUAL UNATTENDED.
- IF INHALED, IF SYMPTOMS DEVELOP, IMMEDIATELY MOVE INDIVIDUAL AWAY FROM EXPOSURE AND INTO FRESH AIR. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. IF PERSON IS NOT BREATHING, BEGIN ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT, ADMINISTER OXYGEN. KEEP PERSON WARM OVERLY AND SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:

INHALATION, SKIN CONTACT, EYE CONTACT

## SECTION II - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: CANNOT OCCUR

STABILITY: STABLE

INCOMPATIBILITY: AVOID CONTACT WITH STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS

## SECTION III - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

- SMALL SPILLS: ABSORB LIQUID OR VERMICULITE, PROMPT REMOVAL ON OTHER ABSORBENT MATERIAL.
- LARGE SPILLS: ELIMINATE ALL IGNITION SOURCES (FLAMES, FLAMES INCLUDING PILOT LIGHTS, ELECTRICAL SPARKS). PERSONS NOT WEARING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM AREA OF SPILL UNTIL CLEANUP HAS BEEN COMPLETED. STOP SPILL AT PERMIT. PREVENT FROM ENTERING DRAINS, SEWERS, STREAMS OR OTHER BODIES OF WATER PRESENT FROM SPREADING. IF RUN-OFF OCCURS, NOTIFY AUTHORITIES AS REQUIRED. PUMP OR VACUUM TRUCKS FOR COLLECTED RUN-OFF TO CLEAN CONTAINERS FOR RECOVERY. ABSORB UNRECOVERABLE RUN-OFF. TRANSFER CONTAMINATED ABSORBENT, SOIL AND OTHER MATERIALS TO CONTAINERS FOR DISPOSAL.
- PREVENT RUN-OFF TO SEWERS, STREAMS OR OTHER BODIES OF WATER. IF RUN-OFF OCCURS, NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS REQUIRED. THAT A SPILL HAS OCCURRED.

### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

- SMALL SPILLS: DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
- LARGE SPILLS: DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

## SECTION IV - EXPOSURE LIMITS AND TOXICITY

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: IF WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IS EXCEEDED (SEE SECTION III), A HOOD OR AN APPROVED AIR SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR IS ADVISED IN ABSENCE OF PROPER ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL. OSHA REGULATIONS ALSO PERMIT OTHER HIGH-PRESSURE RESPIRATORS (NEGATIVE PRESSURE TYPE) UNDER SPECIFIC CONDITIONS (SEE YOUR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST) ENGINEERING OR ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE EXPOSURE.

VENTILATION: PROVIDE SUFFICIENT ROOM/LOCAL (GENERAL AND/OR LOCAL EXHAUST) VENTILATION TO MAINTAIN EXPOSURE BELOW TLV(s).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: WEAR RESISTANT GLOVES (CONSULT YOUR SAFETY EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER)

EYE PROTECTION: CHEMICAL SPLASH GOGGLES IN ACCORDANCE WITH OSHA REGULATIONS ARE ADVISED. HOWEVER, OSHA REGULATIONS ALSO PERMIT OTHER TYPE SAFETY GLASSES. CONSULT YOUR SAFETY REPRESENTATIVE.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: TO PREVENT RELEASED OR SPILLED SKIN CONTACT, WEAR IMPERMEABLE CLOTHING AND GLOVES

## SECTION V - REACTIVITY AND CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONTAINERS OF THIS MATERIAL MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPLOYED. SINCE EMPLOYED CONTAINERS MAY CONTAIN PRODUCT RESIDUES (VAPOR, LIQUID, AND/OR SOLID) ALL HAZARDOUS INFORMATION GIVEN IN THIS MATERIAL MUST BE OBSERVED.

WARNING: SUDDEN RELEASE OF HOT ORGANIC CHEMICAL VAPORS OR MISTS FROM PROCESS EQUIPMENT OPERATING AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE ON SUDDEN INCREASES OF AIR FLOW INTO VACUUM EQUIPMENT, MAY RESULT IN IGNITIONS WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF OBVIOUS IGNITION SOURCES. PUBLISHED "ALL-IGNITION" 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.

HYDROCARBON SOLVENTS ARE USUALLY HIGH-CONDUCTORS OF ELECTRICITY AND CAN BECOME ELECTROSTATICALLY CHARGED. EXCESSIVE MIXING, FILTERING OR PUMPING AT HIGH FLOW RATES, IF THIS CHANGE REACHES A SUFFICIENTLY HIGH LEVEL, SPARKS CAN FORM THAT MAY CAUSE THE VAPORS OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.

THE INFORMATION ACCUMULATED HEREIN IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE BUT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE WHETHER ORIGINATING WITH THE COMPANY OR NOT. RECEIPTS ARE ADVISED TO OBTAIN IN ADVANCE OF FIELD THAT THE INFORMATION IS CURRENT, APPLICABLE, AND SUITABLE TO THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES.