

V. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE FOR EACH POTENTIAL ROUTE OF EXPOSURE -

Inhaled: Breathing high concentrations of vapors or mists may cause: irritation of the nose and throat, signs of nervous system depression, nausea and vomiting. Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Inhalation of Methylene chloride produced limited evidence of liver damage in laboratory animals. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain.

Contact with skin or eyes: Direct contact with the liquid may cause stinging, tearing, redness and swelling of eyes, and redness, burning, drying and cracking of the skin.

Absorbed through skin: 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, vomiting. Aspiration hazard-one or more components of this material can enter into the lung during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE -

Acute: Skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation, mild central nervous system depression.

Chronic: Blood and Liver disorders.

FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES -

Eye Contact: Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water and seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected areas with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention, otherwise wash with mild soap and water.

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

Swallowed: ASPIRATION HAZARD: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth, because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended. Seek medical attention.

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

-Methylene chloride, a component of this product, is a possible human cancer hazard based on tests with laboratory animals. It has been identified as a possible carcinogen by IARC and NTP.

-Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or painters' syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

MEDICAL CONDITION AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: 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.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Incompatible with strong acids or bases, oxidizing agents, selected amines, alkalis, oxygen, nitrogen peroxide oxidizers, reactive metals (aluminum potassium, sodium, etc.)

Hazardous Decomposition products (including combustion products): Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride and phosgene.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur 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. 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 materials to dam and contain spill. Do not flush area with water. For small spills, do not flush with water; use absorbent pads. Call Spill Response team if large spill. Notify appropriate state/local agencies.

(methylene chloride) DOT/CERCLA Reportable quantity 5,000 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).

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.

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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