

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910 1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
(Non-Mandatory Form)  
Form Approved  
OMB No. 1218-0072

IDENTITY (as Used on Label and List)

Techno Adhesive Booth Coat #222

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

## Section I

Manufacturer's name Techno Adhesives Company

Emergency Telephone Number (800) 432-0107

Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)

Telephone Number for Information (800) 432-0107

12113 Mosteller Road

Date Prepared 10/15/04

Cincinnati, OH 45241

Signature of Preparer (optional)

## Section II—Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))

		OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
*Toluene	CAS# 108-88-3	200 ppm	100 ppm		45%
*Methylene Chloride	CAS# 75-09-2	25 ppm	50 ppm		35%

\*These ingredients are reportable under Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III.

## Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	105°F	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1) (9.1 Lb./Gal.)	1.330
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Not Known	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	Not Known	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Slower Than

Solubility in Water Less Than 0.1%

Appearance and Odor Opaque White Liquid, Solvent Odor

## Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
140-146 Pensky Martins	Not Known		

Extinguishing Media Carbon Dioxide, Foam or Dry Chemical

Special Fire Fighting Procedures Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards May form toxic materials such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, phosgene and hydrogen chloride. Drums may explode due to pressure buildup.

DO NOT USE WELDING OR CUTTING TORCH ON DRUMS EVEN WHEN EMPTY.

(Reproduce locally)

OSHA 174 Sept. 1985

**Section V—Reactivity Data**

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	XX	Hydrolysis may produce small amounts of hydrochloric acid with gross water contamination. Avoid high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition.
Incompatibility ( <i>Materials to Avoid</i> ) Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, sodium, potassium, magnesium, amines and aluminum.			
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts Hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and small amounts of phosgene and chlorine.			
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	XX	

**Section VI—Health Hazard Data**

Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation?	Skin?	Ingestion?
Health Hazards ( <i>Acute and Chronic</i> ) EYES—Liquid irritating to eyes. Causes redness, tearing, blurred vision and slight corneal injury. SKIN—Prolonged or repeated contact can cause irritation, defatting and dermatitis .			
INGESTION—Gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Single dose oral toxicity is low. Aspiration into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.			
IHALATION—Nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headaches, and possible unconsciousness and even death.			
Carcinogenicity	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?
Methylene Chloride has been shown to increase the rate of spontaneously occurring malignant tumors in the B6C3F1 mouse and benign tumors in laboratory rats. Other animal studies and several human epidemiology studies failed to show a tumorigenic response relatable to methylene chloride. Methylene chloride is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk when handled as recommended.			
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure Overexposure symptoms include drowsiness, light headedness, dizziness, nausea and headaches.			
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure			

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures**

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. SKIN CONTACT: Wash affected area with soap and water.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Get medical attention. INHALATION: Move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult provide oxygen and call a physician. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and seek medical attention.

**Section VII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use**

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled Collect with dry floor material or allow the solvent to evaporate and dispose of film formed (dried) in solid waste landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing**

Avoid breathing vapors. Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residue, all hazard precautions must be observed.

**Other Precautions****Section VII—Control Measures**

Respiratory Protection (*Specify Type*) A NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator. (Check with your local safety equipment dealer.)

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Provide sufficient mechanical (general) and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposures below TLV's.	Special
	Mechanical ( <i>General</i> )		Other
Protective Gloves	Solvent resistant		Eye Protection OSHA approved chemical splash goggles.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.			
Work/Hygienic Practices			