MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: X-CON 322 PLUS AEROSOL, M/M

Section I - General Information

(000000-000000- - 5342)

Date of Issue:
8/4/2006 12:00:00 AM

Supercedes:
9/26/2001 12:00:00 AM

Chemical Name & Synonyms:
N/A

Trade Name & Synonyms:
X-CON 322 PLUS AEROSOL, M/M

Chemical Family:
CHLORINATED SOLVENT

Formula is a mixture: [v]

Manufacturer Name:
CHEMSEARCH DIV. OF NCH CORP.

Manufacturer Address:
BOX 152170
IRVING, TX 75015

Prepared By:
R Mohochi/Chemist

Product Code Number:
5342

Emergency Phone Number:
800-424-9300

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

THE HAZARDS PRESENTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS

Chemical Name (Ingredients)	Hazard	TLV	PEL	STEL	CAS #
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	IRR/CARC	50 PPM 1	25 PPM 2	125 PPM 2	75-09-2
HEXADECANOIC ACID	IRRITANT	N/E 1	N/E 2	N/E	57-10-3
STEARIC ACID	IRRITANT	N/E 1	N/E 2	N/E	57-11-4
ETHANOL	IRR/CARC	1000 PPM 1	1000 PPM 2	N/E	64-17-5
VINYL ACETATE COPOLYMER	IRRITANT	N/E 1	N/E 2	N/E	29861-55-0
AMINES, ROSIN, ETHOXYLATED	IRRITANT	N/E 1	N/E 2	N/E	61791-17-1
PROPANE	FLAM/ASPHY	1000 PPM#1	1000 PPM 2	N/E	74-98-6
N-BUTANE	FLAM/ASPHY	1000 PPM#1	N/E 2	N/E	106-976
VINYL ACETATE	IRR/CARC	10 PPM 1	10 PPM 2	15 PPM 1	108-05-4
# ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON GASES					

Section III - Physical Data

Boiling Point (?F): 118?
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 640.86
Vapor Density (Air=1): 2.1
pH @ 100% : 8.5
% Volatile by Volume: 67
H_2O Solubility: NEGLIGIBLE

Specific Gravity (H_2O=1): 1.09-1.15
Color: AMBER
Odor: PUNGENT SOLVENT
Clarity: TRANSPARENT
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): 27.92
Viscosity: SEMI-VISCOUS

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard

Flash Point: >200?F
Method Used: SETAFLASH
Flammable Limits: PRODUCT MIXTURE
UEL: 23%
LEL: 1.8%
Aerosol Level (NFPA 30B): 1

Extinguishing Media:

[v] Foam	[v] Alcohol Foam	[v] CO2
[v] Dry Chemical	[ ] Water Spray	[ ] Other

NFPA 704 Hazard Rating:

4-Extreme
3-High
2-Moderate
1-Slight
0-Insignificant

Health: 2
Flammability: 4
Instability: 0
Special:

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:
FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD WEAR A SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS AND FULL PROTECTIVE GEAR. COOL FIRE-EXPOSED CONTAINERS WITH WATER SPRAY TO PREVENT BURSTING.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR AND MAY TRAVEL TO DISTANT AND/OR LOW-LYING SOURCES OF IGNITION AND FLASHBACK. FLAME EXTENSION IS >36 INCHES, BURNBACK IS 0 INCHES. THE USE OF WATER SPRAY (FOG) WHILE EFFECTIVE, MAY CAUSE FROTHING AND FOAMING. NEVER USE A WATER JET AS THIS WILL JUST SPREAD THE FIRE. USE CARE AS SPILLS MAY BE SLIPPERY.

Section V - Health and Hazard Data

Threshold Limit Value:
NOT ESTABLISHED FOR MIXTURE. SEE SECTION II.

Effects of Overexposure:

Acute: (Short Term Exposure)
EYE CONTACT: CAUSES IRRITATION SEEN AS STINGING, ITCHING, AND REDNESS; PROLONGED CONTACT MAY CAUSE CORNEAL DAMAGE. SKIN CONTACT: CAUSES IRRITATION SEEN AS REDNESS AND ITCHING. PROLONGED CONTACT MAY CAUSE AN INTENSE BURNING SENSATION FOLLOWED BY A FEELING OF COLD AND NUMBNESS. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT AS FROM CLOTHING WET WITH MATERIAL MAY CAUSE DRYING, DEFATTING, AND CRACKING OF THE SKIN. PRODUCT MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN IN HARMFUL AMOUNTS. INHALATION: MIST OR VAPOR CAUSES RESPIRATORY IRRITATION SEEN AS COUGHING AND SNEEZING. AT LOW VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS, NO HARMFUL EFFECTS ARE EXPECTED. AT HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS, INHALATION MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS SUCH AS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS, UNCONCIOUSNESS, POSSIBLE ANESTHETIC EFFECTS FROM CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION, AND MAY BE FATAL. EXCESSIVE EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE CARBOXYHEMOGLOBINEMIA, THEREBY IMPAIRING THE BLOOD'S ABILITY TO TRANSPORT OXYGEN. THIS CAN BE ADDITIVE TO THE INCREASE CAUSED BY SMOKING AND OTHER CARBON MONOXIDE SOURCES. ODOR THRESHOLD IS APPROXIMATELY 200-300 PPM; CAUSES OLFACTORY FATIGUE WHERE A TEMPORARY LOSS OF ODOR PERCEPTION IS EXPERIENCED. EXPOSURE TO 500-1000 PPM MAY CAUSE ANESTHETIC OR NARCOTIC EFFECTS. EXPOSURE TO >1000 PPM MAY CAUSE HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DRUNKENNESS, NAUSEA, AND VOMITING. EXPOSURE TO 7000 PPM MAY CAUSE NUMBNESS AND TINGLING IN THE ARMS AND LEGS. EXPOSURE TO 9000 PPM MAY CAUSE CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS (IRREGULAR HEARTBEATS), UNCONSCIOUSNESS, AND DEATH. EXCESSIVE INHALATION OF FUMES FROM MANY METALS MAY PRODUCE AN ACUTE REACTION KNOWN AS "METAL FUME FEVER". SYMPTOMS CONSIST OF CHILLS AND FEVER (VERY SIMILAR TO FLU SYMPTOMS). INGESTION: MAY CAUSE IRRITATION WITH POSSIBLE NAUSEA, VOMITING, AND DIARRHEA. MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS SIMILAR TO INHALATION. INGESTION AND SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OF THIS PRODUCT CAN LEAD TO ASPIRATION OF THE PRODUCT INTO THE LUNGS WHICH CAN CAUSE DAMAGE AND MAY BE FATAL. ALCOHOL MAY EXACERBATE THE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE. AVOID ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION. INGESTION AND SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OF THIS PRODUCT CAN LEAD TO ASPIRATION OF THE PRODUCT INTO THE LUNGS WHICH CAN CAUSE DAMAGE AND MAY BE FATAL.

Chronic: (Long Term Exposure)
PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY RESULT IN CARDIAC SENSITIZATION KIDNEY EFFECTS, AN ENLARGED LIVER, AND INCREASE THE RISK OF CARDIAC ARREST. THIS PRODUCT HAS A NARCOTIC AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSIVE EFFECT. PROLONGED EXPOSURE MAY CAUSE KIDNEY AND LIVER CONGESTION IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS. MAY CAUSE ANEMIA, EDEMA, LEUKOCYTOSIS AND A DEGENERATION OF THE VISCERA FATS. TO BRONCHITIS, HEPATIC, RENAL AND CARDIAC DAMAGES AND BLOOD ALTERATIONS. LONG-TERM INGESTION OF ETHANOL MAY RESULT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRESSIVE LIVER INJURY WITH FIBROSIS, SLEEP DISORDERS, HALLUCINATIONS, CONVULSIONS, ATAXIA AND PULMONARY CHANGES. ADDITIONALLY, REPEATED INGESTION BY PREGNANT WOMEN HAS BEEN SHOWN TO ADVERSELY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE FETUS KNOWN AS FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME. IARC HAS ALSO DETERMINED THAT CHRONIC INGESTION OF ETHANOL CAN CAUSE CANCER OF THE LIVER, LARYNX, OESOPHAGUS, STOMACH, LARGE BOWEL, PANCREAS, BREAST, AND LUNG. THIS PRODUCT HAS A NARCOTIC AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSIVE EFFECT. MAY CAUSE KIDNEY AND LIVER CONGESTION IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS. MAY CAUSE ANEMIA, EDEMA, LEUKOCYTOSIS AND A DEGENERATION OF THE VISCERA FATS. PROLONGED EXPOSURE IS ASSOCIATED TO BRONCHITIS, HEPATIC, RENAL AND CARDIAC DAMAGES AND BLOOD ALTERATIONS. METHANOL IS SLOWLY ELIMINATED FROM THE BODY, THEREFORE IT CAN HAVE CUMMULATIVE TOXICITY EFFECTS WITH REPEATED EXPOSURES. MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: PRE-EXISTING RESPIRATORY AND SKIN CONDITIONS SUCH AS ASTHMA, EMPHYSEMA, AND DERMATITIS; PRE-EXISTING LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES, CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, AND RHYTHM DISORDERS OF THE HEART. CARBOXYHEMOGLOBINEMIA MAY AGGRAVATE ANY PRE-EXISTING CONDITION SENSITIVE TO A DECREASE IN AVAILABLE OXYGEN, SUCH AS CHRONIC LUNG DISEASES, CORONARY ARTERY DISEASES, OR ANEMIAS. TARGET ORGANS: LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, HEART, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUDITORY SYSTEM, OPTIC NERVES, AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS. THE PRIMARY ROUTES OF EXPOSURE ARE SKIN AND EYE CONTACT.

Primary Routes of Entry

[v] Inhalation [ ] Ingestion [v] Absorption

Emergency First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation:
REMOVE FROM THE AREA TO FRESH AIR. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF RESPIRATORY IRRITATION DEVELOPS OR IF BREATHING BECOMES DIFFICULT.

Eye Contact:
RINSE THE EYES WITH WATER. REMOVE ANY CONTACT LENSES AND CONTINUE FLUSHING WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR SEVERAL MINUTES. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION DEVELOPS.

Skin Contact:
WASH AFFECTED AREAS WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF SOAP AND WATER FOR 15 MINUTES. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF IRRITATION PERSISTS. WASH CLOTHING AND CLEAN SHOES BEFORE REUSE.

Ingestion:
GIVE 3 TO 4 GLASSES OF WATER, BUT DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. IF VOMITING OCCURS, GIVE FLUIDS AGAIN. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS OR CONVULSING PERSON.

Notes to Physician:
DINGESTION AND SUBSEQUENT VOMITING OF THIS PRODUCT CAN LEAD TO ASPIRATION OF THE PRODUCT INTO THE LUNGS WHICH CAN CAUSE DAMAGE AND MAY BE FATAL. DEPENDING ON THE AMOUNT INGESTED AND RETAINED AS WELL AS THE TOXICITY OF THE PRODUCT, GASTRIC LAVAGE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. KEEP PATIENT'S HEAD BELOW HIPS TO PREVENT PULMONARY ASPIRATION. IF COMATOSE, A CUFFED ENDOTRACHAEL TUBE WILL PREVENT ASPIRATION. CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS MAY SENSITIZE THE HEART TO EPINEPHRINE AND OTHER CIRCULATING CATECHOLAMINES SO THAT ARRHYTHMIAS MAY OCCUR. CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THIS POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECT SHOULD PRECEDE ADMINISTRATION OF EPINEPHRINE OR OTHER CARDIAC STIMULANTS AND THE SELECTION OF BRONCHODILATORS. DO NOT ADMINISTER SYMPATHOMIMETIC DRUGS UNLESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Section VI - Toxicity Information

Product Contains Chemicals Listed as Carcinogen or Potential Carcinogen By:

[v] IARC [v] NTP [v] OSHA [v] ACGIH [v] Other

VOC CONTENT: 12.7% BY WEIGHT; 19.9% BY VOLUME; 133 G/L

METHYLENE CHLORIDE
ORL-HMN LDLo: 357 MG/KG 3.
ORL-RAT LD50: 1600 MG/KG 3.
SKN-RBT SDT: 100 MG/24H MODERATE 3.
EYE-RBT SDT: 162 MG MODERATE 3.
IHL-RAT LC50: 52 G/M3 3.
IHL-HMN TCLo: 500 PPM/8H 3.

TUMORIGENIC DATA
IHL-RAT TCLo: 3500 PPM/6H/2Y-I 3.

REPRODUCTIVE DATA
IHL-RAT TCLo: 4500 PPM/24H/FEMALE 1-17 DAYS AFTER CONCEPTION 3.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE HAS BEEN EVALUATED FOR POSSIBLE CANCER CAUSING EFFECTS IN LABORATORY ANIMALS. INHALATION STUDIES AT CONCENTRATIONS OF 2000 AND 4000 PPM INCREASED THE INCIDENCE OF MALIGNANT LIVER AND LUNG TUMORS IN MICE. THREE INHALATION STUDIES OF RATS HAVE SHOWN INCREASED INCIDENCE OF BENIGN MAMMARY GLAND TUMORS IN FEMALE RATS AT CONCENTRATIONS OF 500 PPM AND ABOVE AND INCREASES IN BENIGN MAMMARY GLAND TUMORS IN MALES AT CONCENTRATIONS OF 1500 PPM AND ABOVE. RATS EXPOSED TO 50 AND 200 PPM VIA INHALATION SHOWED NO INCREASED INCIDENCE OF TUMORS. MICE AND RATS EXPOSED BY INGESTION AT LEVELS UP TO 250 MG/KG/DAY LIFETIME AND HAMSTERS EXPOSED VIA INHALATION TO CONCENTRATIONS UP TO 3500 PPM LIFETIME DID NOT SHOW AN INCREASED INCIDENCE OF TUMORS. 4.

EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES OF 751 HUMANS CHRONICALLY EXPOSED TO METHYLENE CHLORIDE IN THE WORKPLACE OF WHICH 252 WERE EXPOSED FOR A MINIMUM OF 20 YEARS DID NOT DEMONSTRATE ANY INCREASE IN DEATHS CAUSED BY CANCER OR CARDIAC PROBLEMS. A SECOND STUDY OF 2227 WORKERS CONFIRMED THESE RESULTS. 4.

LABORATORY ANIMAL STUDIES ON MICE, RATS, AND RABBITS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE POTENTIAL REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS OF METHYLENE CHLORIDE EXPOSURES. METHLYENE CHLORIDE EXPOSURE HAS NOT BEEN SHOWN TO CAUSE TERATOGENIC EFFECTS (BIRTH DEFECTS) IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS. 4.

ACGIH GROUP A3: CONFIRMED ANIMAL CARCINOGEN WITH UNKNOWN RELEVANCE TO HUMANS
IARC GROUP 2B: ANIMAL SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE; HUMAN INADEQUATE EVIDENCE
NTP: REASONABLY ANTICIPATED TO BE A HUMAN CARCINOGEN

HEXADECANOIC ACID
ORL-RAT LD50: >10 GM/KG 4.
SKN-HMN-SDT: 75 MG/3D (INTERMITTENT) MILD 4.

STEARIC ACID
ORL-RAT LDLo: 4640 MG/KG 4.
SKN-RBT LD50: >5 G/KG 4.
SKN-HMN SDT: 75 MG/3D (INTERMITTENT) MILD 4.

ETHANOL
ORL-HMN LDLo: 1400 MG/KG 4.
ORL-RAT LD50: 7060 MG/KG 4.
IHL-RAT LC50: 20,000 PPM/10H 4.
SKN-RBT-SDT: 20 MG/24H MODERATE 4.
EYE-RBT-SDT: 500 MG/24H MILD 4.

IARC HAS DETERMINED THAT ETHANOL IS A CARCINOGEN AFFECTING THE LIVER BASED ON CHRONIC EXPOSURE THROUGH HUMAN CONSUMPTION VIA THE DRINKING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME. 4.

VINYL ACETATE COPOLYMER
NO TOXICITY DATA AVAILABLE

AMINES, ROSIN, ETHOXYLATED
NO TOXICITY DATA AVAILABLE

PROPANE
IHL-LC50 >40% BY VOLUME 3.

N-BUTANE
IHL-RAT LC50: 658 G/M3/4H 4.

HUMAN VOLUNTEERS EXPOSED REPEATEDLY TO GASES OF SIMILAR HYDROCARON MIXTURES RANGING FROM 250 TO 1000 PPM EXHIBITED NO CARDIAC OR PULMONARY FUNCTION ABNORMALITIES. 3.

VINYL ACETATE
IHL-RAT LC50: 11,400 MG/M3/4H 4.
ORL-RAT LD50: 2900 MG/KG 4.
SKN-RBT LD50: 2335 MG/KG 4.
EYE-HMN SDT: 22 PPM 4.
REPRODUCTIVE DATA: ORL-RAT TDLo: 500 MG/KG 4.
TUMORIGENIC DATA: ORL-RAT TDLo: 100 MG/KG/2Y-C 4.

DRINKING WATER STUDIES IN RATS SHOWED SUGGESTIVE EVIDENCE OF TREATMENT-RELATED TUMORS IN THE UTERUS AND THYROID. AN INHALATION STUDY SHOWED SUGGESTIVE EVIDENCE OF A TREATMENT-RELATED LUNG TUMOR IN MICE AND TREATMENT-RELATED NASAL AND/OR LARYNX TUMORS IN RATS. 3.

IARC GROUP 2B: POSSIBLE HUMAN CARCINOGEN
ACGIH GROUP A3: CONFIRMED ANIMAL CARCINOGEN

Section VII - Reactivity Data

Stability

[v] Stable [ ] Unstable

Conditions to Avoid:
AVOID HEAT, HOT SURFACES, SPARKS, AND OPEN FLAMES. AVOID WELDING ARCS AND OTHER HIGH HEAT SOURCES. GROSS WATER CONTAMINATION WITH UNCURED PRODUCT MAY PRODUCE SMALL AMOUNTS OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Hazardous Polymerization

[v] Will not occur [ ] May occur

Conditions to Avoid:
N/A

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):
STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS SUCH AS CHLORINE BLEACH AND CONCENTRATED HYDROGEN PEROXIDE; REDUCING AGENTS SUCH AS SODIUM THIOSULFATE; ACIDS AND BASES; ALUMINUM, MAGNESIUM, POTASSIUM, SODIUM, AND ZINC POWDER OR THEIR ALLOYS; ACETYL CHLORIDE, AMINES, OXYGEN, CHROMIC ACID, AND BROMINE.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
OXIDES OF CARBON AND NITROGEN. HYDROCHLORIC ACID, HYDROGEN CHLORIDE, CHLORINE GAS, ACETIC ACID, ACRID SMOKE, AND HYDROCARBONS; PHOSGENE GAS CAN BE FORMED AT TEMPERATURES ABOVE 1000?F.

Section VIII - Spill Or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:
DUE TO THE NATURE OF THE AEROSOL PACKAGING, A LARGE SPILL IS UNLIKELY. FOR A SMALL SPILL, VENTILATE THE AREA, ABSORB WITH AN INERT MATERIAL AND TRANSFER ALL MATERIAL INTO A PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINER FOR DISPOSAL. WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

Waste Disposal Method(s):
DISPOSE OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. TYPICAL DISPOSAL IS TO WRAP THE EMPTY AEROSOL CONTAINER IN SEVERAL LAYERS OF NEWSPAPER AND DISPOSE OF IN THE TRASH. AEROSOL RECYCLING PROGRAMS ARE AVAILABLE IN MANY AREAS. DO NOT PUNCTURE OR INCINERATE THIS CONTAINER.

Neutralizing Agent:
N/A

Section IX - Special Protection Information

Required Ventilation:
LOCAL VENTILATION IS RECOMMENDED TO CONTROL EXPOSURE FROM OPERATIONS THAT CAN GENERATE MISTS OR VAPORS. LOCAL VENTILATION IS PREFERRED, BECAUSE IT PREVENTS DISPERSION INTO WORK AREAS BY CONTROLLING IT AT ITS SOURCE.

Respiratory Protection:
RESPIRATORS SHOULD BE SELECTED BY AND USED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A TRAINED HEALTH AND SAFETY PROFESSIONAL FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS FOUND IN OSHA'S RESPIRATOR STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.134) AND ANSI'S STANDARD FOR RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Z88.2-1992). FOR CONCENTRATIONS ABOVE THE TLV AND/OR PEL BUT LESS THAN 10 TIMES THESE LIMITS, A NIOSH APPROVED HALF-FACEPIECE RESPIRATOR EQUIPPED WITH APPROPRIATE CHEMICAL CARTRIDGES MAY BE USED. FOR CONCENTRATIONS GREATER THAN 10 TIMES THE TLV AND/OR PEL, CONSULT THE NIOSH RESPIRATOR DECISION LOGIC FOUND IN PUBLICATION NO. 87-116 OR ANSI Z88.2-1992.

Glove Protection:
NEOPRENE OR NITRILE RUBBER GLOVES SHOULD BE WORN. ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA'S PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) STANDARD FOR HAND PROTECTION, 29 CFR 1910.138.

Eye Protection:
CHEMICAL GOGGLES SHOULD BE WORN WHEN HANDLING. ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH OSHA'S PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) STANDARD FOR EYE AND FACE PROTECTION, 29 CFR 1910.133.

Other Protection:
WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING WHEN HANDLING. REMOVE SOAKED CLOTHING AND SHOES. WASH CLOTHING AND CLEAN SHOES BEFORE REUSE. A SAFETY SHOWER AND AN EYEWASH STATION SHOULD BE AVAILABLE.

Section X - Storage and Handling Information

Storage Temperature

Max: 120?F Min: 40?F

Storage Conditions

[v] Indoors [ ] Outdoors [ ] Heated [ ] Refrigerated

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:
STORE IN A COOL, DRY WELL-VENTILATED AREA AWAY FROM SUNLIGHT. DO NOT CRUSH OR INCINERATE EMPTY CANS.

Other Precautions:
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. READ THE ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING. FOLLOW THE LABEL DIRECTIONS.

Section XI - Regulatory Information

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Upper % Limit
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	75-09-2	60
VINYL ACETATE	108-05-4	1

Those Ingredients listed above are subject to the reporting requirements of 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

Please call 1-800-527-9919 for additional information if you are a California customer. This MSDS is not intended for users in the state of California.

Section XII - References

1. THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUES FOR CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PHYSICAL AGENTS AND BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES, ACGIH, 2006.
2. OSHA PEL.
3. VENDOR'S MSDS.
4. REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, CCINFOWeb, 2006.

ALL THE COMPONENTS OF THIS PRODUCT ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) AND ARE EITHER LISTED ON THE TSCA INVENTORY OR OTHERWISE EXEMPTED FROM LISTING.

IRR:IRRITANT, FLAM/FLAMM:FLAMMABLE, TOX:TOXIC, IHL:INHALATION, COMB:COMBUSTIBLE, CORR:CORROSIVE, CARC:CARCINOGENIC, N/A:NOT APPLICABLE, N/E:NOT ESTABLISHED, COC:CLEVELAND OPEN CUP, PMCC:PENSKY-MARTIN CLOSED CUP, TCC:TAGLIABUE CLOSED CUP, LEL:LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT, UEL:UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT, HMN:HUMAN, IARC:INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR THE RESEARCH ON CANCER, NFPA:NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, ORL:ORAL, NTP:NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM, OSHA:OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, ACGIH:AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL HYGIENISTS, TLV:THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE, PEL:PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT, STEL:SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT, MLD:MILD, MOD:MODERATE, SEV:SEVERE, MUT:MUTAGENIC, ASPHYX:ASPHYXIANT, PNOC:PARTICULATES NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED, PNOR:PARTICULATES NOT OTHERWISE REGULATED, PNOS:PARTICLES (INSOLUBLE) NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, SDT:STANDARD DRAIZE TEST

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