

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PARKELL PRODUCTS INC.
155 Schmitt Blvd.
Farmingdale, NY 11735

Company Telephone Number: (631) 249-1134
24-Hour Emergency Phone: InfoTrac 1-800-535-5053

PRODUCT NAME: RELATE MONOMER

MSDS NO: S458M

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS</u>	<u>CAS NUMBER</u>	<u>PEL</u>	<u>TLV</u>	<u>%</u>
Isobutyl Methacrylate Monomer	97-86-9	NE	NE	
Ethylene Glycol Dimethacrylate Monomer	97-90-5	NE	NE	
N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine	99-97-8	NE	NE	
Benzophenone-3	131-57-7	NE	NE	
p-Hydroxyanisole	150-76-5	NE	5 mg/m ³	

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: May cause irritation.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Moderate irritant causing moderate initial pain with tearing, redness, swelling or blurring of vision.

SKIN: May cause irritation with discomfort or rash, and possibly allergic rashes or sensitization. Liquid is rapidly absorbed through skin. Absorption of this product into the body causes the formation of methemoglobin, which in sufficient concentration causes cyanosis, symptoms include headache, dizziness, nausea and abdominal pain.

INHALATION: May cause irritation at high concentrations, which may lead to dizziness, headache, nausea, staggering gait, confusion and anesthetic effects. Symptoms may include coughing or weakness. Causes elevated methemoglobin in the blood. Symptoms may include headaches, weakness and dizziness, and can be recognized by the blue color of the lips, fingernails, nose and earlobes. Vapor or mist is irritating to mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract.

INGESTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation, a burning sensation in the mouth, throat and respiratory tract, and abdominal pain. May cause methemoglobinemia.

CHRONIC EFFECTS:

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS:

CARCINOGENECITY: No NTP? No IARC MONOGRAPHS? No OSHA?

The Dimethacrylate may contain trace quantities of substances known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. None of the other components of this material are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH as carcinogens.

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Give oxygen, if breathing is difficult. Get prompt medical attention, if difficulty persists.

EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes, including under eyelids. Get prompt medical attention.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting, dilute with water or milk. Never give anything to an unconscious person. Call physician or the Poison Control Center immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Treat symptoms conventionally after decontamination.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT (TCC): 120°F (49°C) **FLAMMABLE LIMIT (air, % by vol.)** UPPER: NE LOWER: NE

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION (CFR 1910.1200):

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 693°F (367°C)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Chemical foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical. Water may be ineffective.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Wear self contained breathing apparatus, and full protective gear. Use water spray to cool containers and minimize vapors. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling. Move containers from fire area if it can be done with out risk.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Heat can cause polymerization with rapid release of energy which may rupture container explosively. (Spontaneous polymerization may occur on prolonged storage.) Fight fire from protected location. Sensitive to static discharge.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Evacuate the area. Eliminate sources of ignition. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Dike and absorb with inert material. Transfer to proper containers for disposal, use non-sparking tools. Contaminated monomer may be unstable, add inhibitor to prevent polymerization. Keep spills and cleaning runoffs out of sewers and open bodies of water. Spills on porous surfaces can contaminate the groundwater.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Observe precautions found on the label. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Close container after each use. Ground all metal containers when transferring. Use explosion-proof equipment.

STORAGE: Store in cool dry place away from heat, sparks, flame and direct sunlight. Check inhibitor levels every three months and maintain at original level. Maintain air space inside storage containers, inhibitor requires air contact to function

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use good, local explosion-proof ventilation with a minimum capture velocity of 100 ft/min (30 m/min) at point of monomer release. Refer to Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred since it prevents contamination dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles. Provide eyewash, safety shower and impervious clothing.

SKIN PROTECTION: Impervious, nitrile.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use self-contained breathing apparatus when needed.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear, poale, oily liquid with acrid, fruity odor.

BOILING POINT: ~ 311°F (155°C) @ 760mm HG **SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1):** 0.861

VAPOR PRESSURE: 3 mm HG @ 68°F, 20°C **PERCENT VOLATILES:** 100%

VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1): 4.91 @ 15.5 °C, 60 °F **EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1):** 0.5

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 0.1/100grams **PH:** ND

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Unstable **HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** May occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sources of ignition, aging, contamination and absence of an oxygen containing atmosphere above the product.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid): Avoid strong bases and oxidizing agents. Material has strong solvent properties and can soften paint and rubber.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Mainly Oxides of Carbon when burned.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

AQUATIC TOXICITY: Isobutyl Methacrylate Monomer: This compound is slightly toxic. Goldfish LC₅₀: 124 mg/L/72h. **EFFLUENT TREATMENT:** Isobutyl Methacrylate Monomer: Product is substantially removed in biological treatment process. **ENVIRONMENTAL FATE:** For Isobutyl Methacrylate Monomer: High tonnage material produced in wholly contained systems. Liquid with high volatility. Sparingly soluble in water. Predicted to have moderate potential for bioaccumulation. Predicted to have moderate mobility in soil.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSABLE CONSIDERATIONS

Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental control regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION (not meant to be all-inclusive)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: ISOBUTYL METHACRYLATE, STABILIZED, SOLUTION

DOT HAZARD LABEL: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

UN/NA NUMBER: UN 2283

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION (not meant to be all-inclusive)**SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION**

NFPA CODES: HEALTH - 2 **FLAMMABILITY -** 2 **REACTIVITY -** 2

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking.

DATE PREPARED: 10/25/02

PREPARED BY: R. Burke

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