

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Solar Coating Systems

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SCS Skylight Sealer

MSDS Date : 02/22/99

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Solar Coating Systems

P.O. Box 794

Maple Valley, WA 98038

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

HEALTH EMERGENCY : 281-350-9800
SPILL EMERGENCY : 281-350-9800
CHEMTREC : 800-424-9300

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS.

<u>No</u>		<u>CAS REG NO</u>	<u>WEIGHT (%)</u>
1	Acrylic polymer	Not Hazardous	44-46
2	Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl ether	111-76-2	10.0max
3	Water	7732-18-5	54-56
4	Surfactant	Not Required	0.1max
5	Defoamers	Not Required	0.1max
6	Individual residual monomers	Not Required	0.1max
7	Ammonia	7664-41-7	0.1max

See Section 8, Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Primary Routes of Exposure

Inhalation
Skin Contact
Eye Contact
Dermal Absorption

Inhalation

Inhalation of vapor or mist can cause the following:

- irritation of nose, throat, and lungs - headache - nausea - dizziness - tremors - fatigue - stupor - weakness - loss of appetite - pulmonary edema (fluid in lung and air spaces) - blood disorders - liver and kidney damage - blood in urine.

Eye Contact

The solvent (s) in this material can cause the following:
moderate to severe irritation - conjunctivitis - pain - tearing

Material can cause the following:
- possible corneal injury.

Skin Contact

The solvent(s) in this material is(are) harmful if swallowed; fatal in large amounts.
The solvents(s) in this material can cause the following:

-slight to moderate skin irritation - reddening - swelling - superficial burns after prolonged contact

Ingestion

The solvent(s) in this material is(are) harmful if swallowed; fatal in large amounts.

The solvent(s) in this material can cause the following:

-gastrointestinal inflammation - abdominal pain - nausea - vomiting - diarrhea - dizziness - incoordination - weakness

Delayed Effects

Prolonged or repeated overexposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether can cause the following:- blood changes - kidney damage - liver damage

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure

Pre-existing

-dermatitis - skin disorders - respiratory disorders

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Move subject to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Call a physician.

Eye Contact

Flush eyes with a large amount of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected skin areas thoroughly with soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation persists. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before use.

Ingestion

If swallowed, give 2 glasses of water to drink. Consult a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physician

If swallowed, careful evacuation of stomach is advisable. No specific antidote, treat symptomatically.. Glycol ethers can cause delayed liver and kidney damage.

In acute severe over exposures to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, a complete blood count with differential should be performed to examine reticulocytosis, granulocytosis leukocytosis and erythropia.

Severe matabolic acidosis and pulmonary hemorrhage may occur in massive overexposure.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point	Noncombustible
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit	Not Applicable

Unusual Hazards

Material can splatter above 100°C/212°F. Polymer film can burn.

Extinguishing Agents

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Personal Protective Equipment

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Special Procedures

Use water to cool containers exposed to fire

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Protection

Appropriate protective equipment must be worn when handling a spill of this material. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for recommendations. If exposed to material during clean-up operations, see Section 4, FIRST AID MEASURES for actions to follow.

Procedures

Keep spectators away. Floor may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Contain spills immediately with inert materials (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids and solid diking material to separate suitable containers for recovery or disposal.

CAUTION: Keep spills and cleaning runoff out of municipal sewers and open bodies of water.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Conditions

Keep from freezing; material may coagulate. The minimum recommended storage temperature for this material is 1°C/34°F. The maximum recommended storage temperature for this material is 49°C/120°F. Do not store this material near food, feed or drinking water. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

Handling Procedures

Do not handle material near food, feed or drinking water. Vapors can be evolved when material is heated during processing operations. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for types of ventilation required.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTIONExposure Limit Information

#		CAS REG NO	WEIGHT (%)
1	Acrylic polymer	Not Hazardous	44-46
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Comp. No.	Units	ROHM AND HAAS		OSHA		ACGIH	
		TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
1		None	None	None	None	None	None
2	ppm	10 skin	30 skin	25 skin	None	25 skin	None
3		None	None	None	None	None	None
4		None	None	None	None	None	None
5		None	None	None	None	None	None
6		b	b	b	b	b	b
7	ppm	25a	35a	None	35a	25a	35a

- a As Ammonia
b Not Required

Respiratory Protection

None required if airborne concentrations are maintained below the TWA/TLV's listed in Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION. For airborne concentrations up to 10 times the TWA/TLV's listed in Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION wear a MSHA/NIOSH approved (or equivalent) half-mask, air-purifying respirator. Air-purifying respirators should be equipped with organic vapor cartridges.

Up to 10 times the TWA/TLV: Wear a MSHA/NIOSH approved (or equivalent) half-mask, air-purifying respirator.

Up to 1000 ppm organic vapor: Wear a MSHA/NIOSH approved (or equivalent) full-facepiece, air-purifying respirator.

Above 1000 ppm organic vapor or Unknown: Wear a NSHA/NIOSH approved (or equivalent) self-contained breathing apparatus in the positive pressure mode,
OR,
NSHA/NIOSH approved (or equivalent) full-facepiece airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions.

Air-purifying respirators should be equipped with NSHA/NIOSH approved (or equivalent) cartridges for protection against organic vapors. Air-purifying respirators should be equipped with an ammonia/methylamine cartridge and dust/mist filters.

Eye Protection

Use chemical splash goggles (ANSI Z87.1 or approved equivalent). Eye protection worn must be compatible with respiratory protection system employed.

Hand Protection

Chemical-resistant gloves should be worn whenever this material is handled.

The glove(s) listed below may provide protection against permeation. Gloves of other chemically resistant materials may not provide adequate protection:

- Neoprene

Gloves should be removed and replaced immediately if there is any indication of degradation or chemical breakthrough.

Rinse and remove gloves immediately after use. Wash hands with soap and water.

Other Protection

Use chemically resistant apron or other impervious clothing to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation)

Use local exhaust ventilation with a minimum capture velocity of 100 ft/min. (.5 m/sec.) at the point of vapor evolution. Refer to the current edition of Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists for information on the design, installation, use, and maintenance of exhaust systems.

Other Protective Equipment

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Milky
Color	White
State	Liquid
Odor Characteristic	Acrylic odor
pH	7 to 9 Approximately
Viscosity	Like water
Specific Gravity (Water = 1)	1 Approximate
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	< 1 Water
Vapor Pressure	17 mm Hg @20°C/68°F Water
Melting Point	No data
Boiling Point	100°C/212°F Water
Solubility in Water	Dilutable
Percent Volatility	60% Minimum
Evaporation Rate (BAc = 1)	< 1 Water

See Section 5, Fire Fighting Measures

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Instability

This material is considered stable.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may yield acrylic monomers.

Hazardous Polymerization

Product will not undergo polymerization.

Incompatibility

There are no known materials which are incompatible with this product.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATIONAcute Data

No toxicity data are available for this material.

The information shown in SECTION 3, Hazards Identification, is based on toxicity profiles of similar materials or on the components present in this material.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Applicable Data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONSProcedure

Incinerate liquid and contaminated solids in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. (See 40 CFR 268)

The above recommendation covers disposal of material as supplied.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US DOT Hazard Class NONREGULATED

15. REGULATORY INFORMATIONWorkplace Classification

This product is considered non-hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR 1910.1200).

This product is a 'controlled product' under the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

SARA TITLE 3: Section 311/312 Categorizations (40CFR 370)

This product is a hazardous chemical under 29CFR 1910.1200, and therefore is categorized as an immediate and delayed health hazard.

SARA TITLE 3: Section 313 Information (40CFR 372)

This product contains a chemical which is listed in Section 313 at or above de minimis concentrations. The following listed chemicals are present: (Quantity present is found elsewhere on this MSDS.)

- Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (111-76-2) as glycol ether

CERCLA Information (40CFR 302.4)

Releases of this material to air, land, or water are not reportable to the National Response Center under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or to state and local emergency planning committees under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Section 304.

Waste Classification

When a decision is made to discard this material as supplied, it is classified as a RCRA non-hazardous waste.

Pennsylvania

Any material listed as "Not Hazardous" in the CAS REG NO. column of Section 2, COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS of this MSDS is trade secret under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

SCS Coatings Hazard Rating		Scale
Toxicity	3	4=EXTREME
Fire	1	3=HIGH
Reactivity	0	2=MODERATE
Special	-	1=SLIGHT
		0=INSIGNIFICANT

Ratings are based on Solar Guard Coatings guidelines, and are intended for internal use.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 TLV = Threshold Limit Value
 PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit
 TWA = Time Weighted Average
 STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit
 BAc = Butyl acetate

Bar denotes a revision from previous MSDS in this area.

The information contained herein relates only to the specific material identified. Solar Guard Coatings believes that such information is accurate and reliable as of the date of this material safety data sheet, but no representation, guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of the information. Everest Coatings urges persons receiving this information to make their own determination as to the information's suitability and completeness for their particular application.