# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MONOCRYL 50 MINERAL SPIRITS 5'S

**PRODUCT NAME: MONOCRYL 50 MINERAL SPIRITS 5'S**
**PRODUCT CODE: MO-50-MS-05**

## ~~~~ SECTION 1 ~~~~ MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

**Manufacturer's Name : UNITED COATINGS MANUFACTURING CO**
**Address : 2810 SOUTH 18TH PLACE**
**: PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85034**
**: INITIAL(FIRST CALL)CHEMTREC(800)424-9300**
**INFORMATION PHONE : (480) 754-8900**
**TOLL FREE : BACK-UP(800)541-4383**
**DATE PRINTED : 6/9/2006**
**DATE REVISED : JUNE 2006**

## ~~~~ SECTION 2 ~~~~ HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ~~~~

| Reportable Components | CAS Number | MM HG @ Temp | Weight % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acrylic resin solution.(56% mineral spirits.) | 8052-41-3 | Mi168F/20C | 34 |

The following chemicals are components of this raw material:
Acrylic polymer(s), No OEL's established
Individual residual monomers No OEL's established
Mineral Spirits (Stoddard Solvent) CAS # 8052-41-3
OSHA PEL: 500ppm/2,900mg/m3 ACGIH TWA: 100ppm.
~

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mineral Spirits (Stoddard Solvent) | 8052-41-3 | 2 68F/20C | 65 |

Stoddard Solvent,CAS #8052-41-3:
OSHA 2900 mg/m3 TWA, 500 ppm TWA: ACGIH 100 ppm
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*** No toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372 are present. ***

This MSDS may be used for other colors and container sizes of this product.

## ~~~~ SECTION 3 ~~~~ HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ~~~~

**Potential Health Effects**

**Eyes:**
Eye contact with vapor may cause minimal to moderate irritation. Contact with liquid may result in severe irritation. Symptoms include stinging, watering, redness, and swelling.

**Skin:**
Skin contact can cause moderate skin irritation. Short term contact symptoms include redness, itching, and burning of the skin. This material may also be absorbed through the skin and produce central nervous system (CNS) depression effects (See Inhalation). If

the skin is damaged, absorption increases. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause moderate to severe dermatitis attributed to the removal of the protective fat of the skin. Chronic symptoms may include drying, swelling, scaling, blistering, cracking, and severe tissue damage.

**Ingestion:**
If ingested, may produce signs of intoxication as well as irritation of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, and esophagus. It can be readily absorbed by the stomach and intestinal tract. Symptoms include a burning sensation of the mouth and esophagus, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, staggering gait, drowsiness, headache, loss of consciousness, delirium, mental confusion, possibly slurred speech & stupor, and CNS effects (See Inhalation below).

**Inhalation:**
Breathing high concentrations of vapor may cause respiratory irritation, euphoria, excitation or giddiness, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, muscular weakness, staggering gait, and central nervous system (CNS) depression. CNS effects include dizziness, drowsiness, disorientation, vertigo, memory loss, visual disturbances, difficulty with breathing, convulsions, unconsciousness, paralysis, coma, and even death, depending upon the level of exposure concentration and/or duration. Vapors can reduce the oxygen content in the air. Approximately 20,000ppm (or 2% by volume) in air is fatal to humans in 5 to 10 minutes. Sudden death from cardiac arrest (heart attack) may result from exposure to 5,000ppm (0.5% by volume) for only 5 minutes. Oxygen deprivation is possible if working in confined spaces.

## ~~~~ SECTION 4 ~~~~ FIRST AID MEASURES ~~~~

**Eyes:**
Check for and remove contact lenses. If irritation or redness develops, flush with cool, clean, low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart to ensure complete irrigation of the eye and eyelid tissue. Do not use ointment. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Skin:**
Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. Do not use ointments. If skin surface is not damaged, clean affected area thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if tissue appears damaged or if pain or irritation persists.

**Ingestion:**
Aspiration hazard. Do not induce vomiting! Vomiting may occur spontaneously. If vomiting occurs, keep victim's head below the

hips to prevent breathing vomit into the lungs. If victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on the left side with head down. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is not fully conscious. Do not leave the victim unattended. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Inhalation:**
Immediately move victim to fresh air. If victim is unconscious or not breathing, call for emergency medical assistance. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin rescue breathing. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, 100% humidified oxygen should be administered by a qualified individual. Seek medical attention immediately.

**Note to Physician:**
Inhalation overexposure can produce toxic effects. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. Vigorous anti-inflammatory/steroid treatment may be required at first evidence of upper airway or pulmonary edema. Administer 100% humidified supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation, as required.

If ingested this material presents a significant aspiration/chemical pneumontis hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Induction of emesis is not recommended. Administer and aqueous slurry of activated charcoal followed by cathartic such as magnesium citrate or sorbitol. Also, treatment may involve careful gastric lavage if performed soon after ingestion or in patients who are comatose or at risk or convulsing. Protect the airway by cuffed endotracheal intubation or by placement of the body in a Trendelenburg and left lateral decubitus position. Obtain chest X-ray and liver function tests. Monitor for cardiac function, respiratory distress and arterial blood gases in severe exposure cases. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, eyes, and kidney.

## ~~~~ SECTION 5 ~~~~ FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ~~~~

**Flammable Properties**
**Flash Point: 104F/40C**
**Lower Flammable Limits: 0.90**
**Upper Flammable Limit: 14@77F**
**Auto Ignition Temperature:**
AP 230C (446F)
**Extinguishing Media:**
For small fires: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide ($CO_2$), foam, water fog, or inert gas (nitrogen). Large fires: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures but

might cause frothing and/or may not achieve extinguishments. A water jet may be used to cool the vessel's external walls to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion. NEVER use a water jet directly on the fire because it may spread the fire to a larger area.

**Special Fire Fighting Procedures:**
Combustible Liquid! This material releases vapors at or approaching its flash point temperature. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. May create vapor/air explosion hazard in confined spaces such as sewers and tanks. If container is not properly cooled, they can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evaluate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a discoloration of vessels. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid(s) enter sewers or waterways.

## ~~~~ SECTION 6 ~~~~ ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ~~~~

**Small Spill:**
Combustible Liquid! Release causes and immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Eliminate all ignition sources. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. O not touch or walk through spilled material. Remoye spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to appropriate waste containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

**Large Spill:**
Combustible Liquid! Release causes and immediate fire or explosion hazard. Evacuate all non-essential personnel from immediate area and establish a "regulated zone" with site control and security. For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent

ignition in closed spaces. This material will float on water and its run-off may create an explosion or fire hazard. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during clean-up operation. In an urban area, cleanup spill as soon as possible, in natural environments, cleanup on advice from specialists. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand, or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

## ~~~~ SECTION 7 ~~~~ HANDLING AND STORAGE ~~~~

**Handling & Storage:**
A spill or leak can cause in immediate fire/explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Bond and ground all equipment before transferring this material from one container to another. Do not contact with oxidizable materials. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food, chewing, or smoking materials. Do not take internally. When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminate equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Empty containers may contain material residues, which can ignite with explosive force. Misuse of empty containers can be dangerous if used to store toxic, flammable, or reactive material. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks or heat. Keep container closed and drum bungs in place. All label warnings and precautions must be observed. Return empty drums to a qualified reconditioner. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling, or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this material. Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources! Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This combustible liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable requirements of the

N.F.P.A.'s National Electrical Code (NEC).

**Other Precautions:**
Containers, even those that have been emptied, will retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Always obey hazard warnings and handle empty containers as if they were full. Do not pressurize, puncture, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or otherwise expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electrical charges, electricity, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and/or emit toxic vapors causing injury or death. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers, especially drums, should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner, or properly disposed of. Concentrated vapors of this product are heavier than air and will collect in low areas such as pits and storage tanks and other confined spaces. Closed containers may explode due to pressure build-up if exposed to extreme heat. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor or spray mist. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep out of the reach of children.

## ~~~~ SECTION 8 ~~~~ EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ~~~~

**Engineering Controls:**
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor and/or mists below the pertinent exposure limits (see below). All electrical equipment should comply with the NFPA NEC Standards. Ensure that an emergency eye wash station and safety shower are near the work-station location.

**Respiratory Protection:**
For unknown vapor concentrations use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines, use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirator use should follow OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134) or equivalent standard (e.g. ANSI Z88.2).

**Skin Protection:**
Avoid skin contact and use gloves (disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl, or PVC/NBR). Before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work, wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, other solvents, or harsh abrasive skin cleaners.

**Eye Protection:**
Safety glasses with side shields are recommended as a minimum protection. During transfer operations or when there is a

likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying, chemical goggles and face shield should be worn. Suitable eye wash water should be readily available.

## ~~~~ SECTION 9 ~~~~ PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ~~~~

**Boiling Range: 158 C/316 F - 315F/157.2C**
**Specific Gravity(H2O=1): .8329**
**Vapor Density(Air=1): 4.8**
**Evaporation Rate(N-Butyl Acetate=1) :**
**Coating V.O.C.: 5.3 lb/gl** **Coating V.O.C.: 635 g/l**
**Material V.O.C.: 5.3 lb/gl** **Material V.O.C.: 635 g/l**
**Solubility in Water: Slightly soluble in cold water.**
**Appearance: Transparent, colorlessOdor: Light paraffinic hydrocarbon**

## ~~~~ SECTION 10 ~~~~ STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA ~~~~

**Stability:**
Stable
**Conditions To Avoid:**
AVOID SPARK PRODUCING EQUIPMENT OR CONDITIONS. GROUND ALL CONTAINERS. AVOID HEAT, SPARKS AND FLAME.Keep away from extreme heat, strong acids, and strong oxidizing conditions.

**Incompatible Materials:**
Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide, and oxygen.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**
No substances are readily identified from composition; but, no degradation data is available.

**Hazardous Polymerization:**
Not expected to occur

## ~~~~ SECTION 11 ~~~~ TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

*Data is for individual components of preparation.
**Materials having a known chronic/accute effects on eyes:**
NO DATA
**Materials having a known dermal toxicity.**
Mineral Spirits: DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 15,400 mg/kg [Rabbit].

**Materials having a known oral toxicity.Mineral Spirits: ORAL (LD50):**
Acute: GT 34,600 mg/kg [Rat].

**Materials having a known Inhalation hazard:**
Mineral Spirits: GAS (LC50): Acute: GT 21,400 mg/m3 for 4

hours [Rat].

**Identified Carcinogens:**
NO ANIMAL DATA AVAILABLE
**Identified Teratogens:**
NO ANIMAL DATA AVAILABLE
**Identified Reproductive toxins :**
NO ANIMAL DATA AVAILABLE
**Identified Mutagens:**
NO ANIMAL DATA AVAILABLE

## ~~~~ SECTION 12 ~~~~ ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ~~~~

**Ecotoxicological effects on plants and animals:**
NO DATA AVAILABLE
**Chemical Fate :**
This material is potentially toxic to freshwater and saltwater ecosystems. It will normally float on water with its lighter components evaporating rapidly. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, a naphtha hydrocarbon layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this covering layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway might be enough to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment. This coating action can also be harmful or fatal to plankton, algae, aquatic life, and water birds. Additionally, potable water and boiler feed water systems should NEVER be allowed more than 5 ppm contamination from this material.
For additional ecological information concerning components of this product, users should refer to the Hazardous Substances Data Bank® and the Oil and Hazardous Materials/Technical Assistance Data System (OHM/TADS) maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine.

## ~~~~ SECTION 13 ~~~~ DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ~~~~

**Instructions:**
Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. If spilled material is introduced into a wastewater treatment system, chemical and biological oxygen demand (COD and BOD) will likely increase. This material is biodegradable if gradually exposed to microorganisms, preferably in an aerobic environment. In sewage-seeded wastewater, at or below concentrations of 0.2 vol.% of this naphtha, there is little or no effect on bio-oxidation and/or digestion. However, at 1 vol.%, it doubles the required digestion period. Higher concentrations interfere with floc formation and sludge settling andalso plug filters or exchange beds. Vapor emissions from a bio-oxidation process contaminated by this material might prove to be a potential health hazard.
Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a

hazardous waste due to its ignitibility (D001) characteristics. In addition, conditions of use may cause this material to become a hazardous waste, as defined by Federal or State regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR Parts 260 through 271). State and/or local regulations might be even more restrictive. Contact the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at (800) 424-9346 or your regional US EPA office for guidance concerning case specific disposal issues.

## ~~~~ SECTION 14 ~~~~ TRANSPORT INFORMATION ~~~~

**Shipping Information:**
DOT INFORMATION - 49 CFR 173
DOT DESCRIPTION: May be reclassified COMBUSTABLE for ground transport. For Air and Ship: Paint, 3,
UN 1263, PKG III. FLASH POINT 104F/40C

## ~~~~ SECTION 15 ~~~~ REGULATORY INFORMATION ~~~~

**(Not meant to be all inclusive-selected regulations represented)**
**US Regulations:**
**Status Of Substances Lists:**
The Concentrations Shown In Section II Are Maximum Ceiling Levels (Weight %) to be used for calculations for regulations.
A reportable quantity is a quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation And Liability Act (CERCLA).
If a spill of a substance exceeds it's reportable quantity (RQ) in CFR 302.3,Table 40 302.4 Appendix A & 302.4 Appendix B, the release must be reported to The National Response Center At (800) 424-8802, The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), And community emergency coordinators likely to be affected.
**Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:**
NONE KNOWN
Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act Of 1986 (SARA) Title III Requires emergency planning based on the Threshold Quantities(TPQ'S)and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ'S) In 40 CFR 355 Appendix A&B Extremely Hazardous Substances. The emergency planning and release requirements of 40 CFR 355 apply to any facility at which there is present any amount of any extremely hazardous substance(EHS) equal to or in excess of it's Threshold Planning Quantity(TPQ).
**Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:**
NONE KNOWN
EPCRA 40 CFR 372(Section 313) Requires EPA and the States to anually collect data on releases of certain toxic materials from industrial facilities, and make the data available to the public in the Toxics Release Inventory(TRI). This information must be included in all

MSDS'S that are copied and distributed or compiled for this material. Reporting Threshold: Standard: A facility must report if it manufactures (including imports) or processes 25,000 pounds or more or otherwise uses 10,000 pounds or more of a listed toxic chemical during the calendar year.

**Components present that could require reporting under the statute are:**

**See Section II**

The components of this product are listed or excluded from listing on the US Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) chemical substance inventory. Mixtures shall be assumed to present the same health hazards as do the Components Which Comprise One Percent(By Weight Or Volume) or greater of the Mixture,except that the mixture shall be assumed to present carcinogenic hazard if it has a component in concentrations of 0.1 percent greater.For a list of hazardous ingredients:

**See Section II**

the remaining percentage of unspecified ingredients, if any, are not contained in above DeMinimis concentrations and/or are believed to be non-hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), and may consist of pigments, fillers, defoamers, wetting agents, resins, dryers,anti-bacterial agents, water and/or solvents in varying concentrations.

**International Regulations:**

**Canadian WHMIS:**

WHMIS classification of Division 3 of class B

**Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA):**

All of the components of this product are exempt or listed on the DSL.See Section II For Composition/Information on Ingredients

**EINECS:**

Mineral Spirits (Stoddard Solvent) CAS #8052-41-3 EINECS #232-489-3

**State Regulations:**

**California:**

California Proposition 65: The following Statement is made in order to comply with The California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

"WARNING:This product contains the chemical(s) appearing below known to the State of California to:

**A: Cause Cancer**

NONE KNOWN

*If tinted contains Carbon Black:CAS#1333-86-4 and may also contain trace amounts of Crystalline Silica:CAS#14-808-60-7

**B: Cause Birth Defects or other Reproductive Harm :**

NONE KNOWN

In addition to the above named chemical(s)(if any),this product may contain trace amounts of chemicals, known to the State of California, to cause Cancer or Birth Defects and other Reproductive Harm

**Delaware:**

NONE KNOWN

**Florida:**

Mineral spirits stoddard solvent cas#8052-41-3 listed as

MONOCRYL 50 MINERAL SPIRITS 5'S

toxic

**Massachusetts:**
Mineral spirits CAS#8052-41-3 substance codes: 2,4
**Michigan:**
NONE KNOWN
**Minnesota:**
Listed in the Minnesota hazardous substances list:
Mineral spirits stoddard solvent CAS#8052-41-3

| | |
|---|---|
| Codes: | ANO |
| Hazards: | -- |
| Carcinogen? | No |

**New Jersey:**
NONE KNOWN
**New York:**
NONE KNOWN
**Pennsylvania:**
Mineral spirits stoddard solvent CAS#8052-41-3 CODE:--
**Washington:**
Mineral Spirits (Stoddard Solvent) CAS#64742-47-8 /8052-41-3

| Washington air contaminant: | ppm | mg/m3 |
|---|---|---|
| TWA | 100 | 525 |
| STEL | UNK | UNK |
| CEILING | UNK | UNK |
| SKIN: | UNK | UNK |

**~~~~ SECTION 16 ~~~~ OTHER INFORMATION ~~~~**

**HMIS® III**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Health** | **: 3** |
| **Flammability** | **: 3** |
| **Physical Hazard** | **: 0** |

*Following Health rating Indicates Chronic/Carcinogenic Effects
**HMIS® III Personal Protection : J**
This rating is for the product as it is packaged. This rating will need to be adjusted by the user based on conditions of use.

The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them & determine the suitability & completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use & disposal of these materials & the safety & health of employees & customers