

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION I

SIC #2851

Revised 1/93

MFG: STAINLESS STEEL COATINGS, INC.
835 Sterling Road
So. Lancaster, MA 01561

EMERGENCY PHONE (24 HOURS)
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

CHEMICAL NAMES AND SYNONYMS: Paint

TRADE NAME: STEEL IT, EPOXY COATING, PART "A"

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixture

PRODUCT ITEM # 4907-A

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CASH#	NAME	%	OSHA PEL PPM(mg/cm)	TLV(UNITS)	VAPOR PRESSURE
1330-20-7*	Xylene	15.4%	100 (435)	100 ppm	6 mm Hg @ 20°C
8052-413	Mineral Spirits	2.2%	500 (2000)	100 ppm	2 mm Hg @ 20°C
64742-95-6*	Aromatic 100	18.6%	25 (125)	25 ppm	10 mm Hg @ 20°C
111-76-2	Glycol Ether EB	19.7%	25 (125)	25 ppm	0.6 mm Hg @ 20°C
71-36-3*	Butanol	0.7%	50 (150)	50 ppm	5 mm Hg @ 20°C
90-72-2*	2,4,6-tri(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	1.0%	N/E	5 ppm (skin)	.01 mm Hg @ 21°C

* Material subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 SARA Title III and 40CFR 372

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 250-407°F

WEIGHT PER GALLON
9.2 LBS @ 77°F

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air

PERCENT VOLATILE
by volume - 70%

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

DOT CLASSIFICATION: Paint, UN1263, Flammable Liquid, Class 3

FLASH POINT: 82°F

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid Class 1C, OSHA Class 29CFR 1910.106a

LEL: 0.6% by volume

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, and water spray or fog. Combustion in a limited amount of air can generate toxic carbon monoxide. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for respiratory protection in fighting fires in enclosures. A water stream may scatter flames. In a fire situation or when it is heated it becomes a highly flammable material, with a moderate explosion hazard.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Keep containers closed tightly. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions, over exposure to decomposition products (gaseous oxides of carbon and nitrogen) may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain Medical Attention. Heavier than air vapors may flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: 50 ppm

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation and Skin Contact

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Solvents contained in this mixture are central nervous system depressants. Symptoms of overexposure include drowsiness, dizziness, headache, slurred speech, intoxication with euphoria and/or depression leading to unconsciousness. Nose and throat irritation may occur from inhalation. Skin contact will cause defatting and may cause sensitization and dermatitis. NOTE: Material can be absorbed through the skin. Eye contact with the liquid causes tears, burning, irritation, conjunctivitis, temporary clouding of the cornea and possible permanent injury. Ingestion will cause poisoning and could be fatal. NOTE: This material contains ethylene glycol mono butyl ether. This solvent and its metabolate are hemolytic agents and extreme exposure may result in liver and kidney damage.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| <u>Eye Contact</u> | - Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult physician for medical attention. |
| <u>Skin Contact</u> | - Wash contact area promptly with soap and water. Promptly remove paint contaminated clothing and consult consult physician if irritation persists. Destroy contaminated shoes. |
| <u>Inhalation</u> | - Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if necessary. Get medical attention (Oxygen, administered by trained medical personnel may be indicated). |
| <u>Ingestion</u> | - Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Contact a physician immediately. |

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable. This material is considered to be stable under its normal handling and storage conditions.

INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid): Prevent contact with zinc, magnesium and galvanized metal. Store away from strong oxidizing agents such as chlorine, oxygen, acids, and reducing agents.

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HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: It can react violently with reducing agents and oxidizing agents such as chlorine, oxygen, acids and natural rubber. Hazardous decomposition products may be gaseous oxides of carbon and nitrogen, aldehydes and other nitrogenous compounds. Autooxidation of glycol ethers may produce peroxides.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Do not store in direct sunlight. Avoid excessive heat. Store away from strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, bases, oxygen or reducing agents.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION : Will not occur.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: For massive spills, evacuate the area. Eliminate ignition sources. Dike and contain spill with inert materials (sand, etc.). Recover as much of the free liquid as possible for disposal, and use absorbent to pick up the residue. Avoid discharging paint directly into a sewer, onto the ground or into surface waters.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of the absorbed material or the free waste liquid at licensed hazardous waste disposal facility in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In outdoors or open areas with unrestricted ventilation, use approved mechanical filter respirator to remove particles of overspray during spray application. In areas of restricted ventilation use approved chemical/mechanical filter designed to remove a combination of particulates and vapor. In confined areas use approved airline type respirators or hoods.

VENTILATION: Work place areas require exhaust ventilation to maintain vapor levels below the TLV. In emergencies, respiratory protection can be provided for low concentrations or for a short period by an approved organic cartridge; higher levels or concentrations will require a full faceplate canister type, an air supplied type, or a self contained type respirator.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Buna N gloves and aprons should be used to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Use protective creams when skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety Goggles with side shields or face shields should be used when splashing of solvent into the eyes is possible. An eye wash fountain should also be available where splashing is probable.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Ventilation equipment should be explosion-proof, and any tool used in the area should be of the non-sparking type. Wear chemical resistant boots. Remove and wash or discard contaminated clothing.

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SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: This flammable liquid should be stored in a cool, clean, well ventilated, fire resistant storage room or in a solvent storage cabinet that meets OSHA requirements. Store in closed metal drums or cans with identifying labels that indicate the flammability of the material. Store large quantities only in building in compliance with OSHA 1910.106. Electrically interconnect and ground containers for transfers of liquid to avoid fires from static sparks. Areas for use and storage of this material should have good ventilation and all sources of open flame and high heat should be excluded. Prohibit smoking in these areas. Do not take internally. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Keep away from children. Do not puncture, drag or slide container. Wet material is slippery when spilled. Train employees on all special handling procedures in this and other sections before they work with this product. Do not store above 130°F.

NOTE: 4907A is a single part of a two component paint mix. When mixed and during use added safety consideration described under the MSDS sheet for 4907B may also apply. Consequently for mixed material both MSDS sheets must be consulted.

DISCLAIMER: While the data and suggestions contained herein are based on information we believe to be reliable, it is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers.

THIS PRODUCT IS A MIXTURE, AND MSDS FILES OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS WERE USED TO DERIVE THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION I

SIC #2851

Revised 1/93

MFG: STAINLESS STEEL COATINGS, INC.
835 Sterling Road
So. Lancaster, MA 01561

EMERGENCY PHONE (24 HOURS)
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

CHEMICAL NAMES AND SYNONYMS: Paint

TRADE NAME: STEEL IT, EPOXY COATING, PART "B"

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixture

PRODUCT ITEM # 4907-B

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS#	NAME	%	OSHA PEL PPM(mg/cm)	TLV(UNITS)	VAPOR PRESSURE
1330-20-7*	Xylene	24.1%	100 (435)	100 ppm	6 mm Hg @ 20°C
111-76-2	Glycol Ether EB	17.1%	25 (125)	25 ppm	0.6 mm Hg @ 20°C
8052-413	Mineral Spirits	2.0%	500 (2000)	100 ppm	2 mm Hg @ 20°C

* Material subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 SARA Title III and 40CFR 372

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 250-407°F

WEIGHT PER GALLON
9.9 LBS @ 77°F

EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether

VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air

PERCENT VOLATILE
by volume - 56%

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

DOT CLASSIFICATION: Paint, UN1263, Flammable Liquid, Class 3

FLASH POINT: 82°F

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid Class 1C, OSHA Class 29CFR 1910.106a

LEL: 0.9% by volume

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, and water spray or fog. Combustion in a limited amount of air can generate toxic carbon monoxide. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for respiratory protection in fighting fires in enclosures. A water stream may scatter flames. In a fire situation or when it is heated it becomes a highly flammable material, with a moderate explosion hazard.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Keep containers closed tightly. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions, over exposure to decomposition products (gaseous oxides of carbon and nitrogen) may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain Medical Attention. Heavier than air vapors may flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: 50 ppm

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation and Skin Contact

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Solvents contained in this mixture are central nervous system depressants. Symptoms of overexposure include drowsiness, dizziness, headache, slurred speech, intoxication with euphoria and/or depression leading to unconsciousness. Nose and throat irritation may occur from inhalation. Skin contact will cause defatting and may cause sensitization and dermatitis. NOTE: Material can be absorbed through the skin. Eye contact with the liquid causes tears, burning, irritation, conjunctivitis, temporary clouding of the cornea and possible permanent injury. Ingestion will cause poisoning and could be fatal. NOTE: This material contains ethylene glycol mono butyl ether. This solvent and its metabolite are hemolytic agents and extreme exposure may result in liver and kidney damage.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| <u>Eye Contact</u> | - Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult physician for medical attention. |
| <u>Skin Contact</u> | - Wash contact area promptly with soap and water. Promptly remove paint contaminated clothing and consult physician if irritation persists. Destroy contaminated shoes. |
| <u>Inhalation</u> | - Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if necessary. Get medical attention (Oxygen, administered by trained medical personnel may be indicated). |
| <u>Ingestion</u> | - Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Contact a physician immediately. |

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: - Stable. This material is considered to be stable under its normal handling and storage conditions.

INCOMPARABILITY (materials to avoid): Prevent contact with zinc, magnesium and galvanized metal. Store away from strong oxidizing agents such as chlorine, oxygen, acids, and reducing agents.

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MSDS 4907B EPOXY PART
Rev. 1

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: It can react violently with reducing agents and oxidizing agents such as chlorine, oxygen, acids and natural rubber. Hazardous decomposition products may be gaseous oxides of carbon and nitrogen, aldehydes and other nitrogenous compounds. Autooxidation of glycol ethers may produce peroxides.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Do not store in direct sunlight. Avoid excessive heat. Store away from strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, bases, oxygen or reducing agents.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION : Will Not Occur.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: For massive spills, evacuate the area. Eliminate ignition sources. Dike and contain spill with inert materials (sand, earth, etc.). Recover as much of the free liquid as possible for disposal, and use an absorbent to pick up the residue. Avoid discharging paint directly into a sewer, onto the ground or into surface waters.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of the absorbed material or the free waste liquid at a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In outdoors or open areas with unrestricted ventilation, use an approved mechanical filter respirator to remove particles of overspray during spray application. In areas of restricted ventilation use approved chemical/mechanical filters designed to remove a combination of particulates and vapor. In confined areas use approved airline type respirators or hoods.

VENTILATION: Work place areas require exhaust ventilation to maintain vapor levels below the TLV. In emergencies, respiratory protection can be provided for low concentrations or for a short period by an approved organic cartridge; higher levels or concentrations will require a full faceplate canister type, an air supplied type, or a self contained type respirator.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Buna N gloves and aprons should be used to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Use protective creams when skin contact is likely.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety Goggles with side shields or face shields should be used where splashing of solvent into the eyes is possible. An eye wash fountain should also be available where splashing is probable.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Ventilation equipment should be explosion-proof, and any tools used in the area should be of the non-sparking type. Wear chemical resistant boots. Remove and wash or discard contaminated clothing.

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MSDS 4907B EPOXY PART "B"
Rev. 1/93

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: This flammable liquid should be stored in a cool, clean, well ventilated, fire resistant storage room or in a solvent storage cabinet that meets OSHA requirements. Store in closed metal drums or cans with identifying labels that indicate the flammability of the material. Store large quantities only in building in compliance with OSHA 1910.106. Electrically interconnect and ground containers for transfers of liquid to avoid fires from static sparks. Areas for use and storage of this material should have good ventilation and all sources of open flame and high heat should be excluded. Prohibit smoking in these areas. Do not take internally. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Keep away from children. Do not puncture, drag or slide container. Wet material is slippery when spilled. Train employees on all special handling procedures in this and other sections before they work with this product. Do not store above 130°F.

NOTE: 4907B is a single part of a two component paint mix. When mixed and during use added safety consideration described under the MSDS sheet for 4907A may also apply. Consequently for mixed material both MSDS sheets must be consulted.

DISCLAIMER: While the data and suggestions contained herein are based on information we believe to be reliable, it is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PAGE 1 OF 4

SECTION I

SIC #2851

Revised 3\93

MFG: STAINLESS STEEL COATINGS, INC.
835 Sterling Road
So. Lancaster, MA 01561

EMERGENCY PHONE (24 HOURS)
CHEMTREC: 1(800) 424-9300

CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS: Paint

TRADE NAME: STEEL IT, ALKYD PRIMER

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Mixture

MFG. ID#: 2203 BRUSH GRADE

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

CAS#	NAME	%	OSHA PEL PPM(mg/cm)	TLV	VAPOR PRESSURE
8052-41-3	Mineral Spirits	1.4%	500 (2000)	100 ppm	2 mmHg @ 20°C
1330-20-7	Xylene *	16.7%	100 (435)	100 ppm	6 mmHg @ 20°C
64742-89-8	V.M.&P Naptha	16.5%	300	300 ppm	20 mmHg @ 20°C
13530-65-9	Zinc Chromate **	10.2%	.01 mg/M ³	.05 mg/M ³	N/A

* Material subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 SARA Title III and 40CFR 372
**This material is a suspected human carcinogen (lungs and respiratory tract) because of the hexavalent chromate content.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 275-412°F
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Less than 2gm / 100gm

WEIGHT PER GALLON
11.9 lbs @ 77°F

PERCENT VOLATILE
by volume - 60%

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

DOT CLASSIFICATION: Paint, UN1263, Flammable Liquid, Class 3

FLASH POINT: 40°C

OSHA CLASSIFICATION: Flammable Liquid Class 1B OSHA Class 29CER 1910.106a

LEL: 0.9% by volume

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, and water spray or fog. Combustion in a limited amount of air can generate toxic carbon monoxide. Use self-contained breathing apparatus for respiratory protection in fighting fires in enclosures. A water stream may scatter flames. In a fire situation or when it is heated it becomes a highly flammable material, with a moderate explosion hazard.

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MSDS 2203 Alkyd Primer, Brush Grade
Rev. 3/93

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Keep containers closed tightly. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and open flame. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions, over exposure to decomposition products (gaseous oxides of carbon and nitrogen) may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain Medical Attention. Heavier than air vapors may flow along surfaces to distant ignition sources and flash back.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up and possible autoignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: Mixture not determined - see TLV of components in section II

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation and skin contact.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: All petroleum distillates, are central nervous system depressants. Symptoms of overexposure include dizziness, headache, depression and/or intoxication with euphoria leading to unconsciousness. Nose and throat irritation may occur from inhalation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact will cause defatting and dermatitis. Eye contact with the liquid causes burning, irritation and conjunctivitis. Ingestion may cause poisoning. Methanol may cause blindness if swallowed. A fatal dosage for humans is one ounce or less if no aspiration into the lungs occurs; if aspiration does occur, smaller quantities may be fatal.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged over-exposure to solvents with permanent damage to the brain and central nervous. Other chronic effects are unknown. Primary route of entry is inhalation. Hexavalent chromium compounds are suspected carcinogens based on epidemiologic evidence and animal experiments. Worker exposure by all routes should be controlled to levels consistent with animal and human experience data.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Respiratory conditions, Dermatitis and other skin afflictions.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| <u>Eye Contact</u> | - Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Consult physician for medical attention. |
| <u>Skin Contact</u> | - Wash contact area promptly with soap and water. Promptly remove solvent wet clothing and launder before reuse. Consult physician if irritation persists. |
| <u>Inhalation</u> | - Remove to fresh air. Give artificial respiration if required. Get medical assistance. |
| <u>Ingestion</u> | - Do Not induce vomiting without medical advice. Contact a physician immediately ! |

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MSDS 2203 Alkyd Primer, Brush Grade
Rev. 3/93

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: - Stable. This material is considered to be stable under its normal handling and storage conditions.

INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid): As a combustible hydrocarbon, it can react violently with strong oxidizing agents such as chlorine, oxygen, or such strong oxidizing acids as nitric or sulfuric.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Do not store in direct sunlight. Avoid excessive heat. Store away from strong oxidizing agents, strong acids or bases.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: For massive spills, evacuate the area. For all spills, eliminate ignition sources. Recover as much of the free liquid as possible for disposal, and use an absorbent to pick up the residue. Avoid discharging directly into a sewer system or surface waters. Provide adequate ventilation. Use non-sparking tools for scrape up.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose of the absorbed material or the free waste liquid via a licensed hazardous waste disposal company.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In outdoor or open areas with unrestricted ventilation use approved mechanical filter respirator to remove particles of overspray during application. In areas of restricted ventilation use approved chemical/mechanical filters designed to remove a combination of particulates and vapor. In confined areas use approved air line type respirators or hoods. Use 100 lfm face velocity for exhaust hoods. NIOSH approved organic vapor cartridges must be used in respirator.

VENTILATION: Work place areas require exhaust ventilation to maintain vapor levels below the TLV. In emergencies, respiratory protection can be provided for low concentrations or for a short period by an approved organic cartridge; higher levels or concentrations will require a full faceplate canister type, an air supplied type, or a self contained type respirator.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Buna N gloves and aprons should be used to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Use protective creams when skin contact is likely.

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MSDS 2203 Alkyd Primer, Brush Grade
Rev. 3/90

EYE PROTECTION: Safety Goggles or face shields should be used where splashing of solvent into the eyes is possible. An eye wash fountain should also be available where splashing is probable.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Ventilation equipment should be explosion-proof, and any tools used in the area should be of the non-sparking type. Wear chemical resistant boots. Remove and wash or discard contaminated clothing.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: This combustible liquid should be stored in a cool, clean, well ventilated, fire resistant storage room or in a solvent storage cabinet that meets OSHA requirements. Store in closed metal drums or cans with identifying labels that indicate the flammability and toxicology of the material. Store large quantities only in building in compliance with OSHA 1910.106. Electrically interconnect and ground containers for transfers of liquid to avoid fires from static sparks. Areas for use and storage of this material should have good ventilation and all sources of open flame and high heat should be excluded. Prohibit smoking in these areas. Wash hands after using and before eating or smoking. Do not take internally. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. Keep away from children. Do not puncture, drag or slide container. Wet material is slippery when spilled. Train employees on all special handling procedures in this and other sections before they work with this product. Do not store above 130°F. Used containers may be hazardous.

DISCLAIMER: While the data and suggestions contained herein are based on information we believe to be reliable, it is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider these data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers.

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