

**REZ-SEAL AC - 55 GAL DRUM**

Version 1.1

Print Date 06/12/2009

REVISION DATE: 07/28/2006

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade name : REZ-SEAL AC - 55 GAL DRUM
Product code : 257 55

COMPANY : Euclid Chemical Company
19218 Redwood Road
Cleveland, OH 44110

Telephone : 1-800-321-7628
Emergency Phone: : U.S. only: 1-800-255-3924
International Users Call Collect: 1-813-248-0585

Product use : Coating

SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Emergency Overview**

Clear. Liquid. May cause moderate irritation to the respiratory system. May cause nausea, headaches, and dizziness. May cause drowsiness, weakness, and fatigue. Leave area to breathe fresh air. Avoid further overexposure. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.

Acute Potential Health Effects/ Routes of Entry

Inhalation : May cause moderate irritation to the respiratory system. May cause nausea, headaches, and dizziness. May cause drowsiness, weakness, and fatigue.

Eyes : Vapor and/or mist may cause eye irritation. Direct contact may cause temporary redness and discomfort.

Ingestion : May cause irritation to the mouth, throat and stomach. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and vomiting.

Skin : May cause moderate irritation.

Aggravated Medical Conditions

Pre-existing eye, skin, liver, kidney, and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Chronic Health Effects

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to acetone may cause liver damage, Central Nervous System depression and narcosis. Prolonged or repeated contact/exposure to aromatic petroleum distillates may cause defatting, drying, and irritation of the skin, dermatitis, and central nervous system (CNS) effects. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, (dioctyl phthalate) given in the diet, produced increased incidence of liver cancers in female rats and male and female mice. An increased incidence of liver cancers or neoplasms were observed in male rats. Styrene was reported to cause liver and kidney damage in experimental animals at high levels of exposure. Fillers are encapsulated and not expected to be released from product under normal conditions of use.

Target Organs: Skin, Eye, Lung, Liver, Kidney, Nerve, Reproductive

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SECTION 3 - PRODUCT COMPOSITION

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Weight %
Acetone	67-64-1	> 60.0
Styrene Ethylhexyl Acrylate Copolymer	NJ TSRN# 51721300-5841P	15.0 - 40.0
Aromatic petroleum distillates	64742-95-6	7.0 - 13.0
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	5.0 - 10.0
Diocetyl phthalate	117-81-7	1.0 - 5.0
Styrene	100-42-5	- <1.0

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Get immediate medical attention for any significant overexposure.

Inhalation	:	Leave area to breathe fresh air. Avoid further overexposure. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.
Eye contact	:	Flush with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention. Flush with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eye lids apart. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	:	Generally not required under normal conditions of use. Clean area of contact thoroughly using soap and water. If irritation, rash or other disorders develop, get medical attention immediately. Wash area of contact thoroughly with hand cleaner followed by soap and water. If irritation, rash or other disorders develop, get medical attention immediately.
Ingestion	:	Do not induce vomiting unless advised by a physician. Call nearest Poison Control Center or Physician immediately.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point	:	-20.00 °C, -4 °F
Method	:	Not available.
Lower explosion limit	:	2.6 %(V) Solvent
Upper explosion limit	:	12.8 %(V) Solvent
Autoignition temperature	:	Not available.
Extinguishing media	:	If water fog is ineffective, use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.
Hazardous combustion products	:	Smoke, fumes. Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide can form. Nitrogen oxides can form.
Protective equipment for firefighters	:	Use accepted fire fighting techniques. Wear full firefighting protective clothing, including self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Water may be used to cool containers to minimize pressure build-up.



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Fire and explosion conditions : Vapor concentrations in enclosed areas may ignite explosively. Product may ignite if heated in excess of its flash point. Vapors may travel to sources of ignition and flashback. Closed container, may burst when exposed to extreme heat. Empty containers may contain ignitable vapors.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Use appropriate protective equipment. Avoid contact with material. Remove sources of ignition immediately. Stop flow of material if safe to do so. Contain spill and keep out of water courses. Ventilate area.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Prevent inhalation of vapor, ingestion, and contact with skin eyes and clothing. Keep container closed when not in use. Precautions also apply to emptied containers. To prevent generation of static discharges, use bonding/grounding connection when pouring liquid. Extinguish all ignition sources including pilot lights, non-explosion proof motors and electrical equipment until vapors dissipate. Personal protective equipment must be worn during maintenance or repair of contaminated mixer, reactor, or other equipment. Keep container closed when not in use. Vapor may migrate to sources of ignition. Do not smoke, weld, generate sparks, or use flame near container. Store in sealed containers in a cool, dry, ventilated warehouse location.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protection equipment

- Respiratory protection : Wear appropriate, properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor or supplied air respirator when airborne contaminant level(s) are expected to exceed exposure limits indicated on the MSDS. Follow manufacturer's directions for respirator use.
- Hand protection : Use suitable impervious nitrile or neoprene gloves and protective apparel to reduce exposure.
- Eye protection : Wear appropriate eye protection. Wear chemical safety goggles and/or face shield to prevent eye contact. Do not wear contact lenses. Do not touch eyes with contaminated body parts or materials. Have eye washing facilities readily available.
- Protective measures : Use professional judgment in the selection, care, and use. Inspect and replace equipment at regular intervals.
- Engineering measures : Use only in well ventilated areas. Provide maximum ventilation in enclosed areas. Use local exhaust when the general ventilation is inadequate.

Exposure Limits

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Form</u>
Acetone	67-64-1	ACGIH TWA: ACGIH STEL: OSHA PEL:	500 ppm 750 ppm 2,400 mg/m3	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	ACGIH TWA:	25 ppm	

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<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>Limit</u>	<u>Form</u>
Diocetyl phthalate	117-81-7	ACGIH TWA: OSHA PEL:	5 mg/m3 5 mg/m3	
Styrene	100-42-5	ACGIH TWA: ACGIH STEL: OSHA TWA:	20 ppm 40 ppm 100 ppm	

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	: Liquid
Color	: Clear
Odor	: Pleasant
pH	: Not available.
Vapour pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: Heavier than air
Melting point/range	: Not available.
Freezing point	: Not available.
Boiling point/range	: 113 °F, 45 °C
Water solubility	: Negligible
Specific Gravity	: 0.8536
% Volatile Weight	: 74.9 %

SECTION 10 - REACTIVITY / STABILITY

Substances to avoid	: Oxidizing agents.Strong acids.Strong bases.
Stability	: Stable under normal conditions. Avoid welding arcs, flames or other high temperature sources.
Hazardous polymerization	: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Diocetyl phthalate, CAS-No.: 117-81-7	
Acute oral toxicity (LD-50 oral)	25,000 mg/kg (Rat)
Acute dermal toxicity (LD-50 dermal)	25,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
Styrene, CAS-No.: 100-42-5	
Acute oral toxicity (LD-50 oral)	1,000 mg/kg (Rat)
Acute inhalation toxicity (LC-50)	2,770 mg/l (Rat)



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		Diocetyl phthalate	117-81-7
Penn RTK Components	:	Acetone	67-64-1
		Styrene Ethylhexyl Acrylate Copolymer	NJ TSRN# 51721300-5841P
		Aromatic petroleum distillates	64742-95-6
		1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
		Diocetyl phthalate	117-81-7
NJ RTK Components	:	Acetone	67-64-1
		Styrene Ethylhexyl Acrylate Copolymer	NJ TSRN# 51721300-5841P
		Aromatic petroleum distillates	64742-95-6
		1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6
		Diocetyl phthalate	117-81-7

Chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer birth defects and/or other reproductive harm:
 117-81-7 Diocetyl phthalate
 108-88-3 Toluene

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Rating :

Health	2
Flammability	3
Reactivity	0
PPE	

0 = Minimum
 1 = Slight
 2 = Moderate
 3 = Serious
 4 = Severe

Further information:

For Industrial Use Only. Keep out of Reach of Children. The hazard information herein is offered solely for the consideration of the user, subject to their own investigation of compliance with applicable regulations, including the safe use of the product under every foreseeable condition.

Prepared by: Rich Mikol

Legend

- ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Hygienists
- CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- DOT - Department of Transportation
- DSL - Domestic Substance List
- EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
- HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer
- MSHA - Mine Safety Health Administration
- NDSL - Non-Domestic Substance List
- NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- NTP - National Toxicology Program
- OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
- RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- RTK - Right To Know
- SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
- STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit
- TLV - Threshold Limit Value
- TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
- TWA - Time Weighted Average
- V - Volume
- VOC - Volatile Organic Compound
- WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System