

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND USE

Product Name: Frame Fast Aerosol Activator #303
Manufacturer: Uncommon Conglomerates, Inc.
Manufacturer's address: 400 Western Avenue North, St. Paul, MN 55103
Telephone number for information: 1-800-323-4545
Telephone number for emergencies: 1-800-424-9300
Product Type: Non-Aerosol Accelerator
Preparer: Thomas J. McKinley, COO
Prepare Date: August 9, 1999
Supersedes: May 21, 1999

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Acetone	67-64-1	99.7

Frame Fast non-aerosols contain other chemical ingredients exempted from listing requirements under 1910.1200 of CFR 49 as this formulation is proprietary, these are not identified on this MSDS.

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Acetone is a colorless liquid possessing a sweet, pungent odor. It is a volatile substance, extremely flammable and its vapors form explosive mixtures with air. Since acetone vapors travel with air currents, they can be ignited by flames and sparks at locations remote from the site at which the flame, or oxidants. Eye, skin and mucous membrane irritant. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled.

Potential health hazards:

Skin: Prolonged exposure to the vapor irritates the skin. Repeated and prolonged contact of the liquid with skin can cause dryness and erythema (inflammation).
Eyes: Acetone is an irritant to the eyes and mucous membranes.
Inhalation: Vapor concentration of 2,500-3,000 ppm causes minor irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Inhalation of higher concentration may cause headache, nausea, confusion, drowsiness, convulsions and coma.
Ingestion: Ingestion of a toxic dose can cause gastroenteric irritation, narcosis and injury to the kidneys and liver.
Delayed effects: Acetone is not known to produce chronic or cumulative systemic effects.

Ingredients found on one of the OSHA designated carcinogen lists are listed below

<u>Ingredient name</u>	<u>NTP Status</u>	<u>IARC Status</u>	<u>OSHA List</u>
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No ingredients listed in this section.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless advised to do so by a physician. If physician advises vomiting and if patient is conscious, immediately give 2 to 4 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching finger to back of throat. Get prompt medical attention.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove the patient from the contaminated atmosphere to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen provided a qualified operator is present. Get prompt medical attention.

Skin contact: In case of contact with skin, immediately wash with soap and water while removing contaminated clothing. Obtain medical attention if defatting action of acetone causes skin cracking or dermatitis.

Eye contact: In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting eyelids occasionally during flushing to facilitate irrigation. Get prompt medical attention.

Advice to physician:

A. Treatment of severe systemic intoxication (narcosis) from either vapor exposure or ingestion is primarily supportive. Acetone has minimal toxicity on other organ systems and if the victim can be supported through the period of central nervous system depression and respiratory failure, the prognosis is good.

- Following recent ingestion, acetone should be removed by emesis (if not performed by rescue personnel) and/or gastric lavage.
- Mechanically assisted ventilation may be necessary.
- In severe cases, an initial period of hypoglycemia may require correction by intravenous solutions of dextrose.
- In some cases, transient hyperglycemia-resembling diabetes, has occurred during the recovery phase and lasted for a few days. Treatment with insulin may be beneficial but should be used with caution as the condition tends to resolve over a period of a few days.

B. Eye exposures usually do not require any specific treatment if liquid acetone is promptly washed out of eyes. If exposure was prolonged, some initial corneal damage may be present. It is advisable for these individuals to be seen by

an ophthalmologist.

SECTION 5: FLAMMABILITY AND EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES

Flash point:	1.4°F (-17°C)	Method:	Tag
Closed Cup			
Autoignition temperature:	869°F (465°C)	Upper Flame Limit (Volume % in air):	12.8
Lower Flame Limit (Volume % in air):	2.5	OSHA Flammability Class:	
	Flammable liquid		

SECTION 5: FLAMMABILITY AND EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Flame Propagation Rate (Solids): Not applicable to liquids.

Extinguishing media:

Small fire: Use carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

Large fire: Use polar solvent (alcohol) type foam. The normal firefighting foams that are suitable for gasoline or hydrocarbon fires will break down and will not extinguish acetone fires. Water spray will reduce the intensity of the flames.

Acetone/water solutions have flash points when the acetone concentration is greater than 8% (by weight). The fire point, which is the percent by weight when a solution sustains a flame, is higher than that.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Acetone is extremely flammable and its vapors form explosive mixtures with air. Dangerous when exposed to heat, sparks, flame or oxidants.

Special firefighting precautions/

instructions: Handle as a very flammable liquid. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed tanks and containers cool. Do not enter the fire area without proper personal protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

In case of spill or other release: (Always wear recommended personal protective equipment). Eliminate all sources of ignition in the vicinity of spill or released vapors. Isolate the spill area. Permit only trained personnel wearing full personal protective equipment to enter the spill area. Terminate the leak immediately, if possible. Collect the spill in a waste container for disposal. Flush the spill area thoroughly with water; wash contaminated equipment thoroughly with water. Flushings and wash water must be contained and prevented from entering a waterway. Spills of acetone should be reported to Federal, State and Local Environmental Agencies, including the National Response Center (800-424-8802).

Spills and releases may have to be reported to Federal and/or local authorities. See the Regulatory Information section # 15 regarding reporting requirements.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE INFORMATION

Normal handling: Always wear recommended personal protective equipment.

Danger! Extremely flammable. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Electrically ground all handling equipment. Keep container closed. Do not use air pressure to unload acetone from container. Use adequate ventilation (see Section 8 on Respiratory Protection).

Observe OSHA regulations on exposure limits. Avoid prolonged or frequently repeated breathing of vapors. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wear safety glasses with cup-type shields or chemical goggles, face shield, natural rubber or neoprene gloves, hard hat and safety shoes in normal handling operations. Whenever handling operations are such that unavoidable gross contact with the liquid is likely, the handler should wear full protective equipment and clothing comprising chemical goggles, face shield, hard hat, and natural rubber or neoprene jacket, trousers, gloves and shoes or boots. Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before reuse.

Storage recommendations: Protect container against physical damage. Store in accordance with OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.106 in a cool, well-ventilated location equipped with automatic sprinklers or fire extinguishing system. Keep away from sources of ignition and oxidizing materials. "Empty" containers, unless thoroughly cleaned, must be assumed to have the hazards as full ones.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls: Good ventilation is essential in areas where acetone is handled to prevent the accumulation of explosive mixtures. Explosion-proof fans should be used in mechanical type ventilation systems. Under normal conditions, the atmospheric concentration of acetone vapor must be kept low enough to prevent irritation of the mucous membranes and discomfort to the workers. Under abnormal conditions, such as leak or spills, special emergency equipment may be necessary.

Personal protective equipment:

Skin protection: Hands, arms and body: Natural rubber or neoprene gloves. Safety shoes and hard hat.

Eye protection: Eyes and face: Liquid contact likely: Wear safety glasses with cup-type side shields or chemical goggles, and a face shield.

Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical.

Respiratory protection: No respiratory protection required for concentrations <750 ppm.
750 to <1,000 ppm: NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator with organic vapor cartridge.
1,000 to <12,500 ppm: NIOSH approved air purifying full face respirator equipped with organic vapor canister.

Additional recommendations:

12,500 ppm and above: NIOSH approved full face supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.
Escape: NIOSH approved air purifying, full face respirator with organic vapor canister or any escape type self-containing breathing apparatus.
Other clothing and equipment: Natural rubber or neoprene jacket, trousers and shoes or boots. Emergency showers, emergency eye wash fountains and fire blankets. Warning signs. Rubber carrier for glass containers.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION (CONTINUED)

Exposure Guidelines (Guidelines exist for the following ingredients):

<u>Ingredient Name</u> <u>Limit</u>	<u>ACGIH (TLV)</u>	<u>OSHA (PEL)</u>	<u>Other</u>
Acetone	750 ppm TWA 1000 ppm STEL	750 ppm TWA 1000 ppm STEL	None

Other exposure limits for the decomposition products normally associated with product use are as follows: None.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Colorless Liquid	Physical state:	Liquid
Molecular weight:	58.08	Chemical Formula:	
	CH ₃ COCH ₃		
Odor:	Sweet, pungent odor	Specific gravity (Water=1.0):	.079 @
20/4°C			
Solubility in water (Weight %):	Complete	Boiling point:	56.2°C
pH:	Approx. 7 (i.e., 1 vol. acetone	% Volatiles:	Approx.
100% (by			
	In 1 vol. water)		volume
at 20°C)			
Vapor pressure:	181 mm Hg @ 20°C	Vapor density (Air=1):	2.0
Evaporation rate (Butyl acetate=1):	>7.0	Melting point:	-95.35°
C			
Flash point:	1.4°F (-17 °C)		

(Flash point method and additional flammability data are found in section 5.)

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	Normally stable. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.
Incompatibility:	Avoid strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Complete combustion results in the formation of carbon dioxide and water vapor. Incomplete combustion can yield carbon monoxide.
Hazardous polymerization:	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Immediate (Acute) effects:	Oral (mouse) LD50 = 3,000 mg/kg Oral (rat) LD50 = 5,800 mg/kg Oral (rabbit) LD50 = 5,340 mg/kg Eye (human) = 500 ppm Skin (rabbit) = 500 mg/24 hr. Reaction mild
Delayed (Subchronic & Chronic effects):	No data available. Acetone is not known to produce chronic or cumulative systemic effects.
Other data:	Biological action level: 270 mg/L in urine at end of work shift = excessive exposure to acetone.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Degradability:	A. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD 5 lb/lb: acclimated bacteria): 0.31-1.63.
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B.
(COD lb/lb): 1.12-2.07

Chemical Oxygen Demand

Octanol/Water partition coefficient: 0.58

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA:

Is the unused product a RCRA hazardous waste if discarded? Yes.
If yes, the RCRA ID number is: U002 and D001.

Other disposal considerations:

The waste material should be treated and/or disposed of at a site authorized to handle hazardous chemical waste. Appropriate Federal, State and Local Regulatory Authorities should be contacted before discharge, treatment or disposal of waste material.

The information offered here is for the product as shipped. Use and/or alterations to the product such as mixing with other materials may significantly change the characteristics of the material and alter the RCRA classification and the proper disposal method.

SECTION 14: SHIPPING INFORMATION

DOT (49 CFR 172):

	<u>Not more than 1 quart</u>		<u>More than 1 quart</u>	
	<u>(Ground)</u>	<u>(Air)</u>	<u>(Ground)</u>	<u>(Air)</u>
Proper shipping name:	Consumer	Consumer	Acetone	Acetone
Hazard class or division:	Commodity	Commodity	Flammable	Flammable
	ORM-D	ORM-D-Air	Liquid	Liquid
UN or ID Number:	None	None	UN-1090	UN-1090

IATA:

Proper shipping name:	Acetone
Class or division:	Class 3, Packing Group II
UN or ID Number:	UN 1090

IMO:

Substance:	Acetone
Marine Pollutant Status:	No
Class:	3.1 (Packing Group II)
IMDG Code Page:	3102
UN Number:	UN 1090

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):

TSCA Inventory Status: Acetone is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Other TSCA Issues: Subject to export notification.

SARA Title III/CERCLA

"Reportable Quantities" (RQs) and/or "Threshold Planning Quantities" (TPQs) exist for the following ingredients:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>SARA/CERCLA</u>	<u>SARA EHS</u>
	<u>RQ (lbs)</u>	<u>TPQ (lbs)</u>
Acetone	5000	None

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ requires immediate notification to the National Response (800-424-8802) and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Section 311 Hazard Class: Immediate: Yes Delayed: No Fire: Yes Pressure: No Reactive: No

SARA 313 Toxic Chemicals:

The following ingredients are SARA 313 "Toxic Chemicals". CAS #'s and wt. % are found in Section 2.

Ingredient Name Comment

No ingredients listed in this section

State Right to Know:

In addition to the ingredients found in Section 2, the following are listed for state right-to-know purposes:

Ingredient Name Comment

No ingredients listed in this section

Additional Regulatory information:

Acetone is subject to the Chemical Diversion & Trafficking Act of 1988 and subject to certain record keeping and reporting requirements. (21 CFR 1310 and 1313).

Acetone is not regulated as a VOC under the Clean Air Act.

Acetone is not on the California Prop 65 List.

WHMIS Classification (Canada):

Class B, Division 2

Foreign Inventory Status:

Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Australian Inventory

Japanese Inventory

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Ratings: Health: 1 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0

HMIS Hazard Ratings: Health: 1 Flammability: 4 Reactivity: 0

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