LINATEX 14B

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CW 4673-55
Version No:4

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
LINATEX 14B

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SUPPLIER

Company: Linatex Corporation of America
Address:
1550 Airport Road
Gallatin, Tennessee 37066
USA
Telephone: +1 615 2302100
Fax: +1 615 2302009

PRODUCT USE
■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK
Harmful by inhalation.
Irritating to eyes.
HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Highly flammable.
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health
of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or
toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract
discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for
concern.

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
■ The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with
possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal
models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the
material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	68-73
chlorobenzene	108-90-7	1-6

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
· If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.
· Immediately give a glass of water.
· First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE
■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
· Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
· Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
· If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
· Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
■ If skin contact occurs:
· Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
· Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
· Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED
· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
· Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
· Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
· Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
· Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point (°F): 24.008 (TCC)
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 2.5

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 9.0
Autoignition Temp (°F): 800.006

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Alcohol stable foam.
· Dry chemical powder.
· BCF (where regulations permit).
· Carbon dioxide.
· Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

· Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· May be violently or explosively reactive.
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
· Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
· Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
· Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
· If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
· Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
· Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
· Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
· Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
· If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
· Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
· Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
· Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
· On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

· Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

· Remove all ignition sources.
· Clean up all spills immediately.
· Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
· Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
· Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
· Wipe up.
· Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

· Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
· Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
· May be violently or explosively reactive.
· Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

· Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
· Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
· No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
· Increase ventilation.
· Stop leak if safe to do so.
· Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
· Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
· Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
· Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
· Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
· Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
· Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
· If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
· Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
· Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
· Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
· Use in a well-ventilated area.
· Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
· DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
· Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
· When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
· Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
· DO NOT use plastic buckets.
· Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
· Use spark-free tools when handling.
· Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
· Keep containers securely sealed.
· Avoid physical damage to containers.
· Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
· Work clothes should be laundered separately.
· Use good occupational work practice.
· Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
· Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
· Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
· Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
· Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
· For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
· For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
· For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
· Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
(i) : Removable head packaging;
(ii) : Cans with friction closures and
(iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
· Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
· In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

· Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
· No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
· DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
· Keep containers securely sealed.
· Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
· Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
· Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs)

Z	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	Max excursion ppm	Max excursion mg/m³	Max excursion duration (mins)	TWA F/CC
Z 1	Ethyl acetate	400	1400								

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	ethyl acetate (Ethyl acetate)	400		1400	
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethyl acetate (Ethyl acetate)	400			TLV Basis: upper respiratory tract & eye irritation
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	chlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)	10			TLV Basis: liver damage. BEI

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type ANO Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

· Safety glasses with side shields.
· Chemical goggles.
· Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean

environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

■ Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:
· frequency and duration of contact,
· chemical resistance of glove material,
· glove thickness and
· dexterity,
are important in the selection of gloves.
· Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
· Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

· Overalls.
· PVC Apron.
· PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
· Eyewash unit.
· Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable	Boiling Range (°F): 159.8- 181.4	Melting Range (°F): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.05-1.09	Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible	pH (as supplied): Not Available
pH (1% solution): Not Available	Vapor Pressure (mmHg): 96.758 @ 20 deg C	Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 2.8-3.2	Flash Point (°F): 24.008 (TCC)
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 2.5	Upper Explosive Limit (%): 9.0	Autoignition Temp (°F): 800.006
Decomposition Temp (°F): Not Available	State: Liquid	Viscosity: Not Available

APPEARANCE

Brown highly flammable liquid with a characteristic solvent odour; does not mix with water.

Material	Value
ETHYL ACETATE:	
log Kow	0.66-0.73
CHLOROBENZENE:	
log Kow	2.13-3.0

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
· Presence of incompatible materials.
· Product is considered stable.
· Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
· Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.
· Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products.
· Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions.
· Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides.
· Esters may be incompatible with aliphatic amines and nitrates.
· Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Linatex 14B

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

Chlorobenzene	US EPA Carcinogens Listing	Carcinogenicity	D
Chlorobenzene	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	D
Chlorobenzene	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/ Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Linatex 14B		No data		
ethyl acetate	LOW	HIGH	MED	HIGH
chlorobenzene	MED	HIGH	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions
A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

B. Component Waste Numbers

When ethyl acetate is present as a solid waste as a discarded commercial chemical product, off-specification species, as a container residue, or a spill residue, use EPA waste number U112 (waste code I).
When chlorobenzene is present as a solid waste as a discarded commercial chemical product, off-specification species, as a container residue, or a spill residue, use EPA waste number U037 (waste code T).

Disposal Instructions
All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
· Recycle wherever possible.

· Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
· Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
· Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT:

Symbols:	G	Hazard class or Division:	3
Identification Numbers:	UN1993	PG:	I
Label Codes:	3	Special provisions:	T11, TP1, TP27
Packaging: Exceptions:	150	Packaging: Non-bulk:	201
Packaging: Exceptions:	150	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/ rail:	1 L
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	30 L	Vessel stowage: Location:	E
Vessel stowage: Other:	None		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	□
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS ETHYL ACETATE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-E,S-E	Special provisions:	274 330 944
Limited Quantities:	1 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined

Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains ethyl acetate)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

US CERCLA List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities

Ingredient	CAS	RQ
ethyl acetate	141- 78- 6	5000 lb (2270 kg)
chlorobenzene	108- 90- 7	100 lb (45.4 kg)

Regulations for ingredients

Ethyl acetate (CAS: 141-78-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory",

Chlorobenzene (CAS: 108-90-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)","US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory",

No data for Linatex 14B (CW: 4673-55)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:
OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements
1910.133 - Eye and face protection
1910.134 - Respiratory Protection
1910.136 - Occupational foot protection
1910.138 - Hand Protection
Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1
Foot protection - ANSI Z41
Respirators must be NIOSH approved.