

Henkel Corporation  
 1345 Gasket Drive  
 Elgin, IL 60120  
 Contact Information:  
 Telephone: 847-468-9200  
 Emergency Telephone: 860-571-5100

H.M.I.S.  
 HEALTH 3\*  
 FLAMMABILITY 4  
 REACTIVITY 1  
 These ratings should be used only  
 as part of full implemented  
 H.M.I.S. program.

**M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T**

**SECTION 1 - PRODUCT INFORMATION**

DATE OF PREPARATION 9/06/06

TRADE NAME..... **FORMICA 200 CANISTER/177#**      PHYSICAL FORM: **SOLVENT**  
 MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. **F200-177**      (Formerly a Sovereign Specialty Chemical Inc Product)  
 SOVEREIGN MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. **F200 177**

**SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/COMPOSITION INFORMATION**

INGREDIENT	% BY WGT	CAS NO.	ALLOWABLE EXPOSURE LEVEL		SARA 313	VP mm Hg @ 20 DEG.C
			PPM	MG/CU.M.	SKIN	
ISOBUTANE		75-28-5	TLV-TWA	1000		
			LFL	1.9	UFL	8.5
PROPANE		74-98-6	TLV-TWA	1000	1800	760
			OSHA-PEL	1000	1800	
			LFL	2.2	UFL	9.5
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	50	75-09-2	TLV-TWA	50	174	X 350
			OSHA-PEL	25	87	
			OSHA-STEL	125	437	15 MIN
			LFL	16.0	UFL	66.0

LFL = LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT  
 UFL = UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT  
 SKIN = SKIN ABSORPTION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A ROUTE OF EXPOSURE  
 C-CEILING= ALLOW. EXPOSURE LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED FOR ANY TIME PERIOD  
 MFR = MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT  
 STEL = SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT  
 X-SARA 313 = CHEMICAL IS SUBJECT TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313  
 OF TITLE III OF S.A.R.A. 40 CFR PART 372

**SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**EFFECTS OF SHORT TERM OVEREXPOSURE**

**SWALLOWING**

Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Aspiration of material into lung may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

**INHALATION**

Contains asphyxiant. Inhalation of excessive amounts may cause a health hazard by limiting oxygen availability. The risk of oxygen depletion will be higher in confined or poorly ventilated areas. oxygen depletion may be fatal.

Preexisting heart conditions may be aggravated by exposure to Methylene Chloride.

May cause narcotic effects.

Exposure to chlorinated solvents may result in liver and kidney, and heart sensitization.

### SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

#### INHALATION

Overexposure may cause unconsciousness and possible death.  
VAPORS MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE DIZZINESS UNCONSCIOUSNESS AND DEATH.  
May cause nose or throat irritation. High concentrations may cause acute central nervous system depression characterized by headaches, dizziness, nausea and confusion.  
Reduces the blood's oxygen-carrying capacity by the formation of carboxy-hemoglobin. Reduced blood oxygen levels may be harmful to users, especially those with existing heart disease.

#### EYE

May cause severe eye irritation.

#### SKIN

May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.  
Skin contact with material exiting cylinder may cause frostbite. Eye and respiratory system contact will cause irritation and possible thermal(cold-frostbite) tissue damage.  
May cause severe skin irritation.

#### EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE

Solvent exposure may result in liver and kidney, and heart sensitization.

#### SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH.

Methylene Chloride has been identified as a potential carcinogen by the International Agency For Research on Cancer (IARC Group 2B - Probable Human Carcinogen) and as a substance "Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Carcinogen" by the National Toxicology program (NTP Group 2). These classifications are based on animal studies (mice & rats) which indicated a dose related incidences in lung, liver and mammary tumors. Human epidemiological studies indicate that the potential carcinogenic effect of methylene chloride is dose dependent. This is supported by the observation of an increased incidence of liver cancer subsequent to high exposure (140 -470 ppm) in a film production plant. Workers in another facility who were exposed to a much lower concentration (26 ppm) showed no increase in cause specific death.

### SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

#### SWALLOWING

If swallowed immediately give 1 or 2 glasses of water and call a Poison Control Center, Hospital Emergency Room, or Physician for way to induce vomiting. (Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person).  
If swallowed do not induce vomiting. (Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person). Call Poison Control Center , Hospital Emergency Room, or Physician immediately.

#### INHALATION

Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

#### EYE

Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

#### SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Do not give stimulants. Epinephrine or ephedrine may adversely affect the heart with fatal results.

### SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION      FLAMMABLE LIQUID - CLASS IA

FLASHPOINT                      -156 DEG.F,SFCC                      (-104 DEG.C,)

#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Contains Flammable Gas.  
Use NFPA Class B Fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemical or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Poly-

## SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (Continued)

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

mer foam is preferred for large fires.

### UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

This product contains halogenated hydrocarbons; contact with aluminum may cause violent reaction and or explosion.

Properly designed and installed "explosion proof" electrical equipment is required. Refer to NFPA 30, NFPA 49, 29 CFR 1910.106 and 29CFR 1910.110. Manufacturer's of Methylene Chloride report no flash point using the TOC, TCC, and COC methods. However, it is known that methylene chloride does have a flammable range 14% (LFL) and 22% (UFL) at 25 deg C. These represent very high concentrations that would present very serious employee exposures relative to OSHA and ACGIH standards. Due to the lack of a typical flashpoint some confusion exists regarding the assignment of HMIS flammability ratings. Some suppliers have suggested that a flammability rating of 1 should be assigned to methylene chloride. Others suggest that the lack of a true flashpoint requires that a zero flammability rating be assigned. Prevent circumstances which would result in methylene chloride concentrations within the flammable range as well as exposure of liquid or vapor to sources of ignition. Please keep in mind that the presence of other flammable substances in this or other product mixtures may alter the flashpoint and increase the flash fire risk and the HMIS flammability rating.

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPORS MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.

VAPOR OR CONTAINER MAY EXPLODE IF EXPOSED TO FLAME, HEAT, OR OTHER IGNITION SOURCE.

Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks and flame. Containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Store in separate and enclosed area that will contain cans if they should explode at elevated temperatures.

Do not apply to very hot surfaces.

### SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool exposed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

The use of a NIOSH/MSHA approved, TC19C, air-supplied breathing apparatus may be required. Consult with a qualified occupational health and /or safety professional.

Refer to Section 8 and don respirators, eye, hand, and body protection appropriate for the size of the spill and the exposures encountered.

Keep spectators away. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces, and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks).

Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal, or remove with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent diking materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination of sewers, streams, and groundwater with spilled material or used absorbent.

DANGER! Flammable Gas. Forms explosive mixtures with air. Immediately evacuate all personnel. Notify fire department. If cylinder is leaking only attempt to close valve or move cylinder outdoors if safe as determined by supervisor, fire fighter or qualified safety professional.

### WASTE DISPOSAL

Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Observe precautions for disposal of flammable materials.

### RCRA CLASSIFICATION

This product, if discarded directly, would be classified a hazardous waste based on its ignitability characteristic, i.e. has a flash point of 140 deg. F.(60 deg.C) or less. The proper RCRA classification would be D001.

## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS  
None known

## SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE

DO NOT INCINERATE, PUNCTURE OR MISHANDLE CONTAINER VALVES OR HOSES. ALL ATTACHMENTS MUST BE IN GOOD CONDITION AND PROPERLY DESIGNED FOR USE WITH THIS CONTAINER.

Do not store above 115 deg.F (46 deg.C) store large quantities in compliance with OSHA 29CFR1910.106.

Exposure to direct sunlight or other sources of heat may cause container to rupture or explode.

### OTHER PRECAUTIONS

THIS PRODUCT IS INTENDED TO BE USED ONLY BY THE PROFESSIONAL (INDUSTRIAL) APPLICATOR UNDER PROPERLY CONTROLLED CONDITIONS. A QUALIFIED OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SHOULD EVALUATE EXPOSURES TO THIS PRODUCT. THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN CONFINED AREAS MAY RESULT IN DANGEROUS AIRBORNE CONCENTRATIONS. THIS MAY CAUSE THE SERIOUS HEALTH EFFECTS DESCRIBED IN SECTION III OF THIS MSDS.

If cylinder is returnable do not dispose. Read canister/cylinder label for additional information. Return via authorized agent, ensuring the canister/cylinder is properly labeled with valve outlet, plugs or caps secured and valve protection in place. Protect cylinders from physical damage. Non-returnable cylinders/canisters must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Store in cool dry, well ventilated area.

Do not puncture or incinerate. Do not spray near flame or hot surfaces. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children.

## SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Proper selection of respiratory protection depends upon many factors including duration/level of exposure and conditions of use. In general exposure to organic chemicals such as those contained in this product may not require the use of respiratory protection if used in well ventilated areas. In restricted ventilation areas a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator may be required. Under certain conditions, such as spraying, a mechanical prefilter may also be required. In confined areas use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator. If the TLV's listed in Section II are exceeded use a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with an appropriate protection factor. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory Protection", and "Respiratory Protection A Manual And Guideline, American Industrial Hygiene Assoc."

### VENTILATION

SUPPLIED AIR RESPIRATORS MAY BE REQUIRED. CONSULT WITH AN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE OR SAFETY PROFESSIONAL FOR INFORMATION REGARDING RESPIRATOR USE AND VENTILATION DESIGN.

Provide general dilution and local exhaust ventilation in sufficient volume and pattern to keep concentrations of hazardous ingredients listed in Section II below the lowest exposure limit stated. Remove decomposition products that are generated when welding, cutting, or brazing objects coated with this product. Refer to "Industrial Ventilation - A Manual of Recommended Practice " ACGIH .

### HAND PROTECTION

Wear appropriate impermeable gloves (North- Silver Shield).

### EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses meeting the specifications of ANSI Z87.1 where no contact with the eye is anticipated. Chemical safety goggles meeting the specifications of ANSI Z87.1 should be worn whenever there is a possibility of splashing or other contact with the eyes.

### OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eyewash facility, safety shower.

## SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**BOILING RANGE** -44 DEG.F. ( -42 DEG.C.) TO 106 DEG.F.( 41 DEG.C.)



**SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION (Continued)**

ITEM: F200-177

DESC/SIZE: FORMICA 200 CANISTER/177#

MODE	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	CLASS	I.D.#	PKG	GRP
DOT (HM-181) (DOMESTIC SURFACE)	LIQUEFIED GAS, FLAMMABLE, NOS (ISOBUTANE, PROPANE) NAERG: 115	2.1	UN3161		

IMDG CODE (OCEAN)	LIQUEFIED GAS, FLAMMABLE, NOS (ISOBUTANE, PROPANE)	2.1	UN3161		
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NOTE! The assignment of Proper Shipping Names is in part a function of the size of the product container and the transport mode. For example, the Proper Shipping Name for a bulk container can differ significantly from the Proper Shipping Name for the same product packaged in a non-bulk container. This can also be true for products shipped via different modes of transportation (i.e. ground, air, ocean). The descriptions provided above are intended to provide some guidance. However, these descriptions may not apply to your package size or mode of shipment.

The U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, 49 CFR - Transportation, regulations, and the policies established by some transporters, require that the shipper properly classify and assign a Proper Shipping Name, and label, mark and package the material properly. Therefore, the user of this information is cautioned to consult with applicable regulations, and with qualified advisors prior to the repackaging and or reshipment of this or other any product which contain this product.

**SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

All ingredients in this product are listed on the US TSCA Inventory.

WARNING: This product contains  
METHYLENE CHLORIDE;  
a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	DETAIL INVENTORY LIST INFORMATION
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5	DSL
PROPANE	74-98-6	DSL
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	75-09-2	TSCA(8a CAIR) TSCA(8a PAIR) TSCA(8d) DSL

DETAIL INVENTORY LIST DESCRIPTION

TSCA/Toxic Substances Control Act  
(8a CAIR)Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules  
(8a PAIR)Preliminary Assesment Information Rules  
(8d)Health and Safety Reporting Rules  
DSL/Canadian Domestic Substance List

**SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

DISCLAIMER: The data contained herein are furnished for information only and are believed to be reliable. However, Henkel Corporation does not assume responsibility for any results obtained by persons over whose methods Henkel Corporation has no control. It is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of Henkel's products or any production methods

**SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)**

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For Safety and Regulatory Information contact:  
Product Safety and Regulatory Affairs,  
Rocky Hill, CT  
860-571-5204