

Acrylic Liquid

Material Safety Data Sheet

Must be used to comply with
 Hazard Communication Standard,
 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be
 consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor
 Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 (Non-Mandatory Form)
 Form Approved
 OMB No. 1218-0072



IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List) **Primerless** Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's Name Nails Direct	Emergency Telephone Number Infotrac (800) 535-5053
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) 100 Sterling Mine Rd Sterlington, NY 10974	Telephone Number for Information 914-753-2472
	Date Prepared September 20, 1995
	Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	CAS REG #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
Ethyl Methacrylate	97-63-2	N/E	N/E		
MEHQ	150-76-5	10 mg/m3	5 mg/m3		
2-Hydroxyethanol Methacrylate	868-77-9	N/E	N/E		
Ethylene Glycol Di Methacrylate	97-90-5	N/E	N/E		

Health-1 Flammability-3 Reactivity-1

Shipping Class

Flammable Liquid, N.O.S. (Ethyl Methacrylate)

3 UN 1993 II

Label: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	243°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	0.918
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	0.69 kPa @ 38°C	Melting Point	Percent volatile w/w% 99+
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	3.9	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	1.5
Solubility in Water	0.5 gm/100 gms @ 20°C		

Appearance and Odor
Clear liquid, an acid odor

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) Tag closed 68°F	Flammable Limits Air Vol%	LEL 1.8	UEL Saturation
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Extinguishing Media
Chemical foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

Special Fire Fighting Procedures
Use self-contained breathing apparatus, & full protective gear. Use water spray to cool containers. EXPLOSION HAZARD: Fight fire from protected location.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
Vapors may travel to source of ignition & flash back. Heat can cause polymerization with rapid release of energy which may rupture container explosively. (Spontaneous polymerization may occur on prolonged storage.)

Section V — Reactivity Data

Unstable	Conditions to Avoid
Stable	X Heat and sources of ignition, aging and contamination.

Reducing and oxidizing agents and UV light.

Hazardous Decomposition or By-products
Oxides of Carbon when burned.

May Occur	X	Conditions to Avoid
Will Not Occur		Temperatures above 60 °F, oxidizing or reducing agents, peroxides, amines.

Section VI — Health Hazard Data

Respiratory Entry?	Inhalation?	Skin?	Eye?
	Yes	Yes	Yes

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT (PEL): NE

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV): For monomer: 100 ppm suggested. Acute oral rat LD50: 3330 mg/kg. Inhalation rabbit LD50: 3800 ppm.

Carcinogenicity: None of the components of this material are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA, or AICHA as carcinogens.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Liquid or high vapor concentration can irritate eyes and respiratory system and cause skin rashes. Prolonged exposure can lead to headaches, nausea, drowsiness and unconsciousness.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Get medical help if discomfort persists. EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes, including under eyelids. SKIN: Wash with soap and water.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Seek prompt medical attention.

Section VII — Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Evacuate area. Eliminate sources of ignition. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Dike and absorb with inert material. Transfer to proper container for disposal, use non-sparking tools. Keep spills out of sewers and open bodies of water.

Waste Disposal Method: Incinerate liquid and diking material after addition of excess inhibitor, in accordance with Federal, State, and Local regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing: Store in cool dry place. Ground all metal containers when transferring. Use explosion proof equipment. Check inhibitor levels every three months.

Other Precautions: NA

Section VIII — Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Emergency Type): Use self-contained breathing apparatus when needed.

Ventilation: Use local explosion-proof ventilation with a minimum capture velocity of 100 fpm (30 m/min) at point of monomer release. Refer to Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred since it prevents contamination dispersion in the work area by controlling it at its source.

Eye Protection: Provide eye wash and safety shower. Safety glasses.

Hygienic Practices