



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

HMIS
H = 2
F = 4
R = 0
PPE = See Section 8

Section I

Manufacturer: Siplast, an Icopal Group Company
(800) 643-1591 or (800) 922-8800
Address: 1000 E. Rochelle Blvd., Irving, TX 75062-3940
Emergency Phone No.: CHEMTREC, (800) 424-9300 (U.S.), (703) 527-3887 (outside of U.S.)
Product Class: Cleaning Agent
Trade Name: Pro Prep

Section II - Ingredients

Ingredient	NTP/IRAC OSHA CARC.	Percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL
Ethyl Acetate CAS #141-78-6 99	NO	100	400 ppm (TWA)	400 ppm (TWA)

Section III - Physical Data

Appearance: Clear liquid
Odor: Fruity odor
Boiling Point: 171°F
Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1) 6
Vapor Density (Air = 1): 3.0
% Volatile by Volume @ 21°C (70°F): 100
Sp. Gr.: 0.902 @ 20°C/4°C
Solubility in H₂O: 1 ml/10 ml water @ 25°C
Vapor Pressure: 76 @ 20°C (68°F)
Melting Point: -117°F

Special Procedures: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures. Vapors can flow along surface to distant ignition source and flash back.

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Data

DOT Category: UN1173
Flash Point: 25°F (-4°C) CC
Autoignition temperature: 799°F
LEL %: 2.0 UEL %: 11.5
Flammable liquid and vapor! Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire.
Explosion: Above flash point, vapor air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Sensitive to static discharge.
Extinguishing Media: Water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective. Water spray may be used to help keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Section V - Health Hazard Data

Summary of Risks: Chronic overexposure may cause anemia with leukocytosis (transient increase in the white blood cell count) and damage to the liver and kidneys.

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney, or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Effects of Overexposure:

SKIN: Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain. Repeated or prolonged contact with the skin has a defatting effect and may cause dryness, cracking, and possibly dermatitis.

EYES: Causes irritation, redness, and pain.

INHALATION: Inhalation can cause severe irritation of mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. High concentrations may cause lung damage. An irritant to the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations has a narcotic effect and may cause liver and kidney damage.

INGESTION: Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

SKIN: Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

INGESTION: Give large amounts of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Section VI - Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Heat will contribute to instability. Slowly decomposed by moisture.

Conditions to Avoid: No information found.

Materials to Avoid: Avoid heat, flame and other sources of ignition. Contact with nitrates, strong oxidizers, strong alkalis or strong acids may cause fire and explosions. Will attack some forms of plastic, rubber, and coatings.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization:

May occur Will not occur

Section VII - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e.g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as sawdust. Do not flush to sewer! U.S. Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water, and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures. Solvent absorbent material is recommended for spills of this product.

Waste Disposal Method: Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use, or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

Section VIII - Special Protection Information

Respirator: If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full face-piece respirator with organic vapor cartridge may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face-piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Ventilation: A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

Section IX - Special Precautions

Handling and Storage: Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

The information and recommendations contained herein are, to the best of Siplast's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date issued. Siplast does not warrant or guarantee their accuracy or reliability, and should not be liable for any loss or damage arising out of the use thereof. User should satisfy himself that he has all current data relevant to his particular use.