

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

PRODUCT CODE: CLEAR LIQUID RELEASE
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: CLEAR CONCRETE RELEASE SOLUTION

HMIS CODES: H F R P
1 2 0

===== SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION =====

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: BUTTERFIELD COLOR INC.
ADDRESS : 625 W ILLINOIS AVENUE
AURORA, ILLINOIS 60506

EMERGENCY PHONE : 800-424-9300 DATE PRINTED: 04/12/04 MSDS # 119 page 1 of 3
INFORMATION PHONE : (800) 282-3388 NAME OF PREPARER : BUTTERFIELD COLOR INC.

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SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS /SARA III INFORMATION

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE		WEIGHT
		mm Hg @	TEMP F	PERCENT
STODDARD SOLVENT OSHA PEL: 500ppm ACGIH TLV: 100ppm	8052-41-3	2.9	68	99

*** No toxic chemical (s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372 are present. *** #
Indicates toxic chemical (s) subject to HAPS REPORTING.
The precise composition of this product is proprietary information. A more detailed disclosure will be provided by BUTTERFIELD COLOR INC.
to qualified medical or industrial hygiene personnel as privileged information in need of treatment.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING RANGE: 405 F SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1) : 0.79
VOLATILE WEIGHT : 99.00% VOLATILE VOLUME: 99.20%
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C.: 6.49 lb/gl MATERIAL V.O.C.: 6.49 lb/gl
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: None
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Typical for solvent based coating.

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FLASH POINT: 146 F METHOD USED: TCC
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: .8 UPPER: 6.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

The use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for fire fighters. Water spray may be used for cooling containers to prevent possible pressure build-up and auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and be ignited by heat open flame or other ignition sources. Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, sparks, electrical equipment, and open flames. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat.

STABILITY : STABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Do not expose to high temperatures or open ignition sources.

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

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

May form toxic materials, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc. on thermal decomposition.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR INHALATION

HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, weakness, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness, and even asphyxiation.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

SKIN: Direct contact may cause redness, burning and skin damage. EYES: Direct contact or exposure to vapors or mists may cause stinging, tearing, redness and swelling.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Organic solvents are easily absorbed, drying of the skin, redness or dermatitis are signs of repeated or over exposure to their defatting action. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

While this material has a low degree of toxicity, ingestion can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, fatigue).

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

ACUTE-EYES: Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, and blurred vision. SKIN: Can cause moderate irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. INHALATION: Can cause nasal and respiratory irritation. Aspiration into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. **CHRONIC** Prolonged or repeated exposure above TLV may result in permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes called Painters' Syndrome). Intentional misuse may be harmful or fatal.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: No OS HA REGULATED: No

N/A

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, or pre-existing lung disorders may be more susceptible to the health hazards.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Take to a physician for medical treatment SKIN: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists. INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing. Treat symptomatically. Consult a physician. INGESTION: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute. Do not induce vomiting. Consulting a physician or poison control center immediately. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Eliminate all ignition sources. Dike, contain, or absorb with inert materials (sand, vermiculite, etc.). Transfer to containers for recovery or disposal. Prevent runoff into sewers, and bodies of water. See Emergency Response Guide # 131

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Waste materials should be disposed of by a licensed waste disposal company. Dispose of in accordance with all local, state, or Federal regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING Keep containers tightly closed, cool, dry and away from all sources of ignition. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapors and personal contact with the product. Use good personal hygiene practice. Bond and ground equipment when transferring to another container

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure to levels above TLV. "Empty" containers retain residue and can be very dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition; they may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or drum reconditioner. All other containers should be disposed of in accordance with government regulations.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If TLV is exceeded use NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor and mist, supplied air or self contained breathing apparatus. Depending on the airborne concentration, use a respirator or gas mask with appropriate cartridges and canisters (NIOSH approved, if available) or supplied air equipment.

VENTILATION

Use adequate mechanical (general and/or local) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Use chemical splash goggles or other OSHA permitted safety glasses.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

It is suggested that a source of clean water be available in the work area for flushing eyes and skin. Impervious clothing should be worn as needed.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands before eating or using restrooms. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

===== SECTION IX - DISCLAIMER =====

The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determination of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees.