

12/15/2005

Material Safety Data Sheet VERSACRYL PREMIX

SELF CURE MONOMER

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Section I - Product and Company Identification

Product Name: VERSACRYL PREMIX SELF CURE

MONOMER

Plasticized methacrylate monomer **Chemical Name:**

Family: Acrylic Monomers

MSDS Prepared by: JRR **Manufacturer: KEYSTONE INDUSTRIES**

MSDS Approval Date:

616 Hollywood Ave, Cherry Hill, NJ 08002

Emergency Phone Numbers: (800) 535-5053 **Information Contacts:** (856) 663-4700

Product Use: Organic Process Chemical Product #: 1014003, 1014013, 1014018

Section II – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Identity	CAS Numbers	EINECS#	INCI Name	Exposure	Limits	Carcinogen	%
				OSHA TWA/STEL	ACGIH TWA/STEL	IARC/NTP/OSHA	
Methyl Methacrylate	80-62-6	201-297-1	N/DA	100 ppm	50 ppm/100 ppm	Group 3/no/no	<40
Dibutyl Phthalate	84-74-2	201-557-4	Dibutyl phthalate	5 mg/m^3	N/E	Not Listed	< 30
Dioctyl Phthalate	117-81-7	204-211-0	Diethylhexyl phthalate	N/E	5 mg/m ³	Group 3/Suspect/ Possible Select	<25
n-Butyl Methacrylate	97-88-1	202-615-1	Butyl Methacrylate	N/E	N/E	Not listed	<5
Ethylene Glycol Dimethacrylate	97-90-5	202-617-2	N/DA	N/E	N/E	Not Listed	<5
nn,Dimethyl para toluidine	99-97-8	202-805-4	Dimethyltolyamine	N/E	N/E	Not listed	<1
N/E - None Established N/R - Not Reviewed	N/DA - No Dat N/A - Not App		•				

Hazard Symbols: Xn F Risk Phrases: R11, R36/37/38, R40, R43 **Safety Phrases:** S2, S9, S16, S24/25, S29, S36/37/39, S45

Section III - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

This information is based on findings from related or similar materials.

- Danger! Flammable liquid and vapor.
- Known Sensitizer.
- May cause eye irritation.
- May cause respiratory tract irritation.



- May cause allergic skin reaction.
- Light and Air sensitive.
- Target Organs: Kidneys, central nervous system, liver.
- Possible cancer hazard, read MSDS for further details.

Potential Health Effects, Signs and Symptoms of Exposure:

Inhalation, skin, eyes Primary Route of Entry

Vapor concentrations may cause irritation of eyes. Liquid contact with eyes can cause irritation and possible Eye

corneal damage.

Skin Liquid concentration may cause severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause allergic skin

rashes, itching and swelling which becomes evident on re-exposure to this product.

May cause central nervous system depression, kidney damage, and liver damage. May cause irritation, a burning Ingestion

sensation of the mouth, throat, respiratory tract, and abdominal pain.

High vapor concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Prolonged exposure can lead to headaches, nausea, Inhalation

drowsiness, unconsciousness, and coma.

Prolonged or repated skin contact may cause sensitization dermatitis and possible destruction and/or ulceration. **Sub-Chronic Effects** (mixture)

May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Repeated exposure may cause tingling in the extremitites and other

nervous system abnormalities.

Chronic Effects, Dioctyl

Phthalate (DEHP)

DEHP toxicity appears to be a high-dose phenomenon readily demonstrable in some, but not all rodent species and strains. Liver toxicity, so characteristic of rodent responses to DEHP, appears to be irrelevant to humans. The carcinogenic response of DEHP has been demonstrated only in one strain of rat and mouse and does not appear to

be a feature of toxicity in higher order mammals, especially humans. Reproductive and developmental toxicity, likewise, appears to be limited to high-dose effects seen in rodent testing. The relevance to human testing has not

been established.

NOTE: Refer to Section 11, Toxicological Information for Details



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Section IV - First Aid Measures

First Aid for Eye If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with

water for at least 15 min. while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist or there is any visual

difficulty, seek medical attention.

First Aid for Skin Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical help if discomfort

persists. Wash clothing before use.

First Aid for Inhalation Remove to fresh air. If having breathing difficulty, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give

artificial respiration. Get medical help if discomfort persists.

First Aid for Ingestion Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medial aid. Do NOT induce vomiting. If

conscious and alert, rinse mouth and drink 2 to 4 cupfuls of milk or water.

Section V - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point (°F/°C)	Flammable Limit (vol%)	Auto-ignition Temperature (vol%)
Tag Closed Cup: 51°F/10°C	LEL: 2.12%	815°F/435°C
	UEL: 12.5%	

Method:

Extinguishing Media: Foam, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical.

Fire Fighting Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear. Water may be ineffective unless used

Instructions: as a fine spray or fog. Use water spray to cool the exposed containers of methacrylate monomer.

Unusual Hazards: Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Avoid ignition sources or excessive

temperatures. Heat can induce polymerization with rapid release of energy. Closed containers

may rupture explosively. Spontaneous polymerization may occur on prolonged aging.

Section VI - Accidental Release Measures

Spill or Release Procedures Eliminate all sources of heat and ignition. Use absorbent material for spills and dike it, wash spill material into retaining containers. Place containers in a well ventilated area. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. 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! US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US 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.

Section VII - Handling and Storage

Handling Keep away from heat, sparks, flames and other sources of ignition. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and

clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Ground all metal containers when transferring and use explosion-proof equipment. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after the container is emptied because it may retain product residues. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Storage Store in a cool, dry area. Keep container closed when not in use. Store at ambient temperatures

out of direct sunlight. Store in a well ventilated place. Store in accordance with National Fire Protection Association recommendations. Maintain air space inside storage containers. Inhibitor requires air (oxygen) contact to function. Check inhibitor levels after 3 months, maintain original level.

Explosion Hazard Avoid ignition sources or excessive temperatures. Heat can induce polymerization with rapid

release of energy. Closed containers may rupture explosively. Spontaneous polymerization may occur

on prolonged aging.



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Section VIII - Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

Engineering Controls Facilities storing or ultilizing this material should be equipped with an eye facility and safety shower.

Use process enclosures local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to control airborne levels

below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Methyl methacrylate: IDLH = 1000 ppm via NIOSH standards. Dibutyl Phthalate: IDLH = 4000 mg/m³ via NIOSH standards.

Personal Protective Equipment

General To identify additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements, it is recommended that

a hazard assessment in accordance with the OSHA PPE Standard (29CFR1910.132), or European Standard EN166 be conducted before using this product. Provide eye wash stations and safety showers. Wear impervious clothing to prevent ANY contact with this product, such as gloves,

apron, boots, or whole body suit. Nitrile rubber is better than PVC.

Eye/ Face Protection Wear safety glasses. Wear coverall chemical splash goggles and face shield when possibility exists for

eye and face contact due to splashing or spraying material.

Skin Protection Use impermeable clothing to prevent ANY contact with this product, such as gloves, apron, boots, or

whole body suit. Nitrile rubber is better than PVC.

Respiratory Protection A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be

permissible under certain limited circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exsposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Wear a NIOSH/MSHA or European Standard EN 149 approved full-facepeice airline respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions. Follow OSHA repsirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134 or

European Standard EN 149.

Section IX - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Odor & Odor Threshold	$_{\mathrm{P}}\mathrm{H}$	Specific Gravity	Viscosity	% Volatile
Clear, pale blue liquid	Acrid, fruity	N/D	(H20=1): 0.94	Like water	W/W %: 99+
	OT = N/D				

Boiling Point/ Freezing Point	Decomposition Temperature	Octanol/Water Partitioning Coefficient Log Po/w	Vapor Pressure:	Vapor Density	Evaporation Rate	Ignition	Solubility In Water (20°C)
214°F/101°C N/DA	N/A	N/DA	mm Hg : 29 @ 20°C	(Air =1): 3.5	(Butyl Acetate= 1): 3.0	N/DA	Moderate, 1.6gm/100gm @20°C

Flash Point (°F/°C)	Flammable Limit (vol%)	Auto-ignition Temperature (vol%)
Tag Closed Cup: 68°F/20°C	LEL: 2.0%	790°F/421°C
	UEL: 12.5%	

Section X - Stability and Reactivity

Stability:Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):StableReducing and oxidizing agents and UV light.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hazardous Polymerization:

Oxides of carbon when burned. May occur

Conditions to Avoid:

Temperatures above 40°C, oxidizing or reducing agents, peroxides and amines, storage in absence of inhibitor, and inadvertent addition of catalyst. Avoid aging and contamination.



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Section XI - Toxicological Information

Acute Oral Toxicity	Acute Dermal Toxicity	Acute Inhalation Toxicity	Irritation - skin	Irritation - Eye
Oral(Rat) LD50: 2297gm/kg	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8125mg/kg	Inhalation (Rat) LC50 >12,500 to	N/DA	Slight
(mixture)	(mixture)	16,500ppm for 0.5 hours (MMA)		_

Sensitization	Mutagenicity	Sub-chronic Toxicity
N/DA	Hamster, ovary, fibroblast, oral(cytogenetic analysis):	N/DA
	887 mg/l (mixture)	

Section XII - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological Information

Acute Toxicity to Fish	Acute Toxicity to Invertebrates	Acute Toxicity to Algae	Bioconcentration	Toxicity to Sewage Bacteria
96 hour LC50 (mixture):	N/DA	N/DA	N/DA	N/DA
fathead minnows:100-1000 ppm				
goldfish: 58 ppm				

Chemical Fate Information

Biodegradability	N/DA
Chemical Oxygen Demand	N/DA

Section XIII - Disposal Considerations

Dispose of diking materials and absorbent in compliance with State, Local, and Federal regulations. Residual vapors may explode on ignition; do not cut, drill, or weld on or near the container. Mix with compatible chemical which is less flammable and incinerate. 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 XIV - Transport Information

DOT (49 CFR 172)	
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable liquids, n.o.s., (methyl methacrylate, dibutyl phthalate), 3, UN1993, PGII
Identification Number:	UN1993
Marine Pollutant:	No
Special Provisions:	T8, T31
Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) #:	128
IATA (DGR):	
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable liquids, n.o.s., (methyl methacrylate, dibutyl phthalate), 3, UN1993, PGII
Class or Division:	3
UN or ID Number:	UN1993
Packaging Instructions:	
Emergency Response Guidance (ICAO)#:	3L
IMO (IMDG):	
Proper Shipping Name:	Flammable liquids, n.o.s., (methyl methacrylate, dibutyl phthalate), 3, UN1993, PGII
Class or Division:	3.2
UN or ID Number:	UN1993
Special Provisions & Stowage/Segregation:	None
Emergency Schedule (EmS)#:	





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Other Information: Flash point = 10°C

Section XV - Regulatory Information

US Federal Regulations

Clean Air Act: HAP/ODS	This product contains the following hazardous air pollutants (HAP) as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act: • Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6 • Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2 • Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-81-7 This product contains no Class 1 or Class 2 ODS.
Clean Water Act: Priority Pollutant/Hazardous Substance	This product contains the following Hazardous Substances as defined by the CWA: • Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6 • Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2 This product contains the following substances that are a Priority Pollutant: • Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-81-7. This product does not contain any substances that are a Toxic Pollutant under the CWA.
FDA: Food Packaging Status	This product has not been cleared by the FDA for use in food packaging and/or other applications as an indirect food additive.
Occupational Safety and Health Act	This product is considered to be a hazardous chemical under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Its hazards are: • Immediate (acute) health hazard • Fire hazard • Chronic (delayed) health hazard
RCRA SARA Title III: Section 302	This product contains chemicals considered to be hazardous waste under RCRA (40 CFR 261): • Methyl methacrylate CAS# 80-62-6, RCRA Code U162 • Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2, RCRA Code U069 • Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-81-7, RCRA Code U028 • Characteristic of Ignitablility: RCRA Code: D001 This product contains no chemicals regulated under Sec. 302 as extremely hazardous
(TPQ) SARA Title III: Section 302 (RQ)	substances that carry a TPQ. This product contains chemicals regulated under Section 302 as extremely hazardous chemicals for emergency release notification ("CERCLA" List): • Methyl methacrylate CAS# 80-62-6, RQ(Lbs): 1000 • Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2, RQ(Lbs): 10 • Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-81-7, RQ(Lbs): 100
SARA Title III: Section 311-312:	This product is considered hazardous under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and is regulated under Section 311-312 (40 CFR 370). Its hazards are: • Immediate (acute) health • Fire hazard • Delayed (chronic) health hazard
SARA Title III: Section 313:	This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372: • Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6 • Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2 • Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-81-7



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TSCA Section 8(b): Inventory:	This product contains chemicals that are on the TSCA list.
TSCA Significant New Use Rule:	None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

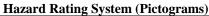
State Regulations

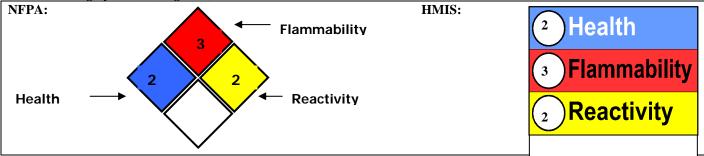
State Regulations		
CA Right-to-Know Law:	Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6, Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2, Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-	
	81-7	
	California No Significant Risk Level: Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-81-7 = 80 μg/day	
	California Safe Drinking Water Act: The following statement(s) is(are) made in order to comply	
	with the CSWDA: WARNING: This product contains Dioctyl Phthalate, a chemical known to the	
	state of California to cause cancer.	
MA Right-to-Know Law:	Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6, Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2, Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-	
	81-7, Butyl methacrylate, CAS# 97-88-1	
NJ Right-to-Know Law:	Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6, Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2, Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-	
	81-7, Butyl methacrylate, CAS# 97-88-1	
PA Right-to-Know Law:	Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6, Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2, Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-	
_	81-7, Butyl methacrylate, CAS# 97-88-1	
FL Right-to-Know Law:	Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6, Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2, Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-	
	81-7, Butyl methacrylate, CAS# 97-88-1	
MN Right-to-Know Law:	Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6, Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2, Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-	
_	81-7	

International Regulations

international Regulations	
CDSL: Canadian Inventory	Methyl methacrylate, CAS# 80-62-6 is on the DSL List. WHMIS = B2, D2B.
(on Canadian Transitional List)	Dibutyl phthalate, CAS# 84-74-2 is on the DSL List. WHMIS = D2B
	Dioctyl phthalate, CAS# 117-81-7 is on the DSL List. WHMIS = D2A
	Butyl Methacrylate, CAS# 97-88-1 is on the DSL List. WHMIS = B2, D2A, F
	Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, CAS# 97-90-5 is on the DSL List. WHMIS = n/da
	N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine CAS# 99-97-8 is on the DSL List. WHMIS = n/da
EINECS: European Inventory:	HAZARD SYMBOLS: Xn, F: <i>Harmful, Highly Flammable</i>
	 RISK PHRASES: R11: highly flammable, R36/37/38: Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin, R40: Possible risks of irreversible effects, R43: May cause sensitization by skin contact SAFETY PHRASES: S2: Keep out of the reach of children, S9: keep container in a well ventilated place, S16: keep away from sources of ignition- no smoking, S24/25: Avoid contact with skin & eyes, 29: do not empty into drains, S36/37/39: wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection, S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advise immediately (show the label where possible)

Section XVI - Other Information





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*- Gloves and Safety Glasses or Chemical Splash Goggles

Revised Sections since Last Version:	Heading, MSDS name change
12/14/11 Review Date	No content changes made

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