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Effective Date: 5/20/08

Material Safety Data Sheet

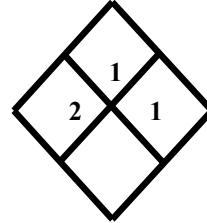
MSDS No: 2800

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: ATRIME® 2A

Chemical Family: Aromatic Isocyanate

Intended Use: Two-Component Urethane-Based Primer System



NFPA RATING

Health:	2*
Flammability:	1
Reactivity:	1
Personal Protection:	

HMIS RATING

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

O S H A	CAS No.	CHEMICAL IDENTITY	EXPOSURE LIMITS				CARCINOGEN STATUS			
			ACGIH		OSHA		MFR.	IARC	NTP	OSHA
			TWA	STEL	PEL	STEL				
*	9016-87-9	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (Polymeric MDI) 100.00 wt%	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NR	NR	NR

NE = Not Established NR = Not Reviewed * = OSHA Hazardous Ingredient

Reference Notes: Refer to Section 8, Subheading "Exposure Guidelines", for additional information concerning exposure limits.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Appearance: Dark Brown Viscous Liquid Musty Odor.

Inhalation may cause an allergic respiratory reaction.
 Contact may cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction which becomes evident on re-exposure to this material.

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation, skin and eye contact.

Acute Exposure: INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. Inhalation may cause asthma-like symptoms, including coughing, wheezing, tightness of chest, shortness of breath, headache and reduced lung function. Persons with preexisting, non-specific bronchial hyperreactivity can respond to concentrations below the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack. Exposure well above the TLV may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasms and pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs). These effects are usually reversible. Chemical hypersensitivity pneumonitis, with flu-like symptoms (i.e. fever, chills), has also been reported. These symptoms can be delayed up to several hours after exposure.

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SKIN: Contact causes skin irritation. Contact may cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction which becomes evident on re-exposure to this material.

EYES: Harmful to eyes. Direct contact with this material causes eye irritation.

INGESTION: Effects from exposure through ingestion may include gastrointestinal disturbances, pain and discomfort. Single dose oral toxicity is low. Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may be harmful.

Chronic Exposure: As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate levels well below the TLV. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic attack, could be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized, an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Chronic overexposure to isocyanate has also been reported to cause lung damage, including decrease in lung function, which may be permanent.

Carcinogenicity: This material does not contain 0.1% or more of any chemical listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), or regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) as a carcinogen.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with large quantities of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Tincture of green soap and water is also effective in removing isocyanates.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. ASPIRATION HAZARD: this material may enter the lungs during vomiting. Immediately give the victim one or two glasses of water or milk to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air. Keep warm and quiet. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point:	> 93° C (> 199 ° F)
Flash Point Method Used:	SetaFlash Closed Cup
Flammable Limits in Air (Lower):	Not available
Flammable Limits in Air (Upper):	Not available
Autoignition:	> 600° C (> 1112 ° F)

General Hazards: Containers of this material may build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). See information in Fire Fighting Instructions (below) in this section.

Fire Fighting Extinguishing Media: Use alcohol foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide or any Class B fire extinguishing agent. Water may be unsuitable in extinguishing a fire with this material. However, water may be used to cool and prevent the rupture of containers that are exposed to the heat of a fire.

Fire Fighting Equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full fire-fighting protective clothing. Thoroughly decontaminate all protective equipment after use.

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Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate all persons from the fire area to an explosion-protected location. Move non-burning material, as feasible, to a safe location as soon as possible. Fire fighters should be protected from potential explosion hazard while extinguishing the blaze. If water is used for fire fighting, use a generous amount. The reaction between this material and water may be vigorous. Excess water limits the hazard of this reaction. Containers of this material may build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Closed containers may rupture when exposed to extreme heat.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may produce isocyanate vapors. Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and irritating or toxic vapors and gases.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental Release Measures: Clean-up should only be performed by trained personnel. Persons not wearing protective equipment (see Section 8) should be excluded from the area of the spill until clean-up has been completed. Immediately notify authorities of any reportable spill as may be required pursuant to regulations. See Section 15 for applicable CERCLA reportable quantities. Prevent spilled material from 1) contaminating soil, 2) entering sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and drainage systems, and 3) entering bodies of water or ditches that lead to waterways. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Neutralize small spills with a decontamination solution of 0.2-0.5% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Allow deactivated material to stand for at least 30 minutes before shoveling into drums. Do not tighten bungs.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Signal Word: W A R N I N G

Handling Information: Avoid inhalation and contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. An eyewash station and a safety shower should be readily accessible to workers wherever this material is stored or used.

Empty containers may retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose these containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as the container may explode and may cause injury or death. Empty drums should be completely drained and properly bunged. Empty drums should be promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or properly disposed.

Storage Information: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool well ventilated area. Keep contents away from moisture. Due to reaction with water, producing carbon dioxide gas, a hazardous build-up of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. Copper or copper containing alloys should be avoided as containers. Do not reseal contaminated containers. Reseal containers only after placing under a nitrogen blanket. Store at temperatures below 100° F (38° C).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), has established for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI), a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 0.02 ppm ceiling, not to be exceeded at any time. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) have established, for 4,4'-Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, a Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of 0.005 ppm Time Weighted Average (TWA) for an 8-hour workday and a 40-hour work week.

Engineering Controls: Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne concentrations below regulatory and recommended occupational exposure limits. See occupational exposure limits in Section 2 and under Exposure Guidelines in Section 8.

Eye Protection: Wear 1) safety glasses with side shields and a faceshield or 2) goggles and a faceshield. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower.

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Skin Protection: Wear chemical resistant gloves such as butyl rubber or nitrile rubber. If splashing is likely, wear impervious clothing and boots to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Consult your supplier of personal protective equipment for additional instructions on proper usage.

Respiratory Protection: Wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved (or equivalent) full-facepiece air-supplied respirator in the positive pressure mode with emergency escape provisions.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	Dark brown
Odor:	Musty Odor
Odor Threshold:	Not available
Physical State:	Liquid
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Vapor Pressure:	< 0.0001 (mm Hg) at 25°C (77 °F)
Specific Gravity:	1.23 (Water = 1) at 25°C (77 °F)
Boiling Point:	646° F (341 ° C) Decomposes
Evaporation Rate:	Not available
Vapor Density:	8.5 (AIR=1)
% Volatile:	Negligible
pH:	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with water, amines, and alcohols.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may form: Isocyanates Nitrogen oxides Thermal decomposition may produce various hydrocarbons and irritating, acrid vapors.

Hazardous Polymerization: May occur. Contact with moisture, other materials which react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 400 F (204 C), may cause polymerization.

Conditions to Avoid: Contact with water.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Eye Toxicity: Polymeric MDI may cause slight to moderate eye irritation.

Acute Skin Toxicity: Polymeric MDI: dermal LD50 (rabbit), > 5010 but less than 7,940 mg / kg.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Polymeric MDI: inhalation LC50 (rat), 370 - 490 mg/m³ /4 hrs. The LC50 (rat) for monomeric MDI was estimated to be 172 - 187 mg/m³.

Acute Oral Toxicity: Polymeric MDI: oral LD50 (rat) > 5,000 mg / kg.

Subchronic: A study was conducted where groups of rats were exposed for 6 hours per day, 5 days per week, for a lifetime to atmospheres of respirable polymeric MDI aerosol either at concentrations of 0, 0.2, 1.0 and 6.0 mg/m³. No adverse effects were observed at 0.2 mg/m³ concentrations. At the 1 mg/m³ concentration, minimal nasal and lung irritant effects were seen. Only at the top concentration (6.0 mg/m³) was there an increased incidence of a benign tumor of the lung (adenoma) and one malignant tumor (adenocarcinoma). Overall, the tumor incidence, both benign and malignant, and the number of animals with tumors were not different. The increased incidence of lung tumors is associated with prolonged respiratory irritation and the concurrent

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accumulation of yellow material in the lung. In the absence of prolonged exposure to high concentrations leading to chronic irritation and lung damage, it is highly unlikely that tumor formation will occur.

There are reports that excessive chronic exposure to diisocyanates may result in permanent decrease in lung function.

Chronic/Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified polymeric MDI in Group 3, not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Sensitization: MDI has been shown to produce dermal sensitization in laboratory animals. Evidence of respiratory sensitization has also been observed in guinea pigs. In addition, there is some evidence suggestive of cross-sensitization between different types of diisocyanates.

Teratology: No birth defects were seen in two independent animal (rat) studies conducted with polymeric MDI. Fetotoxicity was observed at doses that were extremely toxic (including lethal) to the mother. Fetotoxicity was not observed at doses that were not maternally toxic. The doses used in these studies were maximal, respirable concentrations well in excess of the defined occupational limits.

Mutagenicity: Tests on MDI have given both positive (Salmonella microsome test with metabolic activation; cell transformation assay) as well as negative (mouse lymphoma specific locus mutation test with or without metabolic activation) results when tested "in vitro." However, MDI was negative in an "in vivo" (mouse micronucleus) assay.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Polymeric MDI and monomeric MDI: EC50 (Daphnia magna) > 1,000 mg /L / 24 hrs.; LC50 (Zebra Fish) > 1,000 mg / L.

Environmental Fate: Polymeric MDI is immiscible with water, but will react with water to produce inert and non-biodegradable solids.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: Not a RCRA hazardous waste. Disposal of this material is not regulated under RCRA. Consult federal, state and local regulations to ensure that this material and its containers, if discarded, is disposed of in compliance with all regulatory requirements.

EMPTY DRUMS: "Empty containers", as defined under 40 CFR 261.7 or other applicable state or provincial regulations or transportation regulations, are not classified as hazardous wastes.

RCRA Hazard Class: NOT A RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE: When discarded in its purchased form, this material would not be regulated as a RCRA Hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT / IATA / IMDG / TDG: Non Bulk

Proper Shipping Name:

NOT REGULATED

DOT: Bulk

Proper Shipping Name:

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE,
LIQUID, N.O.S.

Technical Shipping Name (If n.o.s.):

METHYLENE DIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE

Hazard Class:

9

ID Number:

UN3082

Packing Group:

III

ERG Number:

171

IMDG / TDG Bulk

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Proper Shipping Name: NOT REGULATED

Additional Information: US regulations require the reporting of spills when the amount exceeds the Reportable Quantity (RQ) for specific components of this material. See CERCLA in Section 15, Regulatory Information, for the Reportable Quantities of specific components.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Clean Air Act -Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP): Methylene Diphenyl Diisocyanate (101-68-8) is listed under Section 112 as a Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP).

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA): This material is classified as a hazardous chemical under the criteria of the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA Title III: Section 304 - CERCLA: Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (CAS# 101-68-8): Reportable Quantity = 5000 lbs.

SARA Title III: Section 311/312 - Hazard Communication Standard (HCS): This material is classified as an IMMEDIATE HEALTH HAZARD, DELAYED HEALTH HAZARD, and REACTIVITY HAZARD under the US Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (Section 311/312).

SARA Title III: Section 313 Toxic Chemical List (TCL): Polymeric Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (CAS# 9016-87-9)
Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (101-68-8)

TSCA Section 8(b) - Inventory Status: All components of this material are listed on the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

TSCA Section 12(b) - Export Notification: This material does not contain any components that are subject to the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 12(b) Export Notification requirements.

Australian Inventory Status: This product contains only chemicals which are currently listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

Canadian Inventory Status: All components of this material are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

Canadian WHMIS: This material is classified by the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System as: D1A (materials causing immediate and serious toxic effects, very toxic material) D2A (materials causing other toxic effects, very toxic material) D2B (materials causing other toxic effects, toxic material)

European Inventory Status (EINECS): All components are either listed or are exempt from being listed, on the EINECS chemical inventory. The polymer portion of this product is manufactured from reactants which are listed on EINECS and meets the EINECS definition of an exempt polymer.

Korean Inventory Status: This product contains only chemicals which are currently listed on the Korean Chemical Substances List.

Additional Canadian Regulatory Information: The following chemicals are listed on the WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (CAS# 101-68-8)

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS No: 2800

Effective Date: 5/20/08

Reason Issued:	General Update.
Prepared By:	Product Safety and Compliance Department
Approved Date:	05/20/08
Supersedes Date:	06/03/05

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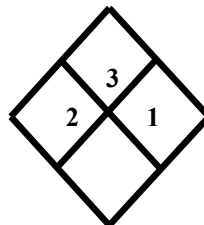
MSDS No: 2758

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name: ATPRIME® 2B

Chemical Family: Unsaturated Polyester Resin

Intended Use: Two-Component Urethane-Based Primer System



NFPA RATING

Health:	2*
Flammability:	3
Reactivity:	1
Personal Protection:	

HMIS RATING

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

O S H A	CAS No.	CHEMICAL IDENTITY	EXPOSURE LIMITS				MFR.	CARCINOGEN STATUS		
			ACGIH		OSHA			IARC	NTP	OSHA
			TWA	STEL	PEL	STEL				
*	100-42-5	Styrene Common Name: Styrene Monomer Concentration 49.00 wt%	20 ppm	40 ppm	100 ppm	NE	NE	Yes	NR	NR
	Proprietary Concentration	Polyester Resin 45.00 wt%	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NR	NR	NR
*	80-62-6	Methyl 2-Methyl-2-Propenoate Common Name: Methyl Methacrylate Concentration 6.00 wt%	50 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm	NE	NE	NR	NR	NR

NE = Not Established NR = Not Reviewed * = OSHA Hazardous Ingredient

Reference Notes: Refer to Section 8, Subheading "Exposure Guidelines", for additional information concerning exposure limits.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview: Appearance: Light Yellow Liquid Pungent Odor
 FLAMMABLE liquid and vapor.
 Harmful if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage
 May undergo hazardous polymerization.

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye.

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Acute Exposure: INHALATION: Harmful if inhaled. Effects from exposure may include headaches, fatigue, nausea, sensation of drunkenness, central nervous system depression and pulmonary edema. Inhalation of vapor or aerosol may cause irritation to the respiratory tract (nose, throat, and lungs).

SKIN: Harmful if absorbed through skin. Contact causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin. Contact may cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction which becomes evident on re-exposure to this material.

EYES: Harmful to eyes. Direct contact with this material causes eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness and swelling.

INGESTION: Harmful if swallowed. Single dose oral toxicity is low. Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may be harmful. Effects from exposure through ingestion may include gastrointestinal disturbances, pain and discomfort. Effects of exposure by ingestion may also include those indicated by the inhalation route. Styrene is harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into the lungs.

Chronic Exposure: Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs; central nervous system effects, effects on hearing and respiratory tract damage. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

Carcinogenicity: This material contains styrene which is listed by the International Agency for Research (IARC) on Cancer as a group 2B cancer causing agent (possibly carcinogenic to humans).

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with large quantities of clean water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. ASPIRATION HAZARD: this material may enter the lungs during vomiting. Immediately give the victim one or two glasses of water or milk to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air. Keep warm and quiet. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen by trained personnel. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point:	78° F (26 ° C)
Flash Point Method Used:	SetaFlash Closed Cup
Flammable Limits in Air (Lower):	1.1 % in air Styrene
Flammable Limits in Air (Upper):	7 % in air Styrene
Autoignition:	914° F (490 ° C) Styrene

General Hazards: FLAMMABLE LIQUID: This material's flash point is less than 100°F (38°C).

Fire Fighting Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical or water fog to extinguish fire.

Fire Fighting Equipment: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full fire-fighting protective clothing. Thoroughly decontaminate all protective equipment after use.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Evacuate all persons from the fire area to an explosion-protected location. Move non-burning material, as feasible, to a safe location as soon as possible. Fire fighters should be protected from potential explosion hazard while

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extinguishing the blaze. Containers of this material may build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. DO NOT extinguish a fire resulting from the flow of this flammable liquid until the flow of liquid is effectively shut off. This precaution will help prevent the accumulation of an explosive vapor-air mixture after the initial fire is extinguished. Use water spray to disperse vapors if a spill or leak has not ignited.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: FLAMMABLE LIQUID. Vapors can form an explosive mixture with air. Vapor can travel to a source of ignition (spark or flame) and flash back. This material may polymerize (react) when its container is exposed to heat (as during a fire). This polymerization increases pressure inside a closed container and may result in the violent rupture of the container.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and irritating or toxic vapors and gases.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental Release Measures: FOR SMALL SPILLS: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g., dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Use non-sparking (non-metallic) tools to clean up spill. Remove all sources of ignition. NO SMOKING.

FOR LARGE SPILLS: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). NO SMOKING. Persons not wearing protective equipment (see Section 8) should be excluded from the area of the spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent spilled material from contaminating soil or entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent spilled material from spreading. Immediately notify authorities of any reportable spill as may be required pursuant to regulations. See Section 15 for applicable CERCLA reportable quantities. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other waste materials to waste containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Signal Word: W A R N I N G

Handling Information: Avoid inhalation and contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring the material to prevent static electricity sparks which could ignite the vapor. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Consult your supplier of promoters and catalysts for additional instructions on proper mixing and usage.

Empty containers may retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose these containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as the container may explode and may cause injury or death. Empty drums should be completely drained and properly bunged. Empty drums should be promptly returned to a drum reconditioner or properly disposed.

Storage Information: Keep away from ignition sources: flames, pilot lights, electrical sparks, and sparking tools. NO SMOKING. Do not store in direct sunlight. Store separate from oxidizing materials, peroxides, and metal salts. Keep container closed when not in use. To ensure maximum stability and maintain optimum resin properties, resins should be stored in closed containers at temperatures below 75°F (25°C). Copper or copper containing alloys should be avoided as containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), has established for styrene, a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 100 ppm for an 8 hour Time Weighted Average (TWA); 200 ppm for an acceptable ceiling concentration; and a 600 ppm concentration within a duration of 5 minutes in any 3 hours as an acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8 hour shift. While the federal workplace exposure limit for styrene is 100 ppm, OSHA accepted the styrene industry's proposal to voluntarily meet a PEL of 50 ppm on an 8 hour TWA and a Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) of 100 ppm, 15 minute exposure.

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The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) have established, for styrene, Threshold Limit Values (TLV) of 20 ppm or 85 mg/m³ TWA and 40 ppm or 170 mg/m³ Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL), 15 minute exposure.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), has established for methyl methacrylate, a Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 100 ppm, or 410 mg/m³ for an 8 hour Time Weighted Average (TWA).

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) have established, for methyl methacrylate, a Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of 50 ppm or 205 mg/m³ Time Weighted Average (TWA) for an 8-hour workday and a 40-hour work week and a Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) 100 ppm or 410 mg/m³ for a 15 minute TWA.

Engineering Controls: Local ventilation may be required during certain operations to maintain concentrations below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Eye Protection: Wear 1) safety glasses with side shields and a faceshield or 2) goggles and a faceshield. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower.

Skin Protection: Wear chemical resistant gloves such as polyvinyl alcohol or Viton®. If splashing is likely, wear impervious clothing and boots to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact. Consult your supplier of personal protective equipment for additional instructions on proper usage.

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with organic vapor cartridge or canister may be necessary under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air-supplied respirator if 1) there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, 2) exposure levels are not known, or 3) during other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	Light yellow
Odor:	Pungent
Odor Threshold:	0.2 ppm Styrene
Physical State:	Liquid
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble at 20°C (68 °F) Dispersion
Vapor Pressure:	6.12 (mm Hg) Styrene
Specific Gravity:	0.98 - 1.03 (Water = 1) at 25°C (77 °F)
Boiling Point:	295° F (146 °C) Styrene
Freezing Point:	-22.7°F (-30.4 °C) Styrene
Evaporation Rate:	< 1 (BuAc=1)
Vapor Density:	3.6 (AIR=1) Styrene
% Volatile:	55 % by weight
VOC Content:	553 grams/liter (calculated)product as supplied
pH:	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with strong acids, oxidizing agents (peroxides), metal salts and polymerization catalysts.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may produce various hydrocarbons and irritating, acrid vapors.

Hazardous Polymerization: Product will undergo hazardous polymerization at temperatures above 150 F (65 C). Hazardous polymerization will occur if contaminated with peroxides, metal salts and polymerization catalysts.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Eye Toxicity: Studies indicate that exposures to concentrations of styrene above 200 ppm cause irritation of the eyes. Styrene causes transient moderate eye irritation without corneal involvement.

Acute Skin Toxicity: Draize Skin Primary Irritation Score (range, 0-8) for a 4-hour exposure (rabbits) to styrene is 6.6. Styrene: dermal LD50 (rabbit), 5 g/kg. Styrene causes severe irritation at 72 hours. Methyl methacrylate: dermal LD50 (rabbit), > 5.0 g / kg.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: Styrene: inhalation LC50 (rat), 24 g/m³ / 4 hrs. Studies indicate that exposures to concentrations of styrene above 200 ppm cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Acute exposure to high concentrations of styrene may produce irritation of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract, nose, and mouth, followed by symptoms of narcosis, muscular contraction, and death due to respiratory center paralysis. Methyl methacrylate: inhalation LC50 (rat), 7,094 ppm / 4 hr, 3750 ppm / 8 hr.

Acute Oral Toxicity: Styrene: oral LD50 (rat), 5 g / kg. Methyl methacrylate: oral LD50 (rat), > 5.0 g / kg.

Subchronic: Styrene: inhalation NOEL(rat) 200 ppm 6 hr / day 13 weeks, target organ effects: auditory response; inhalation LOEL (rat) 800 ppm 6 hr / day 3 - 13 weeks, target organ effects: auditory response.

Styrene has been shown to cause probable hearing loss in rats exposed for at least six hours per day for three to thirteen weeks to 800 ppm of styrene in the air, as indicated by a rise in the auditory brainstem response threshold and loss of hair cells of the inner ear. No effects were observed in rats exposed to styrene at 200 ppm for 13 weeks. Based on animal studies and human experience, no significant risk of hearing loss is expected in occupationally exposed persons.

Overexposure to styrene has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of the following organs in humans; mild, reversible kidney effects, effects on hearing, respiratory tract damage, testis damage and liver damage.

Chronic/Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified styrene in Group 2B, possibly carcinogenic to humans. IARC concluded that evidence of carcinogenicity from human health studies, was inadequate and based the classification on animal and other relevant data. The animal data included an increased incidence of cancer observed in a few studies in which rats and mice were given styrene by inhalation or by ingestion for their lifetimes. IARC considered the combined results of these cancer studies to provide "limited evidence" of carcinogenicity. Other scientists consider the results of these studies inadequate to assess human carcinogenicity because these studies had either negative or statistically inconclusive results or had serious problems such as poor study design or very high mortality. Other relevant data included results from in-vivo and in-vitro genotoxicity studies. IARC also relied on data on styrene oxide including the results of two studies demonstrating stomach tumors in rats that were fed styrene oxide for their lifetime. Several epidemiology studies involving workers in the styrene, polystyrene or reinforced plastics industries have been conducted. Together, these studies show no increased cancer risk from occupational exposure to styrene.

Preliminary results of a recent inhalation study indicated that mice exposed to styrene showed an increased incidence of lung tumors, however no dose response relationship was observed. The relevance of these findings is uncertain since data from other long-term animal studies and from epidemiology studies of workers exposed to styrene do not provide a basis to conclude that styrene is carcinogenic.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has adopted the listing of Styrene as "A4-Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen." There is inadequate data on which to classify the agent in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans and/or animals.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified Methyl Methacrylate in Group 3, not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has adopted the listing of Methyl Methacrylate as "A4-Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen." There is inadequate data on which to classify the agent in terms of its carcinogenicity in humans and/or animals.

Effective Date: 5/20/08

Sensitization: Methyl methacrylate showed a positive allergic response in humans.

Teratology: Styrene did not cause birth defects in orally-dosed rats, mice, rabbits and hamsters exposed by inhalation. Styrene given by inhalation for six hours a day during organ development has been shown to be toxic to fetal mice at 250 ppm and to fetal hamsters at 1000 ppm. Information from human experience and the results of animal studies suggest no significant risk of birth defects or reproductive toxicity of styrene to humans.

Studies indicate that methyl methacrylate did not cause birth defects, malformations, or fetal toxicity in pregnant rats inhaling concentrations up to 2028 ppm.

Mutagenicity: Styrene has given mixed positive and negative results in a number of mutagenicity tests. It was not mutagenic in the Ames test without metabolic activation but gave negative and positive mutagenic results with metabolic activation. It has also given negative mutagenic results in the Chinese Hamster Ovary Test, and the Forward Gene Mutation Test and positive results in the Sister Chromatid Exchange and the Chromosomal Aberration assay.

Additional Information: No toxicological data is available for this product. Based on properties of similar polymers, the polymer is not hazardous.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Styrene is toxic to aquatic organisms and should not be released to sewage, drainage systems and all bodies of water at concentrations exceeding approved limits under applicable regulations and permits. Styrene: LC50 (Sheepshead minnow), 9.1 mg / l / 96 hr.

Methyl methacrylate: LC50 (Rainbow trout), > 79 mg / l / 96 hr, LC50 (Daphnia magna), 69 mg / l, LC50 (Algae), 170 mg / l.

Environmental Fate: Styrene released to soil is subject to biodegradation. The results of one extensive biological screening study suggest that styrene will be rapidly destroyed by biodegradation in most aerobic environments, but the rate may be slow at low concentrations in aquifers and lake waters and in environments at low pH (6).

Methyl methacrylate was found to be ultimately biodegradable under aerobic conditions.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method: RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE: This material and containers that are not empty, if discarded, would be regulated as a hazardous waste under RCRA. Treatment and/or disposal must be completed at a RCRA-permitted Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSD). The storage and transportation of RCRA hazardous wastes are also regulated by the USEPA.

EMPTY DRUMS: "Empty containers", as defined under 40 CFR 261.7 or other applicable state or provincial regulations or transportation regulations, are not classified as hazardous wastes.

RCRA Hazard Class: D001 (IGNITABLE): When discarded in its purchased form, this material would be regulated under 40 CFR 261.21 as EPA Hazardous Waste Number D001 based on the characteristic of ignitability.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT / IATA / IMDG: Non Bulk

Proper Shipping Name:	RESIN SOLUTION
Hazard Class:	3
ID Number:	UN1866
Packing Group:	III
ERG Number:	127

DOT / IMDG: Bulk

Effective Date: 5/20/08

Proper Shipping Name:	RESIN SOLUTION
Hazard Class:	3
ID Number:	UN1866
Packing Group:	III
ERG Number:	127
TDG: Bulk and Non-Bulk	
Proper Shipping Name:	RESIN SOLUTION
Hazard Class:	3
ID Number:	UN1866
Packing Group:	III
ERG Number:	127

Additional Information: US regulations require the reporting of spills when the amount exceeds the Reportable Quantity (RQ) for specific components of this material. See CERCLA in Section 15, Regulatory Information, for the Reportable Quantities of specific components.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Clean Air Act -Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP): The following chemical(s) are listed as hazardous air pollutants (HAP) under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112(b)(1), (40 CFR 61): Styrene (CAS# 100-42-5) Methyl Methacrylate (CAS# 80-62-6) See Section 2 of this MSDS for amount.

Clean Water Act - Priority Pollutants (PP): Styrene (100-42-5) is listed under Section 311 as a Hazardous Substance. Methyl Methacrylate (80-62-6) is listed under Section 311 as a Hazardous Substance.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA): This material is classified as a hazardous chemical under the criteria of the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA Title III: Section 304 - CERCLA: Styrene (CAS# 100-42-5): Reportable Quantity = 1,000 lb.
Methyl methacrylate (CAS# 80-62-6): Reportable Quantity = 1,000 lb.

SARA Title III: Section 311/312 - Hazard Communication Standard (HCS): This material is classified as an IMMEDIATE HEALTH HAZARD, DELAYED HEALTH HAZARD, FLAMMABILITY HAZARD, and REACTIVITY HAZARD under the US Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (Section 311/312).

SARA Title III: Section 313 Toxic Chemical List (TCL): Styrene (100-42-5)
Methyl Methacrylate (80-62-6)

TSCA Section 8(b) - Inventory Status: All components of this material are listed on the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

TSCA Section 12(b) - Export Notification: This material does not contain any components that are subject to the US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 12(b) Export Notification requirements.

Canadian Inventory Status: All components of this material are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

Canadian WHMIS: This material is classified by the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System as: B2 (flammable liquid) D2A (materials causing other toxic effects, very toxic material) D2B (materials causing other toxic effects, toxic material) F (dangerously reactive material)

European Inventory Status (EINECS): All components are either listed or are exempt from being listed, on the EINECS chemical inventory. The polymer portion of this product is manufactured from reactants which are listed on EINECS and meets the EINECS definition of an exempt polymer.

Effective Date: 5/20/08

Korean Inventory Status: This product contains only chemicals which are currently listed on the Korean Chemical Substances List.

California Proposition 65: WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer. Styrene Oxide

Additional Canadian Regulatory Information: The following chemicals are listed on the WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Methyl Methacrylate Monomer (CAS # 80-62-6) Styrene Monomer (CAS# 100-42-5)

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS No:	2758
Reason Issued:	General Update
Prepared By:	Product Safety & Compliance Department
Approved Date:	05/20/08
Supersedes Date:	05/27/05

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