

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: AeroWeb PVC

SDS 10-2622

Section 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Name: AeroWeb PVC**Product Use:** Adhesive**Manufacturer Information**

Carlisle SynTec Systems
1285 Ritner Highway
Carlisle, PA 17013
USA
Phone: +1-800-479-6832
Emergency Phone #: +1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Supplier Information

Mule-Hide Products Co., Inc.
1195 Prince Hall Drive
Beloit, WI 53511
USA
(800) 786-1492

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification in accordance with paragraph (d) of 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Gases under Pressure – Compressed gas

Skin Irritation: Category 2

Eye Damage: Category 2A

Skin Sensitization: Category 1B

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Category 1B

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: Category 3

Flammable Liquids: Category 1

GHS Label Elements**Symbol(s)****Signal Word**

Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation.

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Extremely flammable liquid and vapor

Precautionary Statement(s)**Prevention**



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Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
Keep container tightly closed
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment
Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
Use non-sparking tools
Take precautionary measures against static discharge
Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Wash thoroughly after handling
Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response

In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish
If exposed: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Store locked up
Keep cool

Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Component Name	Percent
67-64-1	Acetone	50 – 75
115-10-6	Dimethyl ether	12 – 25
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone	1 – 7
9039-52-2	Cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin	1 – 7
7727-37-9	Nitrogen	1 – 7



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108-95-2	Phenol	0.1 – 1
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Any remaining ingredients (to comprise 100% of the product) should be considered a proprietary blend of non-hazardous substances, or materials below threshold reporting limits.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

GENERAL ADVICE: Show this safety Data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

EYES: Flush with plenty of cool water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart for thorough irrigation. If irritation persists, get immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas thoroughly with mild soap. If skin irritation persists, get immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: Move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and get immediate medical attention.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting – seek immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed for lower alkyl ethers:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- A low-stimulus environment must be maintained.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate and treat, where necessary, for seizures.
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present, use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension without signs of hypovolaemia may require vasopressors.



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- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- Ethers may produce anion gap acidosis. Hyperventilation and bicarbonate therapy might be indicated.
- Haemodialysis might be considered in patients with impaired renal function.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolized. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two-hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- No **GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:



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- Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:
Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Sampling	Time	Index	Comments
Acetone	in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

For gas exposures:

----- BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.

----- ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present, use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. BCF (where regulations permit). Carbon dioxide. For large fires only – water spray or fog.



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Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure build up under fire conditions. BEWARE: Empty solvent, paint, lacquer and flammable liquid drums present a severe explosion hazard if cut by flame torch or welded. Even when thoroughly cleaned or reconditioned the drum seams may retain sufficient solvent to generate an explosive atmosphere in the drum.

Specific Hazards arising from the Chemical

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e., nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine, etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions

Use personal protective equipment. Remove all sources of ignition.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not allow material to contaminate ground water system. Prevent product from entering drains. Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods for Clean-up

Dam up. Soak up with inert absorbent material. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly.

Other Information

None known.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. Check for bulging containers. Vent periodically. Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapors. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Storage

Suitable Container:

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For low viscosity materials (i): Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii): Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)

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- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages.
- In addition, where inner packaging is glass and contain liquids of packing group, I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close-fitting molded plastic box, and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

Storage Incompatibility:

Dimethyl ether:

- Is a peroxidizable gas
- May be heat and shock sensitive
- Is able to form unstable peroxides on prolonged exposure to air
- Reacts violently with oxidizers, aluminum hydride, lithium aluminum hydride
- Is incompatible with strong acids, metal salts

Acetone:

- May react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic (IV) acid, chromic (VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitryl perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride.
- Reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalis or in contact with alkaline surfaces.
- May form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidizers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene
- Can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity
- Dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics (polyethylenes, polyester, vinyl ester, PVC, Neoprene, Viton)
- Ketones in this group:
 - are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂).
 - react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat.
 - are incompatible with isocyanates, aldehydes, cyanides, peroxides, and anhydrides.
 - react violently with aldehydes, HNO₃ (nitric acid), HNO₃ + H₂O₂ (mixture of nitric acid and hydrogen peroxide), and HClO₄ (perchloric acid).
 - may react with hydrogen peroxide to form unstable peroxides; many are heat- and shock-sensitive explosives.
- A significant property of most ketones is that the hydrogen atoms on the carbons next to the carbonyl group are relatively acidic when compared to hydrogen atoms in typical hydrocarbons. Under strongly basic conditions these hydrogen atoms may be abstracted to form an enolate anion. This property allows ketones, especially methyl ketones, to participate in condensation



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reactions with other ketones and aldehydes. This type of condensation reaction is favored by high substrate concentrations and high pH (greater than 1 wt% NaOH).

Ethers:

- May react violently with strong oxidizing agents and acids.
- Can act as bases. They form salts with strong acids and addition complexes with Lewis acids; the complex between diethyl ether and boron trifluoride is an example.
- Are generally stable to water under neutral conditions and ambient temperatures.
- Are hydrolyzed by heating in the presence of halogen acids, particularly hydrogen iodide
- Are relatively inert in other reactions, which typically involve the breaking of the carbon-oxygen bond. The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented.
- Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe.
- When solvents have been freed from peroxides (by percolation through a column of activated alumina for example), the absorbed peroxides must promptly be desorbed by treatment with the polar solvents methanol or water, which should be discarded safely.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Note: Any items listed in the above with workplace control parameters which are not listed in section 3 are below threshold reporting values.

IDLH – Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

PEL – Permissible Exposure Limits

REL – Recommended Exposure Limits

TLV – Threshold Limit Value

Exposure Limits

Components with workplace control parameters:

Hazardous Components	OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH TLV	IDLH
Acetone	1000 ppm/ 2400 mg/m ³	250 ppm/ 590 mg/m ³	250 ppm (TWA) 500 ppm (STEL)	2500 ppm
Phenol	5 ppm/ 19 mg/m ³	5 ppm/ 19 mg/m ³	5 ppm (TWA)	250 ppm
Methyl ethyl ketone	200 ppm/ 590 mg/m ³	200ppm/590mg/m ³ (TWA) 300ppm/885 mg/m ³ (STEL)	200 ppm (TWA) 300 ppm (STEL)	3000 ppm



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Cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin (Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction)	5 mg/m ³	NA	NA	NA
Cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin (PNOR Respirable Fraction)	5 mg/m ³	NA	NA	NA
Cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin (PNOR Total Dust)	15 mg/m ³	NA	NA	NA

Engineering Controls

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/face protection

Safety goggles or glasses, or full-face shield.

Skin Protection

Chemically protective gloves and impervious clothing. Safety footwear. Contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands should be removed and destroyed.

Respiratory Protection

In operations where exposure limits are exceeded, use a NIOSH-approved respirator that has been selected by a technically qualified person for the specific work conditions.

Hygiene Practices

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Wash thoroughly after handling. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Orange liquid	Upper Flammability/ Explosive Limit	13.39
Oxidizing Properties	No Data Available	Lower Flammability/ Explosive Limit	2.67
Odor	No Data Available	Vapor Pressure mm Hg	Not available
Odor Threshold	No Data Available	Vapor Density	Heavier than air



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pH Value	No Data Available	Bulk Density (lb/gal)	6.76
Melting Point / Freezing Point	No Data Available	VOC Content (g/L)	105
Boiling Point	-13.0 °F [-25.0 °C]	VOC Less Water & Exempts (g/L)	206
Non-Volatile (wt%)	17.45	Specific Gravity (g/l)	0.812
Flash Point	-42.0 °F [-41.1 °C]	Auto-ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Explosive Properties	No Data Available	Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	Faster than nBuAc	Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Flammability (solids)	No data available	Viscosity	No Data Available
Solubility in Water	Immiscible		

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

See Section 7.

Conditions to Avoid

See Section 7

Materials to Avoid

See Section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See Section 5.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Numerical Measures of Toxicity for Individual Components

Acetone (67-64-1)

Oral LD50 Rat 5800 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 Guinea pig >7246 mg/kg

Inhalation LC50 Rat 32000 ppm 4 h

Cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin



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Oral LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit >5000 mg/kg

Methyl ethyl ketone

Oral LD50 Rat 2737 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit 6480 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 Rat 50100 mg/m³ 8 h

Phenol

Oral LD50 Rat 317 mg/kg
Dermal LD50 Rabbit 850 mg/kg
Inhalation LC50 Rat 316 mg/m³

Dimethyl ether

Inhalation LC50 Rat >20000 ppm 4 h

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, skin absorption, eye contact.

Acute Toxicity

Oral: No data
Skin: No data
Inhalation: No data

Sensitization

Respiratory: No data
Skin: Category 1

Irritation

Skin: Category 2

Mutagenicity

No data

Reproductive Toxicity

Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2

Aspiration Hazards

No data

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure

Category 3

Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure

No data

Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity

No data

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The information and data for components are listed individually for areas of ecological consideration below.

Aquatic Toxicity:	Acute and prolonged Toxicity to Fish:	No Data Available
	Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:	No Data Available
	Environmental Fate and Pathways:	No Data Available

Component Analysis - Aquatic Toxicity

Acetone	
Fish:	LC50 96 h 3744.6-5000.7 mg/L NOEC(ECx) 12h 0.001 mg/L
Invertebrate:	EC50 48 h 6098.4 mg/L
Algae:	EC50 96h 9.873-27.684 mg/L
Cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin	Not Available
Methyl ethyl ketone	
Fish:	LC50 96 h >324 mg/L
Invertebrate:	EC50 24 hr 308 mg/L NOEC 48h days 68 mg/L
Algae:	EC50 72 h Algae 1972 mg/L EC50 96 h Algae >500 mg/L
Phenol	
Fish:	LC50 96 h 2.809-5.554 mg/L NOEC(ECx) 36 h 0.008 mg/L
Invertebrate:	EC50 48 hr 3.1 mg/L
Algae:	EC50 72 hr 48.937-57.407 mg/L EC50 96 hr 10.6 mg/L
Dimethyl ether	
Fish:	LC50 96 h 1783.04 mg/L



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Invertebrate:	EC50 24 hr >4400 mg/L NOEC 48 h >4000 mg/L
Algae:	EC50 96h 154.917 mg/L

Persistence and Degradability:

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Acetone	LOW (Half Life = 14 Days)	MEDIUM (Half Life = 116.25 Days)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LOW (Half Life = 14 Days)	LOW (Half Life = 26.75 Days)
Phenol	LOW (Half Life = 10 Days)	LOW (Half Life = 0.95 Days)
Dimethyl Ether	LOW	LOW

Mobility in Soil:

Ingredient	Mobility
Acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
Phenol	LOW (KOC = 268)
Dimethyl Ether	HIGH (KOC = 1.292)

Bioaccumulative Potential:

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
Phenol	LOW (BCF=17.5)
Dimethyl Ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.1)

Other Adverse Effects: No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Methods

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in



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accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Section 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The shipping classification in this section is meant as a guide to overall classification of the product. However, transportation classifications may be subject to change with changes in package size. Consult shipper requirements under 49 CFR, IATA and IMDG to assure regulatory compliance.

US DOT Information:

Shipping Name: CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

Hazard Class: 2.1

UN/NA #: UN3501

Placards:



Special Provisions: 362, T50, TP40

ICAO / IATA:

Shipping Name: CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

Hazard Class: 2.1

UN/NA #: UN3501

ERG Code: 10L

Special Provisions: A1, A187

Cargo Only Packaging Instructions: 218

Passenger and Cargo: Forbidden

IMDG / IMO:

Shipping Name: CHEMICAL UNDER PRESSURE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.

Hazard Class: 2.1

UN/NA #: UN3501

Special Provisions: 274, 362

EMS Number: F-D, S-U

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

Registration status:

Chemical TSCA, US released / listed.



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EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories) Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids), Skin Sensitization, Skin Irritation, Eye Irritation, Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Germ Cell Mutagenicity

CERCLA-RQ (COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT)

Chemical Name	CERCLA RQ
Acetone	5000 lbs (2270 kg)
Methyl ethyl ketone	5,000 lbs (2270 kg)
Phenol	1,000 lbs (454 kg)

STATE REGULATIONS

Chemical Name	State RTK
Acetone	MA
Methyl ethyl ketone	MA
Dimethyl ether	MA
Phenol	MA

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia – AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada – DSL	Yes
Canada – NDSL	No (acetone; cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin; methyl ketone; phenol; dimethyl ether; nitrogen)
China – IECSC	Yes
Europe – EINEC/ELINCS/NLP	No (cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin)
Japan – ENCS	No (nitrogen)
Korea – KECI	Yes
New Zealand – NZIoC	Yes
Philippines – PICCS	Yes
USA – TSCA	Yes
Taiwan – TCSI	Yes
Mexico – INSQ	No (cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin)
Vietnam – NCI	No (cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin)



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Russia - FBEPH	No (cresol/phenol/formaldehyde resin)
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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Rating

Health: 1 Fire: 3 Reactivity: 0 Personal Protection B

Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe * = Chronic hazard

Summary of Changes

New SDS: May 26, 2020

Key / Legend

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR - European Road Transport; AU - Australia; BOD - Biochemical Oxygen Demand; C - Celsius; CA - Canada; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CLP - Classification, Labelling, and Packaging; CN - China; CPR - Controlled Products Regulations; DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSD - Dangerous Substance Directive; DSL - Domestic Substances List; EEC - European Economic Community; EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA - Environmental Protection Agency; EU - European Union; F - Fahrenheit; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IDL - Ingredient Disclosure List; IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; JP - Japan; Kow - Octanol/water partition coefficient; KR - Korea; LEL - Lower Explosive Limit; LLV - Level Limit Value; LOLI - List Of Lists™ - ChemADVISOR's Regulatory Database; MAK - Maximum Concentration Value in the Workplace; MEL - Maximum Exposure Limits; NFPA - National Fire Protection Agency; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR - New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZ - New Zealand; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; PH - Philippines; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH- Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and restriction of Chemicals; REL - Recommended Exposure Limit; RID - European Rail Transport; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; STEL - Short-term Exposure Limit; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act; TWA - Time Weighted Average; UEL - Upper Explosive Limit; US - United States.

Other Information

Disclaimer:

The information contained herein is based upon data and information available to us, and reflects our best professional judgment. This product may be formulated in part with components purchased from other companies. No warranty of merchantability, fitness for any use, or any other warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of such data or information. The results to be obtained from the use thereof, or that any such use does not infringe any patent, since the information contained herein may be applied under conditions of use beyond our control and with which we may be unfamiliar, we do not assume responsibility for the results of such application. This information is furnished upon the condition



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that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular use.