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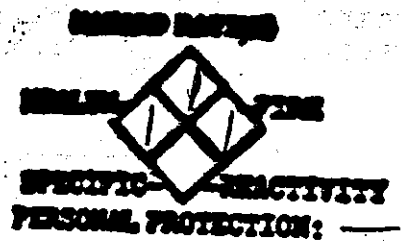
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

=====SECTION I=====

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Continental Polymers Inc. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. (213)637-2103
2225 E. Del Amo Blvd. Compton, California 90220-6385
1305 Harbor Ave. Presidents Island, Memphis, Tennessee 38113-

CHEMICAL NAME: Modified Polymethylmethacrylate
TRADE NAME: CP-82 Clear
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Acrylic Ester Polymer
FORMULA: $\{CH_2C(CH_3)COOCH_3\}_n + \text{Modifiers}$



=====SECTION II HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS=====

| PIGMENTS, PRESERVATIVES, & SOLVENTS | % | TLV (Units) |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| N/A | 0 | N/A |
| ALLOYS AND METALLIC COATINGS | | |
| N/A | 0 | N/A |

HAZARDOUS MIXTURE OF OTHER LIQUID, SOLIDS, OR GASES
Acrylic plastic pellets are not hazardous materials. They are solid polymers consisting principally of polymerized methylmethacrylate.

=====SECTION III PHYSICAL=====

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-------|
| BOILING POINT (F) | N/A | SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1) | 1.19 |
| VAPOR PRESSURE (MM HG.) | N/A | % VOLATILE BY VOLUME | 0 |
| VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1) | N/A | EVAPORATION RATE | NIL |
| SOLUBILITY IN WATER | NIL | RESIDUAL MONOMERS | <0.5% |

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Colorless pellets, faint odor in bulk.

=====SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA=====

FLASH POINT (ASTM D-1929): Flash ignition approx. 580 DEG F.
FLAMMABLE LIMITS: N/A
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon Dioxide, water, dry chemical.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear MESA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Burns vigorously with intense heat.

=====SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA=====

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: Not established for polymer. For monomeric methyl methacrylate, 100 PPM.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: If molten polymer contacts the skin, cool rapidly with cold water and obtain medical attention for thermal burn.

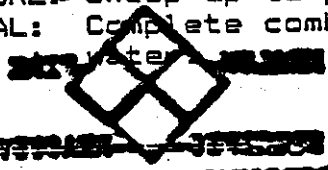
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=====SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA=====

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| STABILITY: | Stable. |
| CONDITIONS TO AVOID: | Heating above 570 DEG F. |
| COMPATIBILITY: | Strong acids and oxidizing agents. |
| HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: | Methyl methacrylate, ethyl acrylate, and carbon monoxide depending on condition of heating and burning. |
| HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: | Will not occur. |

=====SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES=====

SAFETY PROCEDURE: Sweep up to prevent slipping hazard on polymer pellets.
 WASTE DISPOSAL: Complete combustion in air gives carbon dioxide and
 water.



=====SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION=====

HAZARD STATEMENT: ~~NOTIFICATION~~
 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None required under normal processing conditions.
 VENTILATION: Local exhaust at processing equipment.
 PROTECTIVE GLOVES: When pellets, molten polymer or equipment is hot.
 EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields.
 PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Eye wash facility.

=====SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS=====

HANDLING AND STORAGE: Dry storage at ambient temperature. Keep containers
 closed to prevent moisture absorption and contamination.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED ACCURATE, BUT
 NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. RECIPIENTS ARE ADVISED TO CONFIRM IN
 ADVANCE OF NEED THAT THE INFORMATION IS CURRENT, APPLICABLE, AND SUITABLE
 TO THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES.

NA = NOT APPLICABLE

REVISED: 5/86

MSDS Companion Sheet #5 Cooling Tower Treatment

This summary sheet may be used to identify which class of chemicals your product belongs to and what the product or its ingredients do. This information should assist you in comparing alternative products and identifying incomplete material safety data sheets. The health information below is intended for general information only. The effects of chemical ingestion are not included.

Prevention of Corrosion

Sodium chromate, sodium dichromate: Sodium dichromate is a human positive carcinogen by IARC; caustic, irritant, powerful oxidizer. Chromium salts in general have a corrosive action on the skin and mucous membranes causing lesions and ulcers. They are human carcinogens of lungs, nasal cavity and paranasal sinus; experimental carcinogens of stomach and larynx. Hexavalent compounds tend to be more toxic than trivalent. Dermatitis due to trivalent chromium compounds has been reported.

Phosphates and polyphosphates: such as sodium decaphosphate, sodium hexametaphosphate. Sodium tripolyphosphate is a skin irritant. Phosphates in general are strong caustics and therefore powerful irritants.

Zinc salts: Zinc chromates and arsenates are carcinogens in animal experiments.

Potassium ferrocyanide (Potassium ferricyanate): Not as toxic as simple cyanides, but avoid mixing with acids which causes the evolution of hydrocyanic acid, a potent poison.

Prevention of Biological Fouling

Chlorine and compounds: Chlorine compounds and sodium hypochlorite (bleach) are intensely irritating to eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract. Can cause lung damage. Corrosive.

Methylene bithiocyanate and chloroethylene bithiocyanate: Irritants and sensitizers; may be absorbed through skin. Cause skin burns, damage to the eyes, and irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes.

Acrolein: Absorbed through skin, causes skin burns and eye damage. A skin and eye irritant and weak sensitizer; affects lungs; inhalation toxin; indefinite carcinogen. Since it causes the eyes to tear, it serves as its own warning agent. Affects particularly the membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract.

Distannoxane [bis(tri-n-butyltin) oxide]: Eye irritant, skin irritant and sensitizer. Absorbed through skin; causes skin rashes and burns, eye damage, and irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes.

Dodecylguanidine hydrochloride: irritant and sensitizer, absorbed through skin, irritates the mucous membranes of the eyes.

Chlorophenols (e.g. pentachlorophenol): absorbed through skin; causes dermatitis and skin burns, eye damage, irritation to the mucous membranes of the eyes, convulsions and collapse. Chronic exposure can cause liver and kidney injury. An irritant, sensitizer, teratogen in animal experiments, and possible tumor-causing agent. Affects human central nervous system. Indefinite carcinogen.

Quaternary ammonium salts: Skin and eye irritants and sensitizers. Absorbed through skin, can irritate mucous membranes of the eyes. Effects vary with organic side-chain - see specific compound.

Dithiocarbamates: Such as sodium-N,N-dimethyldithiocarbamate absorbed through skin; irritate mucous membranes of the eyes.

Alkylamines: see specific compound. In general, these are about as basic as ammonia.

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole (2-benzothiazolethiol): A carcinogen in animal experiments; possible tumor-causing agent.

CONTROL OF DISEASE

Chlorination with sodium hypochlorite, a corrosive and irritant by inhalation. Used for the control of Legionnaires disease.

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Chemical Hazard Information Program
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**EPA Proposes to Prohibit Cr⁺⁶ Compounds
in Comfort Cooling Towers (CCTs)**

On March 29, 1988, using TSCA section 6 authority, EPA issued a proposed rule to prohibit the use of hexavalent chromium (Cr⁺⁶) - based water treatment chemicals in comfort cooling towers (CCTs) [53 FR 10206]. The proposal also contains labeling and recordkeeping requirements. The EPA Administrator determined that Cr⁺⁶ compounds are potent carcinogens and that their use in CCTs present an unreasonable risk to human health. He also determined that using TSCA was the most effective means to control this risk.

FROM: TSCA Chemicals-in-Progress Bulletin 9(3):5. 06/88. USEPA.