

Part Numbers 509NF, 513NF and 514NF

Material Safety Data Sheet

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Non-Mandatory Form) Form Approved OMB No. 1218-0072



000810

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List) KEX/Perfluore Chemical Activator Curent Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Table with 2 columns: Manufacturer's Name, Address, Emergency Telephone Number, Telephone Number for Information, Date Prepared, Signature of Preparer (optional).

Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identify Information

Table with 5 columns: Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s)), CAS, TWA OSHA PEL, TWA ACGIH TLV, Other Limits Recommendation, % (approx).

This is a natural rubber/solvent solution. It has not been evaluated as a whole. Chemical ingredients are blended in the rubber polymer. Potential for hazardous exposure as shipped is minimal.

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Table with 4 columns: Boiling Point, Vapor Pressure (mm Hg), Vapor Density (AIR = 1), Solubility in Water, Specific Gravity (H2O = 1), Melting Point, Evaporation Rate (Buret Acetate = 1).

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Table with 4 columns: Flash Point (Method Used), Flammable Limits % Volume in air, LEL, UEL.

Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemicals, Carbon Dioxide or foam. Water may be an ineffective extinguishing agent.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire fighters should wear NIOSH/OSHA approved pressure demand, self contained breathing apparatus for possible exposure to hydrogen chloride and traces of phosgene due to burning. Cool exposed containers with water spray or fog.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors concentrated in a confined or poorly ventilated area can be ignited upon contact with a high energy spark, flame or high intensity source of heat. This can occur at concentrations ranging between 7-15% by volume. Thermal decomposition can produce hydrogen chloride, traces of phosgene, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide along with heavy dense smoke. 1,1,1 Trichloroethane vapors are heavier than air, and will collect in low areas.

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