MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

I. PRODUCT INFORMATION

Trade Name: No. 14 Blanket Saver
Chemical names, common names: Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Base Mixture
Manufacturer's Name: HURST GRAPHICS, INC
Address: 2500 San Fernando Rd. Los Angeles, CA 90065
Business/Emergency Phone Number: (213) 223-4121

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Names	CAS Number	Exposure Limits in Air ACGIH (TWA)	OSHA (PEL)
Methylene Di Chloride	75-09-2	50 ppm	500 ppm
Toluene	108-88-3	100 ppm	100 ppm
Methanol	67-56-1	200 ppm	200 ppm
Ethylene Alcohol	107-21-1	50 ppm	50 ppm ceil.

Section IIA - This product contains the following chemicals subject to reporting requirements of SARA 313 and 40 CFR 372.

Listed Ingredients	CAS Number	Weight % Range
Methylene Di Chloride	75--09-2	76-76%
Toluene	108-88-3	6-8%
Methanol	67-56-1	7-9%
Ethylene Alcohol	107-21-1	2-4%

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT IS CONSIDERED BY THE STATE OF CALIFRONIA'S SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (PROP-65) AS CAUSING CANCER AND OR REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY AND FOR WHICH WARNINGS ARE NOW REQUIRED.

III. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor density (air= 1): >1
Specific Gravity: 1:18
Solubility in water: < 1%
Vapor Pressure,mmHg at 20°C: 300
Evaporation rate (Bu Ac=1): N/A
Boiling Range °F: 104-388
Appearance and odor: Green Gel with mild Chlorinated Hydrocarbon odor
Volatile Organic Content (VOC): 266 gm/l or 2.22 lb/gal

V. FIRE AND EXPLOSION

HAZARD RANKING

HMIS	Health Hazard= 3*	0=Least
HAZARD	Flammability=2	1=Slight
CLASS	Reactivity=0	2=Moderate
	Other= --	3=High
		4=Extreme

* = Long term Chronic health effect.
Flash Point °F: >104° F
Flammable limits in air,volume%: lower 1.0 upper 36.00
Fire extinguishing materials: No water spray Yes carbon dioxide
Yes foam Yes dry chemical No other

Special firefighting procedures: The use of SCBA is recommended for fire fighters. Water spray may be useful in minimizing vapors and cooling containers exposed to heat and flame. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.
Unusual fire and explosion hazard: Blends containing chlorinated products may exhibit reduced flash point as the more volatile chlorinate evaporates. Contact with Aluminum parts in a pressurizable fluid system may cause violent reactions.

V. SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE FOR EACH POTENTIAL ROUTE OF EXPOSURE

Inhaled: While this material has a low degree of Toxicity, Breathing high concentration of vapors or mists may cause irritation of the nose and throat, signs of nervous system depression. Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapors

or mists may cause visual disturbances. (including blindness). Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

Contact with skin or eyes: This product may cause skin and eye irritation. Direct and prolonged contact may cause stinging, tearing and redness of eyes, burning, drying and cracking of skin.

Absorbed through skin: Contact may result in skin absorption. But symptoms of toxicity are not anticipated by this route alone.

Swallowed:This material is toxic and may be harmful if swallowed. Symptoms of toxicity include irritation of the digestive tract, vomitting, signs of nervous system, depression, abdominal pain, Visual disturbances. (including blindness), convulsions, coma, death.

HEALTH EFFECTS OR RISKS FROM EXPOSURE-

Acute: This product may cause eye, skin & digestive tract irritation, central nervous system depression.

Chronic: Visual disturbances (including blindness), Brain damage, convulsions and death.

FIRST AID: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES-

Eye Contact: Move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. For direct contact, hold eyelids apart and flush affected eye(s) with clean water for 15 minutes seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with soap and water. If irruption or redness develops and persists., seek medical attention.

Inhaled: If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing give artificial respiration.

Swallowed: Seek emergency medical attention. This material is toxic and an aspiration hazard. If victim is conscious, vomiting should be induced for ingestions of large amounts (more than 5 ounces) preferrably with syrup of ipecac under direction from a physician or poison center. If syrup of ipecac is not available, vomiting can be induced by gently placing 2 fingers in the back of the throat. Do not leave victim unattended.

COMMENTS: Methylene chloride is a possible human cancer hazard based on tests with Laboratory animals and has been identified as a possible carcinogen by IARC. Methylene chloride forms carbon monoxide in the body and may interfere with normal blood function if exposure to high concentrations occurs. A component of this material can cause irreversible changes in the genetic material (DNA) of a cell. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of Toluene has been shown to cause Liver, Kidney and brain damage. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational over exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as solvent or painter's syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating or inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

MEDICAL CONDITION AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing Liver, blood, a cardiovascular disorders, heart disorders may be aggravated by exosure to this material.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO PHYSICIAN- The Liver metabolizes part of the dose of methylene chloride to carbon monoxide, which may interfere with oxygen transport or utilization,. Pre-existing cardovascular disorders may be aggravated by exposure to methylene chloride. Carboxyhemoglobin levels should be measured in patient's symptomatic (headache, nausea, vomiting, malaise, shortness of breath, chest pain, sweating) after exposure to methylene chloride. A large intentional ingestion produced small bowell ulcerations and these patient's should be examined and followed for the development of those sequences. Methanol is metabolized to formaldehyde and formic acid. This in turn may cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Because metabolism must occur before the toxic effects, the onset of toxic symptoms may be delayed from 6 to 40 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same e metabolic pathway and has been used as a antidote. Epinephrine and other sympathimimetic drugs may potentiate cardiac Arrythmias in persons exposed to toluene. These drugs should be used cautiously, if at all, and only with cardiac monitoring.

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable under ordinary use and storage.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Avoid contact with oxygen, nitrogen peroxide, oxidizers, reactive metals (eg. Aluminum, potasium, sodium etc.), Incompatible with strong acids or bases, oxidizing agents and selected amines.

Hazardous Decomposition products (including combustion products): Carbon monoxide/ carbon dioxide, phosgene and/or hydrogen chloride.

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur under ordinary use and storage.

VII. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Spill response procedures: Stay upwind and away from spill. Keep all sources of ignition away from spill. A universal type foam may be used to suppress vapors. Keep out of drains, sewers, or waterways. Use sand or other inert material to dam and contain spill. Do not flush area with water: use absorbent pads., Contact fire authorities and appropriate federal, state or local agencies. If spill in excess of EPA Reportable quantity is made into the environment,
immediately notify the National Response Center. 1 800-424-8802 (Methylene chloride) DOT/CERCLA reportable quantity. 1,333.33 CBS.
Preparing wastes for disposal: Dispose of product in accordance with Local, County, State and Federal regulations.

VIII. SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION

Ventilation and engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain. Airborne concentrations below established exposure limits (See II) additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, systems safe for such location should be used.
Respiratory Protection: If airborne concentrations exceed established exposure limits, use a supplied air respirator.
Eye Protection: Use safety goggles where solvent splashes are expected.
Gloves: The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advisable to prevent skin contact and possible irritation.
Other clothing and equipment: Eye wash and quick drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Work practices, hygienic practices: Practice personal cleanliness by prompt removal of solvent in contact with skin. Train all employees on special handling procedures prior to working with this product.

OTHER HANDLING AND STORAGE REQUIREMENTS:
Keep containers tightly closed. Keep containers cool, dry and away from sources of ignition. Use and store this product with adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapors and personal contact with the product. Use good personal hygiene practice.

HURST GRAPHICS furnishes Material Safety Data Sheets based upon information from raw material suppliers. This information is provided in compliance with Federal Regulation 29CFR 1910. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THIS INFORMATION, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE.

This information and product are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make his own determination as to the suitability of the product for his particular purpose and on the condition that he assume the risk of his use thereof.

DATE PREPARED: JUNE 1989 A. KORKIN, Ph.D.