

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## STAT-A-FLEX DF

Date of Preparation: January 10, 2004

### SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** STAT-A-FLEX DF TRAFFIC LOOP SEALER  
**CHEMICAL FAMILY:** UNSATURATED POLYESTER RESIN

**Manufacturer:** DURANT CORP.  
112 RAILROAD STREET  
REVERE, MA 02151

**Information:** 800-420-0021 / www.durantcorp.com

FOR U.S. TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCIES CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

### SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS & OTHER COMPONENTS

COMPONENTS	CAS#	Wt. %	OSHA PEL	OSHA VPEL SKIN (STEL)	ACGIH TLV SKIN (STEL)
UNSATURATED POLYESTER RESIN	Trade Secret	>50	100ppm	NE	NE
STYRENE MONOMER (CONTAINED IN POLYESTER RESIN)	100-42-5	18-22	100ppm	100ppm	40ppm
DIMETHYLANILINE	121-69-7	0.1	5ppm	10ppm	10ppm

HMIS CODES: Least (0) → Greatest (4)

HEALTH HAZARD 2  
REACTIVITY HAZARD 1

FLAMMABILITY HAZARD 3  
PERSONAL PROTECTION 1

### SECTION III: PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: 293°F (Styrene)  
VAPOR PRESSURE: (mm Hg) 5.2 (Styrene)  
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): 3.6 (Styrene)  
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.30 +/- 0.15  
PERCENT VOLATILE BY WT : 16-20  
EVAPORATION RATE (Bu Ace=1): UK  
WEIGHT PER GALLON: Approx. 11 lbs

### SECTION IV: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVEL: OSHA PEL and ACGIH TLV are both 50 ppm for an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA). The OSHA PEL and ACGIH short-term exposure level (STEL) are 100 ppm for 15-minute period. Exposure to styrene may exceed the STEL during a 15-minute period (no ceiling for brief exposures), however the average for a single STEL period must not exceed 100 ppm.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Skin contact, Eye contact, Skin absorption and inhalation.

#### EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE:

ACUTE: Cause eye, skin, and nose and throat irritation. Vapors may cause mucous membrane irritation and upper respiratory tract discomfort.

CHRONIC: Repeated exposure to high concentrations of vapor may cause liver and kidney damage.

#### SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

EYES: May cause irritation. Liquid splashes may result in more serious injuries. May cause tearing.

SKIN: Prolonged or frequent contact may cause defatting and dryness of the skin with resultant irritation and possible dermatitis. Styrene may be absorbed through the skin in toxic amounts.

INHALATION: Vapors may cause mucous membranes irritation and upper respiratory tract discomfort. High concentrations may result in headache, nausea, insensibility and other central nervous systems effects.

INGESTION: May cause gastrointestinal disturbances, pain and discomfort.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Individuals with chronic respiratory conditions (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure.

CARCINOGENICITY: For hazard communication purposes under OSHA Standard 29CFR 1910.1200, styrene is listed as a possibly carcinogenic to humans (Class 2B) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). Neither data from various long-term animal studies nor from epidemiological studies of workers exposed to styrene provide adequate basis to conclude that styrene is carcinogenic.

TERATOGENICITY (Risk of malformation in an unborn fetus): None known.

RISK OF TOXICITY (Risk of sterility): None known.

RISK OF MUTAGENICITY (Risk of heritable genetic effects): Styrene has given mixed results in a number of tests.

### SECTION V: EMERGENCY and FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SKIN: Immediately remove any contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or adverse symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

EYES: Remove any contact lenses immediately. Flush eyes with water for 30 minutes. If irritation or adverse symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

INGESTION: DO NOT induce vomiting. Drink plenty of water and immediately call a physician, hospital or Poison Control Center.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air, if coughing, breathing becomes labored, or other symptoms develop, seek medical attention immediately, even if symptoms develop several hours after the exposure.

### SECTION V: STABILITY and REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable  
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Alkali metals, sodium hydroxide, strong acids and oxidizing agents  
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Heating of this material to decomposition may cause the emission of irritating, acrid fumes.  
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: May Occur at temperatures >150°F(65°C)  
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Excessive Heat, open flame, sparks.

## **SECTION VI: EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Inhalation, skin contact, ingestion, eyes.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: In cases where no monitoring for airborne contaminants has been carried out, assume maximum exposure and use antistatic paint suit, goggles, gloves, and air supplied respiratory equipment. All personal protective equipment should meet NIOSH or OSHA requirements.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: When personnel, whether spraying or not, are inside a spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and chemical vapor in all cases. In such cases air supplied respiratory equipment is recommended until particulate and vapor concentration has fallen below exposure limits. If monitoring demonstrates levels below TLV or PEL wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator device. See safety equipment supplier for evaluation and recommendation.

VENTILATION: Provide sufficient ventilation to keep vapor concentration below the given TLV and/or PEL. For baking finishes, exhaust vapors emitted during heating. Remove decomposition products formed during welding or flame cutting of surfaces coated with this product.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Required for prolonged or repeated contact. Use solvent resistant gloves. Barrier creams are not substitutes for full physical protection. Refer to safety equipment supplier for effective glove recommendations.

EYE PROTECTION: Use safety goggles or face shield designed to protect against splash of liquids when spraying or when working with open liquids such as during mixing or pouring.

## **SECTION VII: SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES**

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Remove all sources of ignitions. Ventilate area. Absorb spill with an absorbent material such as sawdust, vermiculite or sand and place in closed container. If large spill, dike the area to prevent this material from entering water systems or sewers.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Dispose in accordance with Federal, State and local regulations. If discarded, this material and containers are considered RCRA hazardous wastes based on characteristic of ignitability (40 CFR 261.21).

For further information contact your local solid waste agency or state or United States Environmental Protection Agency's RCRA hotline (800) 424-9346 or (202) 382-3000.

## **SECTION VIII: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Avoid storage above 100°F. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapors or spray mist. Close all containers after each use. Consult NFPA and local codes for additional storage requirements.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Do not eat, drink or smoke in work areas. Wash hands before eating, smoking, or using the bathroom. Wash clothing before reuse.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along floors. Do not take internally. Observe label precautions. Keep closures tight and container upright to prevent leakage. The information contained in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks as required by regulations. Material has an offensive odor. Prolonged exposure may reduce the user's sensitivity to the odor, thus reducing the effectiveness of odor as a warning against exposure.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!!!**

## **SECTION IX: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA**

FLASH POINT: 90°F (Styrene) (PMCC)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL-1.1% UEL-6.1% (Styrene)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical (small fires), foam and water fog (large chemicals)

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Cool containers with water. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: High temperature exposure for extended periods of time will result in spontaneous uncontrolled exothermic polymerization.

## **SECTION X: SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

TRANSPORTATION INFO: 49 CFR 172.101 DOT Description: Resin Solution Class 3, UN 1866, III

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

OSHA: These products are considered hazardous under the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

VOC: STAT-A-FLEX = 316 g/l = 2.64 #/gal

VOC of material with mixed component B (Hardener) = 0

SARA TITLE III:

Styrene is listed as a SARA toxic chemical and is subject to the reporting requirements of § 313 Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and CFR Part 372.

TSCA: All ingredients in this product are listed in the TCA Inventory.

### **DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY**

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