MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NPVLA 6-70

(APPROVED BY U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR "ESSENTIALLY SIMILAR" TO FORM LSB-005-4)

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

BIR-840

Section I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

STREET ADDRESS: 525 North Broadway

CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE: White Plains, New York 10603

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.: (914) 682-5700

CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS	TRADE NAME
Acrylic Urea-Formaldehyde Resin	96-905 WETstrez® Emulsion
CHEMICAL FAMILY	**FORMULA**
Synthetic Resin And Emulsion Blend	Complex

Section II — HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

PAINTS, PRESERVATIVES, & SOLVENTS

PIGMENTS	%	TLV (Units)	SOLVENTS	%	TLV (Units)
			Water	41.0	
CATALYST			ADDITIVES		
			1-2-benisothiazolin-3-one	<0.5	* NE
VEHICLE			OTHERS * Not Established		
			Formaldehyde	0.75	Ceiling 200 PPM 2 PPM

HAZARDOUS MIXTURES OF OTHER LIQUIDS, SOLIDS, OR GASES	%	TLV (Units)

Section III — PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (°F.)	200 - 215°F.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H_2O=1)	1.190 - 1.220
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg)		PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	44.0 - 46.0
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1)	Heavier than air	EVAPORATION RATE (.....=1)	Slower than ether
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Infinite		
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Off White Milky Liquid		
	Slight Acrylic Odor		

Section IV — FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

			Lel	Uel
Flash Point (Method Used)	Seta Flash - None	FLAMMABLE LIMITS		

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Resin may evolve formaldehyde fumes - Wear self contained breathing apparatus to avoid inhalation of vapors.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None Known.

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V — HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: Methyl methacrylate-100 PPM in air at 77°F. (TLV-TWA), oral LD 1800 - 410 mg/

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: rat.; formaldehyde oral LD_{50} - 800 mg/kg rat.; 1-2-benisothiazolin-3-one ora 1820 mg/kg.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES: On contact, wash skin with plenty of water immediately. Wash eyes a once with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and see physician at once. If swallowed, call a physician at once.

Section VI — REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY			CONDITIONS TO AVOID
	UNSTABLE		
	STABLE	X	

INCOMPATABILITY *(Materials to avoid)*: Strong acids.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR	X	CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Avoid excessive heat or low pH levels.
	WILL NOT OCCUR		

Section VII — SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Absorb on drying material. Place in waste container fo disposal, wash area with water. Do not wash into public water source.

Waste Disposal Method: Sanitary landfill.

Section VIII — SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION *(Specify type)*:

VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST: Good natural draft.	SPECIAL:
	MECHANICAL *(General)*: Exhaust blowers to rid fumes.	OTHER:

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Rubber gloves recommended.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles with eye guards.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Scott air pack or equivalent.

Section IX — SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Should be stored at room temperature to prolong storage lif Keep from freezing so product does not coagulate.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Keep out of reach of children.

Section V Supplement:

The OSHA threshold limit value for formaldehyde is 3 ppm.

The oral toxic dose of 100% HCHO is stated to be 800 mg per kg body weight when tested on rats ("Toxic Substances List", NTIS).

Formaldehyde is highly irritating to the eyes, resulting in weeping and reddening. It is also highly irritating to the respiratory tract causing loss of breath, a burning sensation and coughing or, in extreme cases, bronchitis and/or laryngitis. Extensive contact with the skin will result in redness, dryness, cracking and, in sensitive people, dermatitis. Ingestion causes severe burning to the mucous membrane, nausea and dizziness.

In case of body contact, remove contaminated clothing and wash with water and, if available, a mild soap.

Eyes should be flushed with a gentle stream of water, as from an eye fountain, for fifteen (15) minutes.

For inhalation, remove patient to fresh air and keep warm and quiet.

For ingestion, give milk or 1% ammonium acetate solution and induce vomiting.

In all cases of overexposure, immediately secure medical attention.

For a more detailed discussion, see Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-1 on "Formaldehyde", available from:

Chemical Manufacturer's Association
1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

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Section VI Supplement:

This resin is reasonably stable under normal storage conditions. Since it is designed to cure or harden, it is obvious that it is reactive under certain conditions. Thermal polymerization alone is generally too slow to be hazardous. However, avoid prolonged exposure to elevated (over 80°F.) temperatures.

Normal, acid-catalyzed (acids or materials that liberate acid in the presence of formaldehyd polymerization of this resin is vigorous but not necessarily hazardous.

Uncontrolled and possibly hazardous polymerization may result from the combination of acid catalyst and elevated temperatures depending on the amount of resin involved. Heat resultir from uncontrolled polymerization on closed or inadequately vented containers may generate sufficient vapor pressure to cause hazardous rupture of the drum or tank. This type of polymerization frequently generates large volumes of resin foam which may plug or block otherwise adequate vent lines or openings as the foam hardens.

Polymerization of this resin frequently results in evolution of formaldehyde and/or methanol fumes. See Sections V and VIII.

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Section VII Supplement:

Small amounts of this resin may be washed up with water or the resin may be absorbed on sawdust or the like and then burned. Ventilate area.

Major spills should, if possible, be diked and reclaimed or pumped to a waste pond. Adequate ventilation must be provided.

Large quantities of this resin can best be disposed of by incineration in an incinerator designed for aqueous wastes. Adequately diluted, the resin is biodegradable by acclimated organisms. If it is possible to mix the waste or spilled resin with an acid, the resin may be hardened and then buried or burned in approved chemical land fill.

Refer to Section II for maximum concentration of hazardous materials present in this resin. Cleanup personnel may need be provided gas masks to protect against solvent vapors and/or formaldehyde fumes. Wear proper protective equipment during clean up. All clean up and disposal must be in accordance with all local, state and Federal regulations.

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Section VIII Supplement:

Under normal conditions of use this resin should not present any unusual hazards. If, however, large volumes of resin are being handled in open containers, or if the resin is hot or is being handled in an enclosed location, certain precautions are recommended to protect personnel against possible exposure to methanol and/or formaldehyde fumes. Section II indicates the maximum possible concentration of such materials as an indication of the degree or extent of hazard involved.

Under the working conditions described above, personnel handling the resin may need be provided canister-type respirators approved for organic vapors. Extreme conditions may dictate need for some type of self-contained breathing apparatus. Respirators should also be worn to prevent inhalation of smoke or heated vapors.

Induced-draft or blower-type mechanical ventilation is required where TLV concentrations are exceeded. This will depend entirely where and how the resin is used or handled.

Personnel handling this resin should be provided with chemical resistant rubber or plastic gloves. Chemical-type safety goggles and rubber or plastic aprons may also be indicated. Physical contact with this resin should be avoided since workers have or may develop allergic sensitivity to formaldehyde on repeated or prolonged physical contact.

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