

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identification:

Product Name: Koldmount Liquid AM1201 (KIT), AM1204 (KIT), AM1203, AM1205

Synonyms: Methyl Methacrylate Monomer

Chemical Name: Methyl Methacrylate Monomer

CAS Number: Blend

Company Information:

Alpha Resources, Inc.

3090 Johnson Road

Stevensville, MI 49127

Phone: (269) 465-5559

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Amount	CAS Number
METHYL METHACRYLATE	90.0 - 100.0 %	80-62-6
DIMETHYL P TOLUIDINE	0.0 - 10.0 %	99-97-8

(See Section 8 for exposure guidelines)

(See Section 15 for regulatory information)

HAZARDS DISCLOSURE

This product contains hazardous materials as defined by the OSRA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

As defined under Sara 311 and 312, this product contains materials that are chronic, fire hazards.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Prolonged exposure may cause allergic skin reaction, kidney damage, liver damage. Repeated or prolonged exposure can cause the following: headache, nausea, drowsiness, unconsciousness.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYE:

Causes eye irritation.

SKIN:

Moderately irritating to the skin. Skin sensitization.

INHALATION:

Irritating to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract.

INGESTION:

Possibly harmful if swallowed.

TARGET ORGAN:

Prolonged exposure may cause allergic skin reaction, kidney damage, liver damage. Repeated or prolonged exposure can cause the following: headache, nausea, drowsiness, unconsciousness.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT FIRST AID:

Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Flush eye with water for 15 minutes.

SHIN CONTACT FIRST AID:

Immediately wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Get medical attention. Contaminated clothing should be discarded in a manner which limits further exposure.

INHALATION FIRST AID:

Remove to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.

INGESTION FIRST AID:

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, immediately give 2 glasses of water. Get immediate medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

TCC Flash Point: 10.0 C (50.0 F)

Autoignition Temperature: 435.0 C (815.0 F)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR

LEL: N/A

UEL: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use Polar solvent (alcohol) foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, water spray.

FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. Heat can cause polymerization. Heated containers can explode.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Wear self contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

INITIAL CONTAINMENT:

Absorb spills with inert material. Transfer liquids and solid diking material to separate suitable containers for recovery or disposal. Contaminated monomer may be unstable. Add inhibitor to prevent polymerization. Spills on porous surfaces can contaminate groundwater.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING (PERSONNEL):

Use chemical splash goggles (ANSI Z87.1 or approved equivalent). For airborne concentrations up to ten times the TWA/TLV's wear a MSHA/NIOSH approved half-mask, air purifying respirator which should be equipped with organic vapor cartridges and dust and mist filters.

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS:

Do not store under oxygen-free environment. Leave air space over liquid surface in all containers introducing air periodically if stored more than 6 months. Use monomer within 1 year. Container is hazardous when empty.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE / FACE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits.

SKIN PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

Butyl rubber gloves.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS:

When there is potential for airborne exposures in excess of applicable limits, wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

METHYL METHACRYLATE

OSHA PEL: 100 ppm, 410 mg/m³

OSHA TWA: 100 ppm, 410 mg/m³

DIMETHYL P TOLUIDINE

OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m³

0511A TWA: 2.5 mg/m³

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

FORM : Liquid

COLOR : Clear

ODOR : Fruity

BOILING POINT : 101°C

VAPOR DENSITY : 3.5 (Air = 1)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER : Moderate

SPECIFIC GRAVITY : 0.94 (Water=1)

MELTING/FREEZING POINT : -48°C

VISCOSITY : 0.53 CPS

EVAPORATION RATE : (BUAC=1) 3.1

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

POLYMERIZATION:

Excessive aging, heat, contamination with polymerization catalysts, oxygen-free atmosphere, inhibitor depletion or ultraviolet light (sunlight) may cause polymerization.

INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS;

Avoid contact with acids, bases, oxidizing light.

DECOMPOSITION:

There are no known hazardous decomposition agents, reducing agents, UV products for this material.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL:

After the addition of excess inhibitor, incinerate liquid and contaminated diking material in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

PRODUCT LABEL: Koldmount Liquid

D.O.T. SHIPPING NAME: Methyl Methacrylate, Inhibited

D.O.T. HAZARD CLASS: Flammable Liquid

UN NUMBER: 1247

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA Title III - Section 313

METHYL METHACRYLATE (80-62-6)

CERCLA Hazardous Substances

METHYL METHACRYLATE (80-62-6) - RQ 1000 lb

RCRA Hazardous Substances

METHYL METHACRYLATE (80-62-6) - RCRA Code: U162

Title V

METHYL METHACRYLATE (80-62-6)

SC Toxic Air Pollutants List

METHYL METHACRYLATE (80-62-6)

16. OTHER INFORMATION

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The data and information as stated was furnished by the manufacturer/vendor &/or supplier of this product. Alpha Resources, Inc. cannot warrant the accuracy of this information and shall not be responsible or liable for any damage that may result, should any of the information be erroneous.

Date Prepared: January 11, 2013

Prepared by: Ken Mantei