

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Product Name:** EQUATE  
**Product Code:** 7EQ

**HMIS Codes:** HFRP  
110E

## Section I – Manufacturer Identification

**Manufacturer's Name:** Becker Underwood, Inc. **Address:** P.O. Box 667, 801 Dayton Ave., Ames, IA 50010  
**Emergency Phone:** Chemtrec (800) 424-9300 **Information Phone:** (515) 232-5907  
**Prepared By:** MSDS Coordinator **Date Revised:** June 16, 2000

## Section II – Hazardous Ingredients/SARA III Information

### Hazardous Components Occupational Exposure Limits

Component	CAS Number	OSHA TWA	OSHA STEL	ACGIH TWA	ACGIH STEL	Weight Percent
Methyl Alcohol	67-56-1	200 ppm 260 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	250 ppm 325 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 ppm 262 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	250 ppm 328 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	<1.00

\*\*Methyl Alcohol is a SARA Title III, Section 313 reportable chemical with a de minimis concentration of 1.0%.

## Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

**Melting Point:** 200 C (392 F) **Specific Gravity: (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1):** NA  
**Vapor Density:** NA **Evaporation Rate:** NA  
**Solubility In Water:** Soluble **Appearance and Odor:** White/off-white powder, odorless

## Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data:

**Flash Point:** NA **Method Used:** NA  
**Flammable Limits in Air by Volume:** **Lower:** 0.00008 g/cm<sup>3</sup> (neat liquid) **Upper:** NA  
**Extinguishing Media:** Foam, alcohol foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, water fog  
**Fire Fighting Precautions & Hazards:** Fire fighters should wear butyl rubber boots, gloves, and body suit and a NIOSH/MSHA self-contained breathing apparatus.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Product may form an explosive mixture in air. The powder can explode if mixed in air and ignited in a small space. Care should be taken to prevent the accumulation of dust. Product contains minor amounts of methanol, which can diffuse from the powder over time. Under certain conditions of heat and confinement, vapor spaces of trucks, railcars, and silos could exceed the lower explosive limit and produce an explosion given an ignition source. The energy required for ignition of a flammable vapor is much less than that of a flammable dust. Therefore, care should be taken to provide proper ventilation to remove residual vapor along with proper bonding and grounding of the storage or transport vessel. Care should be exercised when opening truck or railcar hatches. Emptying of bags of powder directly into vessels where flammable vapors exist should be strictly prohibited because static discharges can be generated of sufficient strength to produce an explosion.

## Section V – Reactivity Data

**Stability:** Stable  
**Conditions to Avoid:** Extremes in temperature. High humidity.  
**Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Oxidizing Agents (i.e. perchlorates, nitrates, etc.). Reactive metals (i.e. sodium, calcium, zinc, etc.). Sodium or calcium hypochlorite. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possible creating an explosion. Materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds.  
**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** When involved in a fire, burning may evolve noxious fumes which may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, acetic acid, aldehydes, toxic cyanates, or other toxic compounds depending on the chemical composition and combustion conditions. However, all of the water must be driven off first for this to occur.  
**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

## Section VI - Health Hazard Data

**Inhalation Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure:** Prolonged inhalation may lead to respiratory tract irritation. Methanol vapors exceeding the Threshold Limit Value (TLV = 200 ppm, TWA) may be encountered in the headspace of bulk tank cars, trailers, and silos, especially on warm days. When handling large quantities in an open system, dusting can occur. Such dust should be treated as a 'nuisance dust.' Levels should be maintained below 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> through appropriate ventilation of the workplace. See Section II for exposure standards on ingredients. Poisoning by inhalation of methanol vapor is uncommon but can occur at extreme levels of exposure. Symptoms of overexposure include visual impairment, loss of acuity and sometimes total blindness. Maintain air contaminant concentrations in the workplace at the lowest feasible levels. Respiratory protection – a self-contained breathing apparatus – is recommended when exposure to methanol vapors as described herein is anticipated.

**Skin and Eye Contact Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure:** Prolonged or repeated contact may result in mechanical irritation.

**Skin Absorption Health risks and Symptoms of Exposure:** None expected.

**Ingestion Health Risks and Symptoms of Exposure:** Ingestion of large quantities may be harmful.

**Health Hazards (acute and chronic):** None known.

**Carcinogenicity NTP?** No **IARC Monographs?** No

**Existing Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure:** May provoke asthmatic response in persons with asthma who are sensitive to airway irritants.

#### **Emergency and First Aid Procedures:**

**Eyes:** Flush with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

**Skin:** Wash affected area with soap and water. If irritation develops consult a physician. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Inhalation:** If difficulty in breathing occurs, move to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Get immediate medical attention. Unless advised otherwise, dilute with water or milk.

### **Section VII – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use**

**Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:** Contain the spill to prevent a large discharge to surface streams or storm sewers. Vacuum or use wet clean-up techniques and place recovered product in a closable container. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Avoid procedures which cause dusting during clean-up.

**Waste Disposal Method:** Disposal must be made in accordance with federal, state, and local regulation.

**Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing:** Local exhaust. Do not freeze. Avoid unnecessary skin contact. Do not breathe vapors. Handle in well ventilated work space.

**Other Precautions:** Eye wash fountains should be easily accessible. As with all chemicals, keep out of the reach of children.

### **Section VIII - Control Measures**

**Respiratory:** If excessive dust is present, wear NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator.

**Ventilation:** Local exhaust or containment.

**Clothing:** Gloves, coveralls, apron, boots as necessary to prevent skin contact as needed.

**Eye:** Safety glasses and dust resistant safety goggles are recommended.

**Other:** Open wounds or skin surface disruptions should be covered with a chemical resistant patch to minimize absorption risks. Clean clothing should be worn daily to avoid possible long-term build up of the product leading to chronic overexposure. Readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers should be provided.

### **Section IX - Shipping and Labeling Information**

**D.O.T. Shipping Data:** Resin Compound, Other than liquid, Not regulated.

**D.O.T. Hazard Classification** NA

**D.O.T. Labels Required:** NA

**D.O.T. Identification** NA

### **Section X - Disclaimer**

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified persons within Becker Underwood, Inc. We believe the information contained here is current as of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this product is not within the control of Becker Underwood, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine a safe end use of this product.