Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: **Synplex 5200-100**

SYNRAY CORPORATION
209 N. MICHIGAN AVE
KENILWORTH, NJ 07033

INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO.:
(908) 245-2600

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY:
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 CCN: 21621

Section 2 - Hazards identification

GHS Ratings:

GHS Hazards

GHS Precautions

Signal Word:

There are no GHS ratings that apply to this product at this time.

Section 3 - Composition/ information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Alkyd Resin Polymer	Proprietary	90.00% - 100.00%
Propylene glycol	57-55-6	5.00% - 10.00%

Section 4 - First-aid measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

Eye Contact: Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms

appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Immediate medical attention, special treatment: Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Section 5 - Fire-fighting measures

Flash Point: N/A

LEL: UEL:

Extinguishing media: Dry chemical. Carbon Dioxide. Foam.

Special fire fighting procedures: Water may be ineffective in fighting the fire. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. USE WATER WITH CAUTION. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. Vapor may cause flash fire.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved (or equal), full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Firefighters' protective clothing will provide only limited protection against liquid contact.
Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Water spray should be used to cool structures and vessels. Use compatible foam to minimize vapor generation as needed. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Water runoff can cause environmental damage.

Section 6 - Accidental release measures

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel.
Do not breathe fumes, vapor.
Do not operate electrical equipment.

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapor or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe

disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.
If contamination of site occurs remediation may require specialist advice.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Chapter 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) this material is considered an oil. As such, spills into surface waters must be reported to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Section 7 - Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling:
Avoid inhaling vapor and/or mists. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapors, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
When using do not eat or drink.
See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
CENELEC CLC/TR 50404 (Electrostatics - Code of practice for the avoidance of hazards due to static electricity).

Product Transfer:
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapor mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ($\leq$ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then $\leq$ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Storage:
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat.
Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Alkyd Resin Polymer Proprietary	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Propylene glycol 57-55-6	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established

Appropriate engineering controls: Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

Eye/face protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles). Wear a full-face respirator, if needed.

Skin protection: It is a good industrial hygiene practice to minimize skin contact. For operations where prolonged or repeated skin contact may occur, chemical-resistant gloves should be worn. Contact health and safety professional or manufacturer for specific information.

Respiratory Protection: If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. In the United States of America, if respirators are used, a program should be instituted to assure compliance with OSHA Standard 63 FR 1152, January 8, 1998. Respirator type: Air-purifying respirator with an appropriate, government approved (where applicable), air-purifying filter, cartridge or canister. Contact health and safety professional or manufacturer for specific information.

Section 9 - Physical and chemical properties

pH: NA	**Odor:** Mild
Flash point: > 210 F	**Boiling range:** > 370 F
Melting point: ND	**Non-volatiles:** See technical data sheet
Solubility in water: Insoluble	**Viscosity:** See technical data sheet
Density, lbs/gallon: 9.9	**Explosive limits:** ND
Vapor pressure: 0.083 mmHg	**Vapor density:** 2.6
Evaporation rate: ND	**Appearance:** Viscous liquid
Autoignition temperature: ND	**Decomposition temperature:** ND
. .	. .
NA = Not applicable	**ND =** Not determined

Section 10 - Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: None known. Stable.
Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, flames.
Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

Section 11 - Toxicological information

Mixture Toxicity
Component Toxicity

57-55-6	Propylene glycol
	Oral LD50: 20 g/kg (Rat)

Effects of Overexposure

CAS Number	Description	% Weight	Carcinogen Rating
None			N/A

Section 12 - Ecological information

Component Ecotoxicity

Propylene glycol

96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 51600 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 41 - 47 mL/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 51400 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 710 mg/L
48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >1000 mg/L [Static]
96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 19000 mg/L

Section 13 - Disposal considerations

Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or water.

Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

Section 14 - Transport information

DOT SHIPPING NAME: (Not Regulated)

LABELS REQUIRED: None

Section 15 - Regulatory information

The following chemicals are reportable under CA PROP 65:
- None

The following chemicals are reportable under MA RTK:
- None

The following chemicals are reportable under NJ RTK:
57-55-6 Propylene glycol 5 to 10 %

The following chemicals are reportable under PA RTK:
57-55-6 Propylene glycol 5 to 10 %

Country	Regulation	All Components Listed
USA	TSCA	Yes

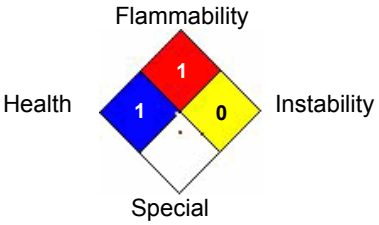
Section 16 - Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	1
PHYSICAL HAZARD	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend
*** = Chronic Health Hazard**
0 = INSIGNIFICANT
1 = SLIGHT
2 = MODERATE
3 = HIGH

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



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Reviewer Revision

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