

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: HELMITIN INC.

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TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS:HELMITHERM 0495, HELMITHERM 0495C**CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS:**.....Blend based on ethylene vinylacetate copolymer**CHEMICAL FAMILY:**Ethylene vinylacetate copolymer**MOLECULAR FORMULA:**Not applicable**PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:**Thermoplastic hot melt adhesive

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL	% BY WEIGHT	CAS NUMBER	EXPOSURE GUIDELINES		
			ACGIH TLV	OSHA TLV-TWA	OSHA PEL-STEL
This product does not contain hazardous ingredients as defined in WHMIS classification.					

SECTION 3 – HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATIONS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Molten material is a burn hazard. Vapours or fumes evolved at application temperatures may cause eye and respiratory irritation.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYE CONTACT: May cause irritation. Will burn eyes in molten state.

SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation or dermatitis. Molten material will burn skin.

INGESTION: Ingestion of molten material may cause severe injury to intestinal tract; harmful or fatal if swallowed. Do not ingest.

INHALATION: Overexposure may cause nose, throat and respiratory tract irritation. Overexposure may cause headaches and dizziness.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN: Treat burns by immediately immersing the contact area in cold clean water. Do not remove re-solidified product. Removal could result in severe tissue damage. Cover the contact area with clean, wet compresses and seek immediate medical attention. NOTE: MATERIAL SHOULD NOT BE FORCIBLY PULLED FROM THE SKIN. MINERAL OIL MAY BE USED TO LOOSEN THE MATERIAL.

INGESTION: If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately. If person can swallow, give one glass of water or milk. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing if necessary. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

DO NOT LEAVE VICTIM UNATTENDED.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES AND FIRE HAZARDS

OSHA FLAMMABILITY CLASS:.....Not applicable

FLASHPOINT:Not available

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:Not applicable

UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT:Not applicable

GENERAL HAZARD: Toxic gases will form upon combustion. Using a direct straight water stream may tend to spread the fire.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, chemical foam or water fog to fight fires. Respiratory and eye protection required for firefighting personnel. Full protective equipment and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used in all indoor fires and any large outdoor fires. Avoid using direct, straight water stream on molten material to reduce splattering and spreading of fire.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and fumes, hydrocarbon fragments.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (SPILLS OR LEAKS)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: Allow to solidify and dispose of as a solid waste.

Do not use solvent or flammable liquid to help clean up an accidental release.

Release to the environment may be reportable under environmental regulations.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Handle molten material with caution. Burn hazard. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Do not breathe vapours. The use of respiratory protection is recommended when airborne concentrations of vapour exceed exposure guidelines. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid contact with eyes.

STORAGE: Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Protect containers against physical damage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

EMPTY CONTAINERS: All containers should be disposed of in accordance with governmental regulations.

Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Consult NFPA and OSHA codes.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not normally required. A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapour cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure guidelines. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Refer to respirator manufacturer's selection guide for appropriate respirator for conditions encountered. If in doubt, seek the advice of an industrial hygienist or safety professional for appropriate air purifying respiratory equipment.

Use positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or in any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. When respiratory protection is used, a respiratory protection program meeting OSHA regulations at 29 CFR 1910.134 must be followed.

SKIN PROTECTION: The use of thermally protective gloves is recommended when working near molten material. The use of gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Where splashing is likely to occur, aprons impermeable to the specific material may be worn. Refer to the glove and protective clothing manufacturer's selection guide for appropriate material. A long sleeved shirt is recommended. Provide a cold water source for burn treatment.

EYE PROTECTION: Approved chemical splash goggles should be worn to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury. Where splashing is likely to occur, hard hats and face shields may be used to provide additional protection. Eye wash facilities should be available in the work area.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s). The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces. If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure guidelines, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOUR: Cream to light tan solid (pellets or cylinders); mild resin odour when molten

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.96 (68°F – 20°C)

pH: Not applicable

BOILING POINT: Not applicable

FREEZING POINT: Not available

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Not soluble

% SOLIDS (BY WEIGHT): >99%

% VOLATILE (BY WEIGHT): <1%

VAPOUR PRESSURE (MM OF MERCURY): Not applicable

VAPOUR DENSITY (AIR = 1): Not available

EVAPORATION RATE (BUTYL ACETATE = 1): Not available

EVAPORATION RATE (ETHYL ETHER = 1): Not available

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Not dangerously unstable.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, acids, bases, or unstable chemicals, chloroform, nitric compounds, peroxides, sulfur dichloride, strong alkalis.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hazardous decomposition is unlikely to occur, but under fire or extreme heat conditions, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, smoke and fumes, and hydrocarbon fragments can be released.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MATERIAL: This product does not contain hazardous ingredients as defined in WHMIS classification.	SKIN (Dermal LD50): Not applicable	INGESTION (Oral LD50): Not applicable
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CHRONIC: None known.

CHRONIC / CARCINOGENICITY (CANCER CAUSING):

IARC:Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

OSHA:Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

NTP:Not suspected as a human carcinogen.

OTHER:This product contains the following chemicals known to the state of California (Proposition 65) to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity: None known

OTHER: None known.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

To the best of Helmitin's knowledge, this product does not meet the definition of hazardous waste under the U.S. EPA Hazardous Waste Regulations 40 CFR 261. Incinerate at an EPA approved facility or dispose of in accordance with all federal, state/provincial and local regulations.

See Section 2, Page 1 of this MSDS for hazardous ingredients.

PROPER WASTE DISPOSAL IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER OF THE WASTE!

Call Helmitin Inc. if additional information is necessary.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

D.O.T. / T.D.G.:

NOT REGULATED

All packaged material must be labeled in accordance with DOT and OSHA standards.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA: Not hazardous.

SECTION 313: This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of TITLE III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and CFR Part 372: None known

V.O.C.: 0 Lbs/Gal. (SCAQMD Rule 1168)
0 G/L

HAZARD INDEX: 0: Minimal Hazard 2: Moderate Hazard 4: Severe Hazard
 1: Slight Hazard 3: Serious Hazard

HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH:1

FLAMMABILITY:1

REACTIVITY:0

PERSONAL PROTECTION:.....Depends on application and ventilation.

TSCA:.....Components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.

WHMIS INFORMATION:

NOT CONTROLLED

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Version No. 4

All employees or contractors, etc., who use this product must have access to this Material Safety Data Sheet.

PREPARED BY: Helmitin Inc. Laboratory

(SG)

SECTION 17 – DEFINITIONS

ACGIH : American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

ASPIRATION HAZARD: The danger of drawing material into the lungs, leading to an inflammatory response that can be fatal.

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations (U.S.). A collection of regulations established by law.

CARCINOGEN: A material that either causes cancer in humans, or is considered capable of causing cancer in humans.

COMBUSTIBLE: A term used to classify certain materials with low flash points that ignite easily. For OSHA it has a flash point greater than 100°F (38°C) but below 200°F (93°C).

DOT U.S. Dept. of Transportation.

FLAMMABLE: A material that gives off vapours that readily ignite at room temperatures. OSHA defines flammable as a material with a flash point less than 100°F (38°C).

FLASH POINT: The lowest point at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapour to form an ignitable mixture with air.

HAZARDOUS: Any substance or mixture of substances having properties capable of producing adverse effects on the health or safety of a human.

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer.

IRRITANT: A substance capable of causing an inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

LD50: Lethal Dose 50. The single dose of a substance that causes death of 50% of an animal population from exposure to the substance from any route other than inhalation.

LEL: Lower Explosive Limit. The lowest concentration of vapour that burns or explodes when an ignition source is present at ambient temperatures.

LFL: Lower Flammable Limit. See L.E.L.

MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration (U.S.).

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (U.S.).

NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (U.S.).

NTP: National Toxicology Program (U.S.).

OSHA: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.).

PEL-STEL: Permissible Exposure Limit, Short Term Exposure Limit.

SCBA: Self-contained breathing apparatus.

SYSTEMIC TOXICITY: Adverse effects induced by a substance which affects the body in a general manner rather than locally.

TDG: Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada).

TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value, Time Weighted Average.

TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act.

TOXIC: Any chemical or material that has evidence of an acute or chronic health hazard and is listed in the NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

V.O.C.: Volatile Organic Compound.

WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada).