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ADVANCED CHEMISTRY & TECHNOLOGY -- AC-236 CLASS A BASE -- 8030-01-386-3656

======== Product Identification ============

Product ID:AC-236 CLASS A BASE

MSDS Date:04/01/1999

FSC:8030

NIIN:01-386-3656

Status Code:A

Kit Part:Y

MSDS Number: CLNBJ === Responsible Party ===

Company Name: ADVANCED CHEMISTRY & TECHNOLOGY

Address:7341 ANACONDA AVE

City:GARDEN GROVE

State:CA

ZIP:92841-2921 Country:US

Info Phone Num:71

4-373-2837

Emergency Phone Num:1-800-424-9300 Preparer's Name:ERNEST CARTER Chemtrec Ind/Phone:(800)424-9300

CAGE:1DWR5

=== Contractor Identification ===

Company Name: ADVANCED CHEMISTRY & TECHNOLOGY

Address:7341 ANACONDA AVE Box:City:GARDEN GROVE

State:CA

ZIP:92841-2921 Country:US

Phone:714-373-2837

CAGE:1DWR5

====== Composition/Information on Ingredients ========

Ingred Name:LIMESTONE

CAS:1317-65-3

RTECS #:EV9580000 Minumum % Wt:30. Maxumum % Wt:40. OSHA PEL:15 MG/M3

ACGIH TLV:1

0 MG/M3

Ingred Name:TOLUENE

CAS:108-88-3

RTECS #:XS5250000 Minumum % Wt:10.

Maxumum % Wt:20.

OSHA PEL:SEE TABLE Z-2 ACGIH TLV:188 MG/M3;50 PPM

EPA Rpt Qty:1000 LBS DOT Rpt Qty:1000 LBS

Ingred Name: CALCIUM CARBONATE

CAS:471-34-1

RTECS #:FF9335000

Minumum % Wt:1.

Maxumum % Wt:5.

Ingred Name:TITANIUM DIOXIDE

CAS:13463-67-7

RTECS #:XR2275000

Minumum % Wt:1.

Maxumum % Wt:5.

OSHA PEL:15 MG/M3

ACGIH TLV:10 MG/M3

Ingred Name: FORMALDEHYDE

CAS:50-00-0

RTECS #:LP8925000

< Wt:.1

OSHA PEL:SEE 1910.104

ACGIH STEL:C0.37 MG/M3;C0.3 PPM

EPA Rpt Qty:100 LBS DOT Rpt Qty:100 LBS

========== Hazards Identification ===============

Routes of Entry: Inhalation:YES Skin:YES Ingestion:YES Reports of Carcinogenicity:NTP:NO IARC:NO OSHA:NO

Health Hazards Acute and Chronic: EYE CONTACT: CAUSES SEVERE

IRRITATION.CAN CAUSE BURNING SENSATION, TEARING, AND REDNESS.SKIN CONTACT: MAY CAUSE SLIGHT TO MILD IRRITATION.PROLONGED OR REPEATED

CONTACT MAY DRY THE SKIN AND LEAD TO IRR

ITATION MAY BE ABSORBED

THROUGH THE SKIN. INHALATION: IRRITATION TO THE EYES, NOSE, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. CAN CAUSE DIZZINESS, HEADACHES, AND INCOORDINATION, NAUSEA, VOMITING, AND STOMACH UPSET CAN O CCUR. INGESTION:(SWALLOWING): IRRITATION TO THE MOUTH, THROAT, AND STOMACH, MAY CAUSE NAUSEA, VOMITING, PAIN, AND STOMACH UPSET CAN CAUSE DIZZINESS, FAINTNESS, HEADACHE, AND INCOORDINATION. TARGET ORG ANS/CHRONIC EFFECTS: LIVER, KIDNEYS, EYE

Medical Cond Aggravated by E xposure: NERVOUS SYSTEM, SKIN.

First Aid:EYE CONTACT: FLUSH EYES WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. SKIN CONTACT: FLUSH WITH WATER. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR. IF NOT BREATHING, GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. INGESTION: SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION. IMMEDIATELY INDUCE VOMITING AS DIRECTED BY MEDICAL PERSONNEL. NEV

ER GIVE ANYTHING BY

MOUTH TO UNC ONSCIOUS PERSON.

========= Fire Fighting Measures ===============

Flash Point Method:SCC Flash Point:>32.8C, 91.F

Extinguishing Media:SMALL FIRES: DRY CHEMICAL, CARBON DIOXIDE, HALON, WATER SPRAY, OR FOAM. LARGE FIRES: WATER SPRAY, FOG, OR ALCOHOL FOAM.

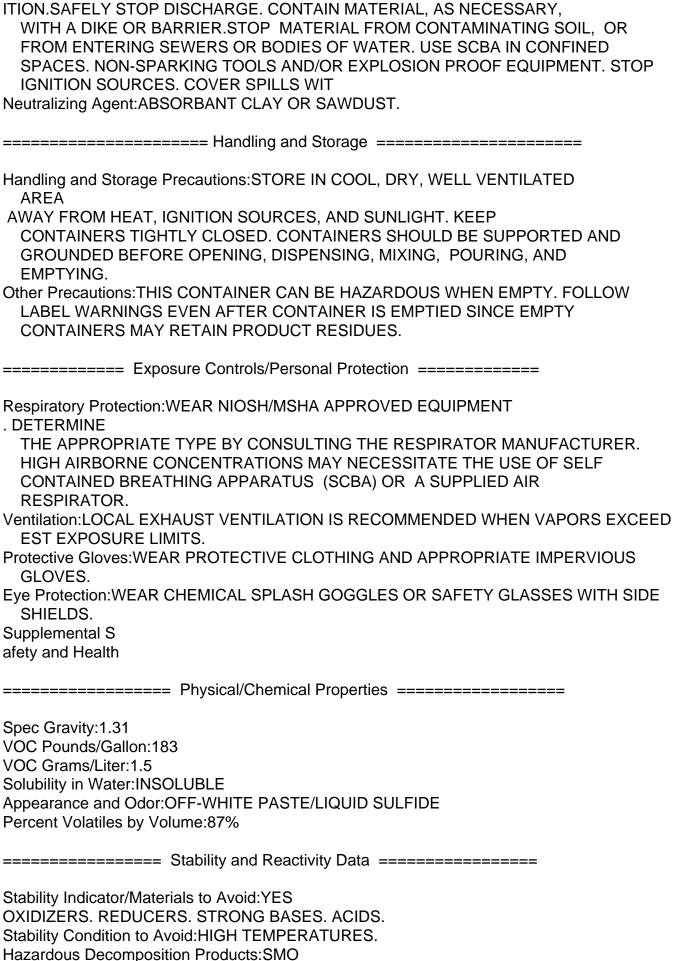
Fire Fighting Procedures:FIRE FIGHTERS AND OTHERS WHO MAY BE EXPOSED TO THE PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH NIOSH APPROVED PRESSURE SELF CONTAINED BREATHING

APPARATUS AND FULL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard: DURING A FIRE, IRRITATING AND HIGHLY TOXIC GASES MAY BE GENERATED DURING COMBUSTION OR DECOMPOSITION. HIGH TEMPERATURES CAN CAUSE SEALED CONTAINERS TO RUPTURE DIE TO A BUILD UP OF INTERNAL PRESSURE.

======== Accidental Release Measures ===========

Spill Release Procedures:ISOLATE HAZARD AREA. KEEP UNNECESSARY AND UNPROTECTED PERSONNEL FROM ENTERING. ELIMINATE ALL SOURCES OF IGN



KE, SOOT, AND TOXIC/IRRITATING FUMES (I.E., CARBON DIOXIDE, CARBON MONOXIDE, ETC.) FORMALDEHYDE AND/OR OTHER ALDEHYDES. OXIDES OF SULFUR. HYDROGEN SULFIDE. LOW MOLECULAR WEIGHT HYDROCARBONS. Conditions to Avoid Polymerization:WILL NOT OCCUR.
========= Toxicological Information ==========
Toxicological Information:COMPONENTS: LIMESTONE: REPEATED EXPOSURE TO DUST CAN LEAD TP PARTICULATE DEPOSITION IN THE LUNGS (I.E., PNEUMOCONIOSIS). CAN CONTAIN TRACE AMOU NTS OF CRYSTALLINE SILICA AS AN IMPURITY.
======== Disposal Considerations ===========
Waste Disposal Methods:WHEN A DECISION IS MADE TO DISCARD THIS MATERIAL AS SUPPLIED, IT MEETS RCRA'S CHARACTERISTIC DEFINITION OF IGNITABILITY.
========= Regulatory Information ===========
State Regulatory Information:
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