MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: E-6000 MV ALL COLORS (NON-FLAM) **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: 371000130 - MSDS 3*0 1 H

========== SECTION 1 - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ==========

MANUFACTURER'S NAME:
ADDRESS :

EMERGENCY PHONE :
INFORMATION PHONE :

DATE REVISED : 6/20/00
DATE PRINTED : 09/26/02
NAME OF PREPARER : Regulatory Compliance

========== SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP	WEIGHT PERCENT
*# Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127-18-4	13	68 DEG F 72

ACGIH TLV: TWA=25 ppm (170 mg/m3); STEL=100 ppm (685 mg/m3)
OSHA PEL: TWA=100 ppm; CEILING=200 ppm
LD50: >10g/kg (rabbit); >5,000 mg/kg (rat)
LC50: >2000 ppm (4hrs-rat, inhalation)

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.

#Proposition 65 Statement: This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.
DOT Classification: Tetrachloroethylene mixture, 6.1, UN 1897, PGIII ERG #160
Limited Quantities (1 gallon or less): Consumer Commodity ORM-D

========== SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS ==========

BOILING RANGE: >250 DEG F **SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1):** 1.36
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air. **MATERIAL VOC:** 0.01 lb/gl
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether. **SOLUBILITY IN WATER:** Negligible
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Viscous liquid with ether-like odor.

VOC calculations are based on the federal EPA definition of volatile organic compound under the Clean Air Act. State and local air quality authorities may have more stringent regulation.

========== SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA ==========

FLASH POINT: None **METHOD USED:** N/A
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: N/A **UPPER:** N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, CO2, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES
I. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). II. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS
Product is non-flammable and non-explosive under normal conditions of use. At high temperatures, product decomposes to give off hydrochloric acid as gas plus other toxic and irritating vapors such as phosgene and chlorine. If storage containers are exposed to excessive heat, over-pressurization can result in container rupture.

========== SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA ==========

STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Avoid extreme heat, flame or sparks.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Strong acids and oxidizing materials. Avoid mixing with caustic soda or potash.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS
I. Toxic/irritating gases and fumes. II. Hydrogen chloride, CO2, Simple Hydrocarbons, Phosgene, and Chlorine.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

========== SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA ==========

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Dizziness may occur at 200 PPM; progressively higher levels can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, drunkeness, nausea, incoordination, unconsciousness and even asphyxiation in confined poorly ventilated areas. Overexposure can cause CNS damage.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
EYES: Product in eyes can result in discomfort, pain and irritation. Vapors may irritate the eyes at about 100 PPM. SKIN: Irritation can develop following repeated and/or prolonged contact and may cause drying or flaking of skin.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
A single prolonged exposure is not likely to result in material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. The LD50 of tetrachloroethylene for skin absorption in rabbits is >10,000 mg/kg.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE
Single dose oral toxicity is low. Ingestion may result in irritation of the mouth and gastrointestinal tract along with other effects as listed above for inhalation. Vomiting and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may lead to injury of other body systems.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)
Tetrachloroethylene has been shown to increase rate of spontaneously occuring malignant tumors in certain lab rats and mice. Other long-term inhalation studies in rats failed to show tumorigenic response. Epidemiology studies are limited and have not established an association between tetrachloroethylene exposure and cancer. Did not cause birth defects in animals. Birth defects unlikely. Prolonged exposure above OSHA permissible limits may result in liver and kidney damage.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes **IARC MONOGRAPHS:** Yes **OSHA REGULATED:** No
Tetrachloroethylene is listed as potential carcinogen by IARC & NTP. Results of in vitro

mutagenicity tests have been negative. Prudent handling practices should be followed to minimize human exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE
Pre-existing eye, skin, and lung conditions.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES
EYES: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical care if irritation persists or develops. SKIN: Wipe from skin and wash with soap and water. If irritation develops seek medical attention. INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Give artificial resuscitation if not breathing. INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician. Give 1 or 2 glasses of water to drink. *** See note to physician under "Other Precautions".

========== SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
I. SMALL LEAKS: Wipe up, or soak up immediately with inert material. Remove to outdoors. II. LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate area; contain liquid; transfer to closed metal containers; keep out of water supply.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD
I. Reclaim or incinerate the non-hardened product. II. Material resulting from clean up operations may be hazardous waste and therefore, subject to specific regulations. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations at time of disposal.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING
In large quantities, lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation. Do not use in poorly ventilated or confined spaces without proper respiratory protection. Vapors will collect in low places such as pits, storage tanks and other confined spaces. Do not enter these areas unless special breathing apparatus is used and an observer is present.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS
*** NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophagal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgement of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

========== SECTION 8 - CONTROL MEASURES ==========

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
I. If ventilation is inadequate to maintain atmospheric levels below the TLV wear a NIOSH approved air purifying organic cartridge respirator. II. For emergency and over exposure, use an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. III. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

VENTILATION
Adequate ventilation should be provided to keep vapor concentrations below acceptable exposure guidelines. Use only with adequate ventilation.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES
Gloves are recommended. Neoprene-latex gloves have been used satisfactorily.

EYE PROTECTION
Splashproof goggles. Only required if handling poses a risk of eye contact.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT
As necessary to prevent skin contact. Selection of specific items such as gloves, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on operation. Work station conditions should be evaluated by management to determine proper personal protection.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES
Do not allow eye or skin contact. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking.

========== SECTION 9 - DISCLAIMER ==========

To the best of our knowledge, the information provided herein is accurate, obtained from sources believed to be accurate. Since the conditions and methods of use of our product are beyond our control, we disclaim any and all liability arising out of the improper use of this product or the information provided herewith.