



SAFETY DATA SHEET

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety & Health Administration

Cocoon 501

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: Andek Corporation
ADDRESS: 850 Glen Avenue, Moorestown, NJ 08057
TELEPHONE: 1-856-786-6900*
In an emergency, contact CHEMTREC 1-800- 424-9300;
Outside the United States call +1-703-527-3887
PRODUCT IDENTIFIER: Cocoon 501
RECOMMENDED USE: Industrial Coating

SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Skin: May cause skin irritation.

Eyes: Causes eye irritation.

Inhalation: Harmful if inhaled.

Ingestion: **Do Not** ingest. Aspiration during ingestion or vomiting may cause pulmonary injury.

Carcinogenicity: Category 2

Toxic for Reproduction: Category 1B

SIGNAL WORD: Danger

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

- Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
- May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.
- Causes skin irritation.
- Causes eye irritation.
- Harmful if inhaled.

PICTOGRAMS:



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Prevention:

- **Do Not** handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- **Do Not** spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- **Do Not** breathe fume, vapors or spray.
- **Do Not** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- **Do Not** eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

- **Skin:** Wash with plenty of water.
- **Eyes:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, continue rinsing.
- **Inhalation:** If experiencing respiratory symptoms call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- **Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. **Do Not** induce vomiting.

Storage:

- Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- Store at temperature between 40°F and 90°F.

Disposal:

- Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws.
- Incineration is the preferred method.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION

<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>APPROX %</u>
Toluene	108-88-3	26
Acetone	67-64-1	40
Copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate	9003-22-9	20
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7	9
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	4
Diglycidyl Ether of Bisphenol A Homopolymer	25085-99-8	>1
Phosphorous Acid, Diisodecyl Phenyl Ester	25550-98-5	>1

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin:

- Get medical aid.
- Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing/shoes.

Eyes:

- Thoroughly flush the eyes with large amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.
- If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation:

- Remove person to fresh air.
- If signs/symptoms continue, get medical attention.
- Give oxygen or artificial respiration as needed.

Ingestion:

- **Do Not** induce vomiting.
- If vomiting does occur, have victim lean forward to prevent aspiration.
- Rinse mouth with water.
- Seek medical attention.
- Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious individual.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media:

- **Small fire:** Use dry chemicals, CO², water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.
- **Large fire:** Use water spray, water fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products):

- Carbon oxides expected to be the primary hazardous combustion product.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters:

- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.
- Keep unopened containers cool by spraying with water.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride, smoke, fumes and unburned hydrocarbons

Flammable Properties Classification: OSHA/NFPA Class 3 Flammable Liquid.

Flash point -18 °C (0 °F) - closed cup

Auto ignition temperature 465 °C (869 °F)

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

- **Do Not** inhale vapors, mist or gas.
- Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Remove all sources of ignition.
- Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
- Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations.
- Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

Environmental precautions:

- Stop leak.
- Contain spill if possible and safe to do so.
- Prevent product from entering drains.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:

- Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.
- Keep disposal containers closed when finished.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

- **Do not** get on skin or in eyes.
- **Do not** inhale vapor or mist.
- Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
- Take measures to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge.
- Open and handle container with care.
- Metal containers involved in the transfer of this material should be grounded and bonded.

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage:

- Store in a tightly closed container and keep in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place.
- Keep container away from extreme heat and strong oxidizing agents.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure limits:

CHEMICAL NAME	PEL	TLV
Toluene	200 ppm (TWA - OSHA)	20 ppm (TWA - ACGIH)
Acetone	750 ppm (TWA - OSHA)	500 ppm (TWA - ACGIH)
Titanium Dioxide (dust)	15mg/m ³ (8 hr. TWA)	10mg/m ³ (8 hr. TWA)
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N/A	5 mg/m ³ (TWA - ACGIH)
Copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate	5 mg/m ³ (OSHA)	3 mg/m ³ (TWA - ACGIH)

Engineering controls:

- Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of mists and/or vapors below the recommended exposure limits (see below).
- An eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Individual protection measures:

- Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used.
- A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations.

Inhalation protection:

- The need for respiratory protection is not anticipated under normal use conditions and with adequate ventilation.
- If elevated airborne concentrations above applicable workplace exposure levels are anticipated, a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator equipped with a dust/mist prefilter should be used.
- Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134).

Eye protection:

- Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings.
- Wear goggles if splashing or spraying is anticipated.
- Wear goggles and face shield if material is heated above 125°F (51°C).
- Have suitable eye wash water available.

Skin and body protections:

- None required for incidental contact.
- Use gloves constructed of chemical resistant materials such as heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected.
- Use clean protective clothing if splashing or spraying conditions are present.
- Protective clothing may include long-sleeve outer garment, apron, or lab coat.
- If significant contact occurs, remove oil-contaminated clothing as soon as possible and promptly shower.
- Launder contaminated clothing before reuse or discard.

Other hygienic practices and protective equipment:

- Use good personal hygiene practices.
- Wash hands and other exposed skin areas with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities, or leaving work.
- **Do Not** use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Semi-Thixotropic liquid

Physical state: Liquid

Color: White

Odor: Pungent sweet odor

Odor threshold: None established

pH: Not applicable

Melting point/freezing point: -112°F

Initial boiling point and boiling range: 181°F

Flash point: 0°F (-18°C)

Evaporation rate: 4.6(butyl acetate = 1)

Flammability: Flammable

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: (by volume) 12.0% / 3.0%

Vapor pressure: 0.3kPa (6mmHg)@20°C (68°F)

Vapor density: 5(air = 1)

Relative density: 0.91kg/l

Solubility: 40%

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: None established

Auto-ignition temperature: 465°C (869°F)

Decomposition temperature: None established

Viscosity: 85 Krebs units @20°C (68°F)

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization: Not expected to occur.

Chemical stability: Stable.

Incompatibility: Strong oxidizers

Hazardous decomposition products: No additional hazardous decomposition products were identified other than the combustion products identified in Section 5 of this SDS.

Conditions to avoid: Keep away from extreme heat, sparks, open flame, and strongly oxidizing conditions.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The following information regarding health hazards is based upon third-party research studies.

Effects of Acute Exposure:

Inhalation: Inhalation of dust or mist can cause irritation of the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs.

Eye Contact: Like any foreign body, particles can cause mechanical irritation.

Skin Contact: This material can cause irritation if not promptly washed from the skin. This product is not expected to be absorbed through intact skin.

Ingestion: Small amounts of this product aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.

Effects of Chronic Exposure:**Titanium Dioxide:**

- In lifetime inhalation studies of rats, airborne respirable-size titanium dioxide particles have been shown to cause an increase in lung tumors at concentrations associated with substantial particle lung burdens and consequential pulmonary overload and inflammation. The potential for these adverse health effects appears to be closely related to the particle size and the amount of the exposed surface area that comes into contact with the lung. However, tests with other laboratory animals, such as mice and hamsters, indicate that rats are significantly more susceptible to the pulmonary overload and inflammation that causes lung cancer.
- Epidemiology studies do not suggest an increased risk of cancer in humans from occupational exposure to titanium dioxide.
- Titanium dioxide has been characterized by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) through inhalation (not ingestion).
- It has not been characterized as a potential carcinogen by either NTP or OSHA.

Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate:

- Possible cancer hazard.
- May cause cancer based on animal data.
- DEHP, di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, was administered to rats and mice in a lifetime bioassay sponsored by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP). High feed concentrations (mice: 3000 and 6000 ppm; rats: 6000 and 12,000 ppm) were used because of the very low toxicity of di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate. Liver tumors were produced at both dose levels in each species. Further studies have shown that the liver tumors probably arose from the ability of di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at high doses in rodents to perturb lipid metabolism, to proliferate peroxisomes, or to increase the rate of cell division. Since non-rodent species (including primates) have been shown to be very resistant to these effects, and since it is not genotoxic, DEHP probably presents a negligible carcinogenic risk to humans at exposure levels typical of occupational or consumer use.
- Oral doses of this material that were high enough to cause toxicity in pregnant animals also produced some minor abnormalities in their offspring. High oral doses of this material given to male animals produced reduced fertility. However, high doses to humans handling this material are not expected since oral consumption is not a likely route of significant exposure.
- This material does not evaporate readily and is not easily absorbed through human skin. It is not expected to produce such effects in humans through inhalation or skin exposure when handled in a manner consistent with the precautionary measures contained in this Safety Data Sheet.

Numerical measures of toxicity:

CHEMICAL NAME	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 (rat)
Acetone	5,800 mg/kg	20,000 mg/kg	>20 mg/l (4 h)
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	30,600 mg/kg	>19,960 mg/kg	N/A
Titanium dioxide	10,000 mg/kg	10,000 mg/kg	6.8 mg/l (4 h)

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data from toxicity test (aquatic and/or terrestrial organism where available): 5 columns

CHEMICAL NAME	Algae/Aquatic Plants (EC50)	Fish (LC50)	Toxicity to Microorganism	Crustacea (Aquatic Invertebrates)
Titanium dioxide	16 mg/l 72 h (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	>1000 mg/l 96 h (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow))	NOEC 28 d ≥100,000 mg/kg (Hyalella azteca)	LC50 100mg/l 48 h (daphnia magna)
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	>0.10 mg/l 96 h (Selenastrum capricornutum)	>0.67 mg/l 96 h (fathead minnow)	N/A	>0.16 mg/l 96 h (Daphnid)

Ecotoxicity:

Analysis for ecological effects has not been conducted on this product. However, if spilled, this product and any contaminated soil or water may be harmful to human, animal, and aquatic life. Also, the coating action associated with petroleum and petroleum products can be harmful or fatal to aquatic life and waterfowl.

Biodegradation: Inherently biodegradable in aerobic conditions.

Oxygen Demand:

- **Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate:**
 1. BOD-5: 40 mg/g
 2. ThBOD: 2,580 mg/g

Partition Coefficient (log K_{ow}): >6 (based on similar materials)

Bioaccumulation potential: Data regarding copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate show no adverse effects expected

Photodegradation: Based on similar materials, this product will have little or no tendency to partition to air. Hydrocarbons from this product which do partition to air are expected to rapidly photodegrade.

Stability in Water: Not readily susceptible to hydrolysis under aquatic conditions.

Distribution: Principally to soil and sediment. Petroleum-based oils normally will float on water. In stagnant or slow-flowing waterways, an oil layer can cover a large surface area. As a result, this oil layer might limit or eliminate natural atmospheric oxygen transport into the water. With time, if not removed, oxygen depletion in the waterway may be sufficient to cause a fish kill or create an anaerobic environment.

Other adverse effects: None known.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method:

Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws. Incineration is the preferred method.

Empty Container Precautions:

Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. **Do not** reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN #	1263
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Paint
HAZARD CLASS:	3
PACKING GROUP:	II
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:	Not a marine pollutant
GUIDANCE ON TRANSPORT IN BULK	N/A

Transport labels required: Flammable liquid

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulation:

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

CHEMICAL NAME	CWA reportable quantities	CWA Toxic Pollutants	CWA Priority Pollutants	CWA Hazardous Substances	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity RQ
Toluene	1,000 lbs	Listed	N/A	Chronic Health Hazard	Acute	Required	1,000 lbs

SARA 313:

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #
Toluene	108-88-3
Acetone	67-64-1
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7

US State Right to Know Regulations: New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #
Toluene	108-88-3
Acetone	67-64-1
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7

CA Prop 65

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS#	
Toluene	108-88-3	
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	Less than 0.001% of the total volume
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	Less than 0.001% of the total volume
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	Although present, is bound within the matrix of the product and is not considered to be within the hazard criteria.
DI-2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate	117-81-7	Possible cancer hazard based on animal data.

Canada

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS#
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	117-81-7
Acetone	67-64-1
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (HMIS RATING)

Health	2
Flammability	3
Physical Hazard	1
Personal Protection	H

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