Material Safety Data Sheet

PRO SIZE

Gurtler Industries, Inc.
15475 South LaSalle Street
South Holland, IL 60473
(708) 331-2550
(800) 638-7300

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

COMPANY NAME: Gurtler Industries, Inc.
15475 South LaSalle Street
South Holland, IL 60473
PHONE NUMBER: 708-331-2550
EMERGENCY NUMBER: INFOTRAC (800) 535-5053 - 24 Hours Everyday
EFFECTIVE DATE: 8/14/01
PREPARED BY: Justin Yohn
TRADE NAME: Pro-Size

SECTION 2 - INGREDIENT INFORMATION

Product is a stable dispersion of very small polymer particles in water. Emulsion contains formaldehyde to concentrations below 0.1% by weight. No other photochemically-reactive solvents or reactive weight. No other photochemically-reactive solvents or reactive chemical solvents are added. Solids content is 30-65% by weight (see specifications) which consists of polymer, surfactant and/or hydrocolloid stabilizers and minor amounts of inorganic salts.

The solid portion is combustible and will decompose under pyrolysis conditions. Residual unpolymerized monomer levels are less than 0.5% of the total product.

SECTION 3 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (H.M.I.S.) HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Rating Scale</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-None</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Slight</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2-Moderate</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3-Serious</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4-Severe</td>
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HMIS Health (Acute) ....................... 1
HMIS Reactivity ........................... 0

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
Appearance/Odor ............................. Light-blue, milky liquid with a pleasant odor

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Wash the skin with water and soap. If splashed in the eye, flush with copious quantities of water and seek medical advice.

Small ingested amounts are not believed to produce adverse health effects. Larger amounts (at least several ounces) should be removed from the stomach by induced vomiting or aspiration. No adverse health effects are anticipated. Call a physician.

SECTION 5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point .............................. None
Lower Flame Limit ....................... N/A
Higher Flame Limit ..................... N/A
Extinguish Media ........................ For dry polymer, use water or carbon dioxide.
Special Procedures ........................ When dried polymer burns, water, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and smoke are produced. Pryrolysis products may include such materials as acetic acid, acrolein and acetaldehyde.
Unusual Fire Hazard ..................... There are no unusual fire or explosion hazards.
SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

For Spill.............................. If material is released or spilled, dam up to limit spreading. Mop up or absorb on inert material and place in containers. If spill occurs in enclosed area, ventilate. Polymer may be separated from water by the procedure indicated below.

Spills should be contained and cleaned up expeditiously. Automobiles or other personal property should be washed quickly before the material dries. With approval from the municipal sewage authority, or water pollution agency, small quantities of spilled material can be disposed of in and spills should be contained and cleaned up expeditiously. Automobiles or other personal property should be washed quickly before the material dries. With approval from the municipal sewage authority, or water pollution agency, small quantities of spilled material can be disposed of in an industrial sewer at very low concentrations. Municipal sewage treatment plants may not remove the white color imparted to the water by the emulsions.

Chemical coagulation of diluted emulsion is accomplished by the addition of ferric chloride and lime, maintaining a pH of 8 and mixing slowly. The settled sludge can be disposed of in approved landfill sites. Consult manufacturer for detailed procedure. A non-toxic biodegradable anti-foam agent such as Nalco D71-D5, or equivalent, can be used for eliminated foam.

All federal, state and local regulations regarding health and pollution should be followed when disposing of contaminated water or recovered material.

Dike spills. A large quantity of material spilled in the presence of rainfall could cause the spill to travel long distances or reach waterways. Once emulsion is spilled into water, methods of removal or neutralization can cause more harm to the aquatic system than if no action is taken.

Waste Disposal Method .............. For small spills (probably less than 100 gallons), dilute 50 to 100 fold with water. Wash into industrial sewer. (WARNING. Consult local sewer authority before discharging.) For large quantities, place in settling pond and add ferric chloride and lime. Decant water. Dispose of solids in landfill. Emulsion can be incinerated directly under appropriate conditions. CARE: The products will impart a white milky color to water. When the water is agitated or is turbulent, foaming can result. As supplied or diluted, product material (foam included) when splashed on automobiles or other personal property is difficult to remove if allowed to dry.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling & Storage ..................... Normal cleanliness should be observed. Store in a cool lace, avoid freezing, minimize contact with air to prevent inoculation with microorganisms that can cause decomposition and moldy overgrowth. If headspace ventilation is required, use humidified air to reduce skin formation on the emulsion surface.

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation ................................ Provide sufficient ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below the exposure guideline.
Eye Protection......................... Use safety goggles when splash potential exists.
Other Protective Equipment ......... Rubber protective gloves are recommended.
Work/Hygienic Practices .............. Safety shower, eye bath and washing facilities should be available.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point ......................... >100ºC
Freezing Point (F) .................... N.E.
Volatility/Vol (%) ..................... 35-70
Melting Point .......................... N.E.
Evaporation Rate ...................... N.E.
Melting Point .......................... N.E.
Vapor Density (Air=1) ............... Of water
pH ............................................. 4-9.5, depending on product
Solubility in H₂O ................. Water miscible
Specific Gravity (H₂O=1) ............ 1.06
For help in a chemical transportation emergency, call INFOTRAC: 1-800-535-5053

DISCLAIMER:
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The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control.
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HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION
The principal volatile component is water. Minor volatile components are formaldehyde and vinyl acetate. Both minor components will migrate from the emulsion and establish an equilibrium condition in the headspace between the storage container and the liquid emulsion. Levels in excess of the TLV’s (1 ppm for formaldehyde, 10 ppm for vinyl acetate) can accumulate in non-vented headspaces above stored emulsion. Care must be exercised to vent headspace of storage tanks with humidified air. Drums should be opened in a well-ventilated space.

Although formaldehyde is a minor volatile component of these emulsion products, it is important to recognize that recent test results have shown formaldehyde to cause nasal cancer in laboratory animals.

Formaldehyde is readily detected due to its irritant properties. The odor detection level varies among different individuals between 0.2 to 1 ppm. In addition, acclimation will occur from repeated exposure but sensitivity returns following rest periods away from the atmospheres containing formaldehyde. Whether a risk exists at levels below the odor threshold has not been determined.

This product may contain small amounts of vinyl acetate, vapors of which have been shown to cause tumors of the respiratory tract of laboratory animals. There is no evidence that it has caused cancer in humans.

There are no known symptoms of ingestion.

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure: May provoke asthmatic response in persons with asthma who are sensitive to airway irritants.