

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

GENERAL BINDING CORPORATION

NAPLAM II

IDENTITY

TRADE NAME

NAP II

CHEMICAL NAME

Polyester/EVA Laminate

PRODUCT NAME

NAP II

CHEMICAL FAMILIES

Polyethylene Terephthalate, Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Copolymer

SECTION I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

General Binding Corporation

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

(708) 543-7100

(800) 424-9300-CHEMTREC

ADDRESS

712 W. Winthrop Avenue

Addison, IL 60101

TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR INFORMATION

(708) 543-7100

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SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/ IDENTITY INFORMATION

MATERIAL	FORMULA	PERCENT BY WEIGHT	CAS NUMBER	FORM	HUMAN CARCINOGEN	OSHA 8-hr PEL mg/m3	OSHA 8-hr TWA (15-min STEL) mg/m3	ACGIH 8-hr TLV (15-min STEL) mg/m3
Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)	(C 10, H 8, O 4)N	25-50	25038-59-9	No	-	-	-	-
Ethylene Vinyl (EVA) Acetate Copolymer	_b	>49.8	24937-78-8	No	-	-	-	-

Notes:

a For dusts without an explicit OSHA PEL, a nuisance dust PEL applies: 15mg/m3 total dust, 5mg/m3 respirable fraction of dust.

b Formula: CH 3(CH 2)n (C 4, H 8, O 2)n

SECTION III - PHYSICAL/ CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT	NA	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.15(H 2 O =1)
VAPOR PRESSURE	NA	MELTING POINT	unknown
VAPOR DENSITY	NA(Air=1)	EVAPORATION RATE	NA (Butyl acetate =1)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Insoluble		
APPEARANCE AND ODOR	Translucent or clear transparent, odorless sheets of film.		

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LEL	UEL
NA	Nonflammable	NA	NA

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray from fogging nozzle, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemicals.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

(Note: Individuals should perform only those fire fighting procedures for which they have been trained.) Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus in the positive pressure mode with a full face piece when there is a possibility of exposure to smoke, fumes or hazardous decomposition products. The application of high velocity water will spread the burning surface layer.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Dense smoke emitted when burned without sufficient oxygen. Accumulation of fine dust particles may pose an explosion hazard.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	<i>Stable at room temperature</i>
COMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)	<i>Polyethylene terephthalate is hydrolyzed by strong acids and base and by water at high temperatures. Polyethylene terephthalate above 374oF (190oC) may produce irritating fumes, may burn or react violently with fluorine-oxygen mixtures with more than 50% fluorine.</i>
EVA	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BY-PRODUCTS	<i>Thermal decomposition products may include carbon, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, organic acids (acetic acid), aldehydes, alcohols, organic vapors or vinyl acetate monomer. Acetaldehyde and small amounts of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may be formed when polyethylene terephthalate is hydrolyzed.</i>
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	<i>Will not occur</i>

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY	INHALATION?	SKIN?	INDIGESTION?
	<i>Dust only</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)	<i>No health hazard or toxicity information exists specifically for this material. Data for major components are given instead. For each component in this material, the percent by weight can be used as a rough guide to the component's likely significance. The components of this material have a limited potential for release under normal conditions of use, transportation and storage. Increased release may occur when the material is heated or subjected to processes which generate gases, fumes or dusts. The specific potential for release under user's condition of handling of this material should be evaluated by the user. Heating polyethylene terephthalate above 374oF(190oC) may produce fumes that are irritating to the eyes, nose and throat, resulting in reddening, tearing and itching of the eyes and soreness in the nose and throat together with coughing.</i>		
Inhalation	<i>Low hazard for usual handling and use. Film materials may cause suffocation if placed over the face. Vapors are unlikely due to physical properties. Cutting may produce dusts. Single exposure to dust is not likely to be hazardous.</i>		
Skin	<i>Essentially nonirritating to skin. Mechanical injury only. A singly prolonged skin exposure is not likely to result in material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts.</i>		
Eyes	<i>No specific hazard known. However, any material that contacts the eye may cause eye irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical injury.</i>		
Ingestion	<i>Ingestion of significant amounts of material is unlikely. Ingestion may cause choking if swallowed. Single dose oral toxicity is believed to be very low. Considered physiologically inert.</i>		
Unusual Chronic Toxicity	<i>None reported.</i>		
CARCINOGENICITY	NTP?	IARC MONOGRAPHS?	OSHA REGULATED?
	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No</i>
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE.	<i>None reported.</i>		
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES			
Eyes	<i>If this material contacts the eyes, immediately wash the eyes with water for 5 minutes. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.</i>		
Skin	<i>If this material contacts the skin, brush off excess dust and wash the skin with soap and large amounts of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Skin cuts and abrasion can be treated with standard first aid. If molten material contacts skin, cool rapidly with cold water. Do not attempt to remove molten material that clings to skin. Obtain medical attention for thermal burn.</i>		
Inhalation	<i>If a person breathes large amounts of this material as dust or is exposed to fumes from overheating, combustion or chemical reaction of this material, move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention as soon as possible.</i>		
Ingestion	<i>Ingestion of significant amounts of material is unlikely. If this material is swallowed, get medical attention immediately.</i>		

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

No special precautions necessary for spills. Sweep or pick up material to prevent a slipping hazard. Wear gloves when handling hot material.

Spilled material can be reused or discarded.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ)

None established.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose of waste as normal refuse. Landfill preferred. Forced draft incineration is an alternative. In the United States, this product must be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local solid waste labelling, storage, shipping and disposal laws and regulations.

RCRA Classification

None established.

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number

None established.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE

No special hazards anticipated under conditions normally encountered in storage and handling. Use good housekeeping practices to prevent accumulation of dust and keep airborne dust concentrations at a minimum.

Store material in a dry area away from flame, heat or incompatible materials. Keep dust away from sources of ignition.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

None

SARA TITLE III THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY (TPQ)

None established.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Advisable to avoid cuts, skin abrasions or thermal burns.

SECTION IX - SARA SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION

This product may contain the following toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 and 40 CFR 372:

CAS #	CHEMICAL NAME	PERCENT BY WEIGHT ^a
-	(none)	__a

^a See Section II, Hazardous ingredients/identity information, for percents by weight.

This information must be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

SECTION X - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

s Material Safety Data Sheet should be made available by the buyer to each of the buyer's plant workers.

REFERENCES

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1990-1992, Cincinnati, 1990

Bretherton, Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, Butterworths, 1979

Merck & Co, Inc, The Merck Index, 11th edition, Rahway, NJ, 1989

Plunkett E.R. Handbook of Industrial Toxicology, Chemical Publishing Co, New York 1976

Sax, N.Irving, Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 5th edition, Van Nostrand, New York, 1979

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIOSH, Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Pub No. 85-114, Cincinnati, June 1990

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NIOSH, Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, April 1989

U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1000, January 19, 1989

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Title III List of Lists, Pub. EPA 560/4-88-003, Washington DC, December 1988