



Regulatory/Safety

QUESTION(S)

1. What are some non-HAP and/or HAP-free products ?

Answer:

Common esters, such as; Ethyl Acetate, n-butyl Acetate, Ester Solvent EEP, Glycol Ether EB Acetate, etc.; Propylene Based Glycol Ethers. These are just some examples of common solvents that can be used to reduce or eliminate HAP reportables. For further information, please contact your local sales representative for additional products that Ashland Distribution can provide to help solve your regulatory issues.

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2. What is VOC and how much VOC is in your solvents ?

Answer:

VOC stands for "Volatile Organic Compounds" and organic is a compound that contains carbon atoms. Most of our solvents are 100 percent VOC. The amount of VOC in the solvent as defined by EPA Method 24 would be the solvent's pounds per gallon or density.

3. How can we formulate to reduce VOC? What solvents can we use?

Answer:

Acetone and methyl acetate are both VOC- exempt per the Federal EPA. These solvents may be used to replace active solvents to lower VOC's. Our technical staff can determine the best solvent blend replacement for your system through our Solvent Reformulation Computer System. Contact your local sales representative for more information on this feature and other added benefits of doing business with Ashland Distribution.

4. Why should you never mix Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine Bleach) with acids or ammonia?

Answer:

Toxic chlorine gas can be liberated from chlorine bleach if mixed with acidic products. Contact with ammonia or amines can cause formation of chloramines.

5. How do I know if the denatured Ethanol I want to use will require a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (BATF) permit?

Answer:

The following are the types of permits regarding Specially Denatured Alcohol (SDA). Dealer Permit: This type of permit is obtained when the activity to be conducted is the

resale of SDA. User's Permit: This type of permit is obtained when the activity to be conducted includes mixing of SDA with other materials to create a blend. Holders of a User's permit cannot sell the blended SDA unless they also hold a dealer's permit. Distilled Spirits Permit: The holder of this permit can buy, warehouse, sell, and blend pure Ethanol. The Dealer's and User's permits are not required. Probably the best way to know if the denatured Ethanol that you want to use will require a permit is to look for the term SDA (Specially Denatured Alcohol). If the denatured Ethanol is listed as being a SDA with a number or number and letter then it will require a permit. Examples of this would be SDA 1 and SDA 3A.

6. I know that Acetone and Methyl Acetate are VOC exempt solvents. Are there any new VOC solvents that I should look at?

Answer:

The Ester solvent t-Butyl Acetate is very close to being declared VOC exempt. It is slower drying than Acetone and Methyl Acetate which may be an advantage when developing low VOC solvent blends.

7. What is a C.A.S. number?

Answer:

It's a Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number used to identify chemical substances under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TOSCA).

8. What is the definition of a "photochemically reactive solvent"?

Answer:

Any solvent which exceeds the levels permitted in any of the three restricted categories, or in sum (total) is a photochemically reactive solvent. The term "Rule 66" also applies, referring to the regulation originally adopted in Los Angeles, CA in 1967. The definition comprises three categories as listed below.

Category I	Category II	Category III
A solvent with olefinic or cycloolefinic unsaturation is limited to 5 % by volume maximum.	A solvent that contains aromatic compounds with eight or more carbons except Ethylbenzene is limited to 8 % by volume maximum	A solvent that contains Ethylbenzene, branched ketones (such as MIBK), Trichloroethylene, or Toluene is limited to 20 % by volume maximum