

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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HMIS HAZARD RATING

HEALTH	2
FIRE	4
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	D

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By: R. Lauterbach

SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **COATING 1838**
Chemical Family: Petroleum Solvent/Additive Blend
Material Usage: Sound Dampening Compound

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Petroleum solvent-based product with solvent odor. Flammable liquid; when product burns it releases typical hydrocarbon products of combustion. Refer to Section 3 for health effects and to Section 5 for fire hazard data.

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	Wt%	Recommended Exposure Limits (TWA)
^[1] Calcium Carbonate CAS #1317-65-3	15-20	OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m ³ (total dust) ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m ³ (^[2] nuisance dust)
^[1] Asphalt, oxidized CAS #64742-93-4	15-20	ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m ³ (for fumes) NIOSH: 5 mg/m ³ (ceiling limit)
^[1] Aliphatic Petroleum Solvent CAS #64742-89-8	15-20	OSHA PEL: 300 ppm OSHA STEL: 400 ppm ACGIH TLV: 300 ppm NIOSH: 350 mg/m ³ (8 Hr. TWA)
^[1] Toluene CAS #108-88-3	10-15	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm
Acetone CAS #67-64-1	15-25	OSHA PEL: 750 ppm ACGIH TLV: 750 ppm
Fuller's Earth CAS #8031-18-3	5-10	OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m ³ (^[2] total dust) OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m ³ (^[2] respirable dust) ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m ³ (^[2] total dust)
^[1] Hydrous Aluminum Silicate CAS #1332-58-7	5-10	OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m ³ (^[2] nuisance dust)

^[1] Carbon Black
CAS #1333-86-4

<1

ACGIH TLV: None Established
OSHA PEL: 3.5 mg/m³ (^[2] nuisance dust)

^[1] See Section 3

^[2] This component poses a hazard only if a dust is formed, i.e., by sawing, sanding, drilling, etc.

SECTION III: HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin absorption.

Acute Effects: May cause severe eye and skin irritation. Prolonged skin exposure may cause dermatitis or oil acne. Breathing mists may cause dizziness or pulmonary irritation. Excessive inhalation may produce dizziness, nausea, headache, and incoordination.

Chronic Effects: Some asphalt solutions have produced skin cancer in laboratory animals. The activity of test materials varies widely, but the activity in general, is weak. Based on the skin painting data, IARC has concluded that there is sufficient evidence for carcinogenicity of asphalts, diluted, dissolved, or liquefied in solvents, in laboratory animals. Workers, therefore, who practice poor personal hygiene and who are repeatedly exposed by direct skin contact to petroleum asphalts over many years, may potentially be at risk of developing skin cancer. Intermittent or occasional skin contact with petroleum asphalts is not expected to have serious health effects as long as good personal hygiene measures, such as those outlined in this Material Safety Data Sheet, are followed. In addition, asphalt vapors may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, some of which are known to be carcinogenic. Therefore, prolonged breathing of vapors should be avoided. This aliphatic solvent naphtha (VMP) contains the following: less than 8% xylene, CAS #1330-20-7, which has a PEL/TLV of 100 ppm, STEL of 150 ppm; and less than 2% ethyl benzene, CAS #100-41-4, which has a PEL/TLV of 100 ppm, STEL of 125 ppm. Xylene and ethyl benzene are subject to the Reporting Requirements of Section 313 of Sara Title III.

Effects of Chronic Exposure to Toluene: Overexposure to toluene (or its components) has apparently been found to cause the following effects in laboratory animals: liver abnormalities, kidney damage, lung damage, spleen damage. Overexposure to toluene (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: liver abnormalities.

NIOSH has studied the exposure effects of ATTAPULGITE, which contains crystalline silica, on pulmonary function and has determined that there is no evidence of significant respiratory morbidity. However, crystalline silica (quartz) by itself may cause disabling, progressive pulmonary fibrosis (silicosis) characterized by coughing, dyspnea, sneezing and impairment of pulmonary function

Special Remarks: Some asphalts may contain hydrogen sulfide (CAS #7783-06-4) ACGIH TLV = 10 ppm. Hydrogen Sulfide (HS) may accumulate in storage tanks and bulk transport compartments containing asphalts. Prolonged breathing of low levels of HS will produce eye/respiratory tract irritation; extremely high levels (1000 ppm) can cause unconsciousness/death.

Carcinogenicity: *Calcium carbonate*, the product itself, is not listed by NTP, IARC, or OSHA as a carcinogen. There are no reported health effects associated with prolonged exposure to pure calcium carbonate. This product contains variable quantities of crystalline silica (quartz), which is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified crystalline silica as probably carcinogenic for humans (2A). This classification is based on the finding of laboratory animal studies that were considered to provide sufficient evidence and data from human epidemiological studies that were considered to provide limited evidence for carcinogenicity. Crystalline silica is also a known cause of silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease. NTP and OSHA have not classified crystalline silica as a carcinogen.

Asphalt solutions are considered to be animal carcinogens by IARC.

In evaluating naturally occurring ATTAPULGITE, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity to humans and limited evidence of carcinogenicity to experimental animals (Class 3). However, ATTAPULGITE, like other naturally occurring minerals, contains crystalline silica. Crystalline silica has been classified by both National Toxicology Program (NTP) and IARC as having sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity to experimental animals and limited evidence of carcinogenicity to humans (Class 2A).

Hydrous Aluminum Silicate may contain less than 0.1% of Silica Crystalline Quartz (CAS #14808-60-7). IARC Monographs on the evaluations of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans (Volume 42, 1987) concluded that there is "limited evidence" of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to humans. IARC classification 2A.

Carbon Black has been classified by IARC as a Category 2B (known animal carcinogen, possible human carcinogen) material. This was based on the results of rat inhalation studies of carbon black, despite the lack of parallel evidence on humans or other animal species.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Exposure may aggravate pre-existing respiratory or skin problems.

SECTION IV: FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air and call emergency medical care. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Eyes: In case of contact with material, immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: Wash skin with soap and water. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes at the site.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Consult a physician. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

SECTION V: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: -4°F. Min. (TCC) **Explosive Limits:** LEL = Not Determined UEL = Not Determined

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Small Fires: Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, or regular foam. Large Fires: Water spray, fog, or regular foam. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Apply cooling water to sides of containers that are exposed to flames until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire.

Special Firefighting Protection/Emergency Action: Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases. Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide limited protection. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. If runoff from fire control occurs, notify the appropriate authorities.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards: Flammable/combustible material; may be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Container may explode in heat of fire. Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Products of Combustion: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of sulfur, miscellaneous hydrocarbons.

SECTION VI: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case Material is Released or Spilled: Shut off all ignition sources; no flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Stop leak if you can do it without risk.

Small Spills: Take up with sand or other noncombustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal.

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

SECTION VII: SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling/Storage: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep away from flames, sparks or hot surfaces. Never use a torch to cut or weld on or near container. Empty containers can contain explosive vapors.

Other Precautions: Never wear contaminated clothing. Launder or dry-clean before wearing. Discard oil-soaked shoes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water (waterless hand cleaner may be helpful in removing residues) after use and before smoking or eating. Avoid excessive skin contact.

SECTION VIII: EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Respiratory Protection: NIOSH-approved respirator for organic vapor and mist to control exposure where ventilation is inadequate.

Ventilation: General and local exhaust.

Personal Protective Equipment: Protective Gloves: Impervious gloves (Viton, PVOH, etc.) Eye Protection: Safety glasses with sideshields or chemical goggles. Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: If splashing is anticipated, wear rubber apron and boots or other protective equipment to minimize contact.

SECTION IX: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	Black
Appearance:	Viscous Liquid
Odor:	Petroleum Solvent
Boiling Point (initial):	Not Determined.
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1):	>1
Vapor Pressure (mmHg @ 20°C):	Not Determined
Vapor Density (air=1):	>1
Solubility in Water:	Negligible
Specific Gravity:	1.09
pH:	Not Applicable
Percent Volatile by Volume:	56

SECTION X: REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility: Strong acids, oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of sulfur, miscellaneous hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None known.

SECTION XII: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None known.

SECTION XIII: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Methods: Dispose of in accordance with state, local and federal regulations. Materials may become a hazardous waste through use. If permitted, incineration may be practiced. Consider recycling solvent.

SECTION XIV: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

**UN 1993, Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.,
(Toluene, Acetone, Aliphatic Petroleum Solvent), 3, PGII**

SECTION XV: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Volatile Organic Content: (Calculated Values)

VOC per gallon: 2.55 lbs/gal

VOC per gallon minus exempt solvents & water: 3.99 lbs/gal

EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) (40 CFR Part 261): U220/U002/D001

EPA Hazard Category (40 CFR Part 370): IMMEDIATE (ACUTE)
DELAYED (CHRONIC)
FIRE (FLAMMABLE)

SARA TITLE III:

This product contains the following TOXIC CHEMICALS subject to the *Reporting Requirements of Sec. 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986*, and of 40 CFR Part 372:

Chemical	CAS No.	Wt%
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	<0.4
Xylene	1330-20-7	<1.6
Toluene	108-88-3	10-15

This product contains the following EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE(S) subject to *Emergency Planning Requirements* under Sec. 301-303 (40 CFR Parts 300 and 355) and *Emergency Release Notification Requirements* under Sec. 304:

Chemical	CAS No.	Wt%	RQ/TPQ Lbs
None			

This product contains the following (CERCLA LIST) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE(S) subject to *Emergency Release Notification Requirements* under Sec. 304 (40 CFR Part 302):

Chemical	CAS No.	Wt%	Final RQ Lbs
Aliphatic Petroleum Solvent	64742-89-8	15-20	100
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	<0.4	
Xylene	1330-20-7	<1.6	
Toluene	108-88-3	10-15	1000
Acetone	67-64-1	15-25	5000

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

This product may contain trace quantities of the following chemicals that are identified by the State of California under the *Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Reinforcement Act of 1986* ("Proposition 65") as either a carcinogenic or reproductive hazard:

Chemical	CAS No.	Estimated Concentration %
Asphalt, oxidized	64742-93-4	15-20
Toluene	108-88-3	10-15
Silica, Crystalline Quartz	14808-60-7	<0.2
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	<1

Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	25-30
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Calcium Carbonate contains small but detectable amounts of the following other naturally occurring chemicals that are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. This warning is provided in the absence of definitive testing to prove that these risks do not exist. These amounts are typical quantities and may vary slightly with different lots:

Arsenic	7440-39-2	1.0 ppm
Cadmium	7443-43-9	5.0 ppm
Lead	7439-92-1	2.0 ppm
Crystalline Silica		0.01-1.5%

SECTION XVI: OTHER INFORMATION

Although the information contained herein is believed to be reliable, it is furnished without warranty of any kind. This information is not intended to be all-inclusive as to the manner and conditions of use, handling, and storage.