

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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HMIS HAZARD RATING

HEALTH	2
FIRE	3
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PERSONAL PROTECTION	D

Date of Review: June 15, 2011

Revised: June 16, 2008

Date of Preparation: August 20, 1999

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SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **TECTYL® 1422S Black 3.4**
General/Generic ID: Corrosion Preventive Coating

SECTION II: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient(s)	Wt. %	Recommended Exposure Limits (TWA)
Polymer CAS # N/A	19-29	None Established
Barium Sulfate CAS #7727-43-7	14-24	OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m ³ (respirable) OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m ³ (total dust) ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m ³
Xylene CAS # 1330-20-7	5-15	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm OSHA STEL: 150 ppm ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm ACGIH STEL: 150 ppm
Methyl Normal Propyl Ketone CAS #107-87-9	9-19	OSHA PEL: 200 ppm OSHA STEL: 250 ppm ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm ACGIH STEL: 250 ppm
Magnesium Silicate Hydrate CAS #14807-96-6	2-12	OSHA PEL: 2 mg/m ³ (resp. dust) ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m ³
Strontium Zinc Phosphosilicate CAS #66402-68-4	1.1-11	None Established
Carbon Black CAS #1333-86-4	1-8	OSHA PEL: 3.5 mg/m ³ (nuisance dust) ACIGH TLV: 3.5 mg/m ³ (nuisance dust)

<u>Ingredient(s)</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>	<u>Recommended Exposure Limits (TWA)</u>
Ethylbenzene CAS #100-41-4	1-5	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm OSHA STEL: 125 ppm ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm ACGIH STEL: 125 ppm
Toluene CAS #108-88-3	1-5	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm OSHA STEL: 150 ppm ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm (skin) ACGIH STEL: 150 ppm (skin)
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) CAS #8052-41-3	1-6	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm ACGIH STEL: 200 ppm

SECTION III: HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Potential Health Effects: Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin: Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe handling and use.

Swallowing: Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage.

Inhalation: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See section 8). Prolonged or repeated breathing of dust may result in progressive and irreversible lung disease (fibrosis) which may cause death from respiratory and/or heart failure. Symptoms include coughing and difficult breathing which becomes worse with physical activity. Pre-existing lung disorders (for example, asthma-like conditions) may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

Symptoms of Exposure: Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, mouth and throat irritation (soreness, dry or scratchy feeling, cough), stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways) tight feeling in the chest, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, muscle weakness, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling) coma, and death.

Target Organ Effects: Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate preexisting disorders of these organs in humans: cardiac sensitization, effects on hearing, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans, and may aggravate preexisting disorders of these organs: central nervous system effects, cardiac sensitization, kidney damage.

Developmental Information: This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.

Cancer Information: This material (or a component) is listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP and OSHA. 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.

Ethylbenzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that there is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled crystalline silica in the form of quartz or cristobalite. In addition, IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of quartz and cristobalite in experimental animals. Among individuals with silicosis, lung cancer occurs more frequently in those who smoke.

Other Health Effects: There is some evidence that breathing respirable crystalline silica or the disease silicosis is associated with an increased incidence of significant disease endpoints such as scleroderma (an immune system disorder manifested by fibrosis of the lungs, skin and other internal organs) and kidney disease.

Primary Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact.

SECTION IV: FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eyes: If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Swallowing: Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation: If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physicians: Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 -Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidneys, central nervous system, male reproductive system, auditory system, Individuals with pre-existing heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material. Silicosis predisposes the individual to the development of tuberculosis. This is most likely to occur after the age of 50 and in association with moderate to severe silicosis.

SECTION V: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: 81 °F (27.2 °C) PMCC

Explosive Limit: (for component) Lower 1.0 Upper 8.0 %

Auto ignition Temperature: No data

Hazardous Products of Combustion: May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by heat, pilot lights, other flames and ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing Media: alcohol foam, water fog.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

SECTION VI: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

Small Spill: Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

Large Spill: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If run-off occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required, that a spill has occurred.

SECTION VII: SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Handling: Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred.

Storage: Not applicable

SECTION VIII: EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult, your safety representative.

Skin Protection: Wear resistant gloves such as: nitrile rubber. To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protections: If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (See Exposure Guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (consult your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Engineering Controls: Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below level of overexposure (from known, suspected or apparent adverse effects).

SECTION IX: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point:	(for component) 213- 221 °F (100.5 - 105 °C)
Vapor Pressure:	(for component) 27.800 mmHg
Specific Vapor Density:	No data
Specific Gravity:	1.36 @ 77 °F
Percent Volatiles by volume (Including Water):	30 - 36
Evaporation Rate:	SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER
Appearance:	No data
State:	LIQUID
Physical Form :	No data
Color:	BLACK
Odor:	No Data
pH:	No data

SECTION X: REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

Hazardous Polymerization: Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Hazardous Decomposition: May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Chemical Stability: Stable.

Incompatibility: Avoid contact with: strong acids, strong mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents.

SECTION XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None known.

SECTION XII: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None known.

SECTION XIII: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Management Information: Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION XIV: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

All Containers:

UN 1993, Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.,
(Xylene, Methyl Propyl Ketone, Toluene), 3, PGII

SECTION XV: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Volatile Organic Content: (Typical Values)

VOC per gallon: 3.3 lbs/gal

VOC per gallon minus exempt solvents & water: 3.3 lbs/gal

EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) (40 CFR Part 261):

EPA Hazard Category (40 CFR Part 370):

N/A
IMMEDIATE (ACUTE)
DELAYED
FIRE

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%
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	1330-20-7	5-15
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1-5
Toluene	108-88-3	1-5
Zinc Compounds	7440-66-6	

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
Xylenes (O-, M-, P- Isomers)	1330-20-7	5-15	1000
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1-5	1000
Toluene	108-88-3	1-6	1000

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

This product contains 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:

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.