

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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HMIS HAZARD RATING

HEALTH	1
FIRE	2
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	D

Date of Review: September 8, 2005
Date of Preparation: March 20, 1998

Revised: April 19, 2010
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SECTION I: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **TECTYL® 164**
General or Generic ID: Solvent-Based Rust Preventive

SECTION II: COMPOSITION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	Wt%	Recommended Exposure Limits (TWA)
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Stoddard Type) CAS #8052-41-3	29-39	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm
^[1] Asphalt CAS #8052-42-4	2-12	ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m ³
Mineral Spirits CAS #64742-47-8	1-10	OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m ³
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether CAS #111-76-2	1-6	OSHA PEL: 25 ppm (skin) ACGIH TLV: 25 ppm (skin)
Aliphatic Petroleum Distillate CAS #64742-52-5	1-9	OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m ³

^[1] See Section 3

SECTION III: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Eye: 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. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: allergic skin reaction (delayed skin rash which may be followed by blistering, scaling and other skin effects) Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

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 of Exposure: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), and death.

Target Organ Effects: Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans: blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, anemia, spleen damage, testis damage, kidney damage, lung damage, Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs: central nervous system effects.

Developmental Information: This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus 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.

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. Special Remarks: Some asphalts may contain hydrogen sulfide (CAS #7783-06-4) ACGIH TLV = 10ppm. 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: Asphalt solutions are considered to be animal carcinogens by IARC.

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

SECTION IV: FIRST AID MEASURES

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. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Swallowing: Do not induce vomiting. This material is an aspiration hazard. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with the head down. Seek medical attention. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation: If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Note to Physicians: No data

SECTION V: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 106 °F (41.1 °C) PMCC

Explosive Limit: (for component) Lower 1.0 Upper 6.0 %

Autoignition 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: regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions: Water or foam may cause frothing which can be violent and possibly endanger the life of the firefighter. 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: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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: neoprene, 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 TLV(s).

SECTION IX: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point:	(for component) 315 °F (157.2 °C) @ 760 mmHg
Vapor Pressure:	(for component) 2 mmHg @ 68 °F
Specific Vapor Density:	> 1 @ AIR = 1
Specific Gravity:	.89 @ 60 °F
Liquid Density:	7.4 lbs/gal @ 77 °F .89 Kg/l @ 15.6 °C
Percent Volatiles (Including Water):	40 – 45 %
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (Calculated):	400 g/l 3.34 lbs/gal
Evaporation Rate:	Slower Than Ethyl Ether
Appearance:	No data
State:	Liquid
Physical Form:	No data
Color:	Black
Odor:	No data
pH:	Not applicable

SECTION X: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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 oxidizing agents.

SECTION XI: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None known.

SECTION XII: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None known.

SECTION XIII: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

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

SECTION XIV: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Description: COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, N.O.S., III
Container/Mode: DRUMS/SURFACE - NO EXEMPTIONS
NOS Component: PETROLEUM NAPHTHA

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101: Not applicable

SECTION XV: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Volatile Organic Content: (Calculated Values)

VOC per gallon: 3.34 lbs/gal
EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) (40 CFR Part 261): N/A

EPA Hazard Category (40 CFR Part 370): IMMEDIATE
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%
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether	111-76-2	1.10

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
None			

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:

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.