

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## HMIS HAZARD RATING

HEALTH	3
FIRE	4
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

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## SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **TECTYL® 3317 GRAY**  
Chemical Family: Petroleum Solvent/Additive Blend  
Material Usage: Corrosion Preventive Coating

**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 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	Wt%	Recommended Exposure Limits (TWA)
<sup>[1]</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> (8 Hr. TWA)
<sup>[1]</sup> Calcium Carbonate CAS #1317-65-3	15-20	OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable fraction) OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>[2]</sup> nuisance dust)
<sup>[1][2]</sup> Talc (Hydrous Calcium Magnesium Silicate Mineral Mixture) CAS #14807-96-6	5-10	ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust) OSHA PEL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)
<sup>[1]</sup> Xylene CAS #1330-20-7	4-8	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm
Methyl Normal Propyl Ketone CAS #107-87-9	5-9	OSHA PEL: 200 ppm ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether CAS # 34590-94-8	1-3	OSHA PEL (skin): 100 ppm
<sup>[1]</sup> Ethylbenzene CAS #100-41-4	0-2	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm

Component	Wt%	Recommended Exposure Limits (TWA)
<sup>[1]</sup> Carbon Black CAS #1333-86-4	<1	ACGIH TLV: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>[2]</sup> nuisance dust) OSHA PEL: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>[2]</sup> nuisance dust)
Acetone CAS #67-64-1	2-6	OSHA PEL: 750 ppm, 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ACGIH TLV: 750 ppm, 1800 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone CAS #110-43-0	1-4	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm
Amorphous Fumed Silica CAS #68611-44-9	1-4	OSHA PEL: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust & fumes) ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
<sup>[1]</sup> Methylethyl Ketoxime CAS #96-29-7	<1	ACGIH TLV: None Established OSHA PEL: None Established
Mixed Cobalt Carboxylates CAS # 27253-31-2 and/or 61789-51-3	<1	OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (resp dust) ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (resp dust)
<sup>[1]</sup> Butyl Benzyl Phthalate CAS #85-68-7	1-4	None Established

<sup>[1]</sup> See Section 3

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

### SECTION 3: 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:** 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.

Talc (Hydrous Calcium magnesium silicate mineral mixture): Prolonged exposure to excessive airborne concentrations of talc can result in scarring of the lungs (pneumoconiosis) or of the covering of the lungs (pleural thickening). Pneumoconiosis may produce no symptoms of cough or shortness of breath. Pleural thickening usually produces no symptoms. Conditions can be determined by chest radiographic examination and pulmonary function test (EV and FVC). Bronchial irritation may cause sputum production.

Talc typically contains <1% quartz, CAS #14808-60-7.

*Crystalline Silica:* Overexposure to respirable crystalline silica dust can cause silicosis, a form of progressive pulmonary fibrosis.

Chronic exposure to *Alkyd Polymer* may cause damage to the central nervous system, respiratory system, lungs, eyes, skin, gastrointestinal track, liver, spleen and kidneys.

Effects of Overexposure to Methylethyl Ketoxime: Chronic inhalation toxicity studies in animals indicate Methylethyl Ketoxime has the potential to cause methemoglobin, cataract formation, and histopathological changes in the upper respiratory tract. A rodent liver carcinogen; relevance to humans is questionable. Results from a lifetime study in rats and mice indicate potential for long term health effects. Until a detailed risk assessment is completed, we do not know if these effects are relevant to human health, and exposure to Methylethyl Ketoxime should be kept as low as reasonably achievable.

**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.

**Butyl Benzyl Phthalate:** Female rats fed butyl benzyl phthalate in long-term (2-year) studies conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) were reported to show an increased frequency on mononuclear cell leukemia, a common spontaneous disease in the test strain of rat. For this reason, NTP concluded that butyl benzyl phthalate was "probably carcinogenic" for these rats. Male rats in these studies were terminated after 6 months due to excessive treatment related deaths. Mice fed butyl benzyl phthalate (2-years) had no increase in tumors. Butyl benzyl phthalate has produced no genetic changes in standard tests using animal, bacterial and yeast cells.

The INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER (IARC 42, 1987) has concluded that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to experimental animals and limited evidence for the carcinogenicity to humans. Limited evidence means "a casual interpretation is credible, but alternative explanations such as chance, bias, or confounding could not adequately be excluded.

*Ethylbenzene* has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified Ethylbenzene as a possible human carcinogen.

*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 4: 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 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

**Flash Point:** 20°F. Min. (COC)      **Explosive Limits:** LEL = Not Determined    UEL = Not Determined

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Small Fires: Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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 6: 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 7: 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 8: 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 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	Gray
Appearance:	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:	1.49
Percent Volatile by Volume:	56

## SECTION 10: 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 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None known.

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

None known.

**SECTION 13: 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 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

All Containers:

UN 1993, Flammable Liquids, N.O.S.,  
(Acetone, Ketone, Aliphatic Petroleum Solvent, Benzene, Xylene), 3, PGII

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Volatile Organic Content: (Calculated Values)**

VOC per gallon: 3.80 lbs/gal  
VOC per gallon minus exempt solvents & water: 3.32 lbs/gal

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

**EPA Hazard Category (40 CFR Part 370):** DELAYED (CHRONIC)  
IMMEDIATE (ACUTE)  
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%
Calcium Strontium Zinc Phosphosilicate	66402-68-4	1-4
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0.4-0.6
Xylene	1330-20-7	5.0-5.5
Acetone	67-64-1	2-6
Methyl Normal Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	5-9

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
Acetone	67-64-1	2-6	5000
Methyl Normal Propyl Ketone	107-87-9	5-9	5000
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	0.4-0.6	
Xylene	1330-20-7	5.0-5.5	100
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	85-68-7	1-4	100

**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.

*Contains: Butyl Benzyl Phthalate*

85-68-7

1-4

<b>SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION</b>
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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.