

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## HMIS HAZARD RATING

HEALTH	2
FIRE	2
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	X

Date of Review: January 23, 2006	Revised: N/A
Date of Preparation: October 8, 2003	By: R. Lauterbach

### SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **TECTYL® 3257**  
 Chemical Family: Petroleum Solvent/Additive Blend  
 Material Usage: Corrosion Preventive Compound

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Petroleum solvent-based product with solvent odor. Combustible 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
<sup>[1]</sup> Calcium Carbonate CAS #1317-65-3	15-25	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)
Petroleum Hydrocarbon Resin CAS #68131-77-1 and/or 64742-16-1	15-25	OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust) ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
<sup>[1]</sup> Aromatic Petroleum Distillates CAS #64742-95-6 (59-63%)	10-20	OSHA PEL: 50 ppm ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm
Acrylic Alkyd Resin Blend CAS # Not Available	10-20	OSHA PEL: 200 ppm ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm
Methyl n-Amyl ketone CAS #110-43-0	5-15	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm
<sup>[1][2]</sup> Talc (Hydrous Calcium Magnesium Silicate Mineral Mixture) CAS #14807-96-6	1-8	ACGIH TLV: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> OSHA PEL: 2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Calcium Strontium Zinc Phosphosilicate CAS #66402-68-4	1-8	ACGIH TLV: N/E OSHA PEL: N/E
<sup>[1]</sup> Carbon Black CAS #1333-86-4	1-5	ACGIH TLV: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> OSHA PEL: 3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>[2]</sup> 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 3: HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

**Primary Routes of Entry:** Inhalation, skin absorption

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

**Chronic Overexposure:** Xylene: harmful vapor! Overexposure to high concentrations can cause eye, nose, throat, lung irritation; CNS (brain) effects, dizziness, difficulty in breathing, unconsciousness, coma and death. Reports of heart irregularities from massive exposures. Prolonged overexposures can cause brain, liver, kidney effects/damage. Skin: can be absorbed. Repeated/Prolonged contact is irritating. Eyes: Irritant. Oral: Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Pulmonary aspiration hazard—can enter lungs and cause damage. In rate, prolonged breathing of 500 ppm - fetal effects but no birth defects: No effects at 400 ppm. High oral dose was toxic to pregnant mice; cleft palate in fetuses. Xylene contains Xylene CAS #1330-20-7 ~80%, Ethyl Benzene CAS #100-41-4 ~19% and Toluene CAS #108-88-3 ~1%.

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.

**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.

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."

*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:** 114 °F. (ICC)

**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. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. 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. Isolate for 1/2 mile in all directions if tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in fire. 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. 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 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: 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 10: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	Black
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:	1.19
Percent Volatile by Volume:	43

## SECTION 11: 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 12: REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Volatile Organic Content: (Calculated Values)

VOC per gallon: 3.0 lbs/gal

VOC per gallon minus exempt solvents and water: 3.0 lbs/gal

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

**EPA Hazard Category (40CFR Part 370):** IMMEIATE (ACUTE)  
DELAYED (CHRONIC)  
FIRE (COMBUSTIBLE)

### 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 40CFR Part 372.*

CHEMICAL	CAS NO.	WT %
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates <sup>1</sup>	64742-95-6	10-20
<i>Contains</i>		
<i>Xylene</i>	1330-20-7	4
<i>Isoprylbenzene</i>	98-82-8	3
Calcium Strontium Zinc Phosphosilicate	66402-68-4	1-8

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

CHEMICAL	CAS NO.	WT %	RQ/TPQ Lbs
NONE			

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

CHEMICAL	CAS NO.	WT %	Final RQ Lbs
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates	64742-95-6	10-20	100
<i>Contains</i>			
<i>Xylene</i>	1330-20-7	4	
<i>Isoprylbenzene</i>	98-82-8	3	

### 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

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