

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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HMIS HAZARD RATING

Health	1
Fire	2
Reactivity	0
Personal Protection	X

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By: R. Lauterbach

SECTION I: CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **TECTYL® 2473 D&B GRAY**
General or Generic ID: Water Borne-Rust Preventive

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	Wt%	Recommended Exposure Limits (TWA)
Water CAS #7732-18-5	30-50	None Established
Titanium Dioxide CAS #13463-67-7	4-15	OSHA PEL: 10 mg/m ³ ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m ³
Zinc Phosphate Dihydrate CAS #7779-90-0	1-12	None Established
Ethylene Glycol Monopropyl Ether CAS #2807-30-9	1-11	None Established
^[1] Butyl Benzyl Phthalate CAS #85-68-7	1-11	None Established
Diethylamine CAS #109-89-7	1-6	OSHA PEL: 10 ppm OSHA STEL: 25 ppm ACIGH TLV: 5 ppm (skin) ACGIH STEL: 15 ppm (skin)
^[1] Carbon Black CAS #1333-86-4	<1	ACGIH TLV: 3.5 mg/m ³ OSHA PEL: 3.5 mg/m ³ (^[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: 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. 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.

Inhalation: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible.

Symptoms of Exposure: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) irritation (nose, throat, airways).

Target Organ Effects: Reduced body weights as well as spleen and sex organ changes were observed following repeated inhalation (4 weeks) of butyl benzyl phthalate by rats. Lower concentrations for a longer period (3 months) produced increased liver and kidney weights. Following repeated exposures (up to 26 weeks) to this material in their feed, reduced body weights and food consumption, weakness, hind limb stiffness, some organ weight changes and effects on liver, testes and pancreas were observed in rats. There was no evidence of changes in nervous system tissues including delayed effects in chickens (repeat oral doses) or rats (single and repeat oral doses). 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: blood abnormalities, liver abnormalities, anemia, spleen damage, testis damage, eye damage, kidney damage, lung damage.

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. Butyl benzyl phthalate did not produce birth defects in rabbits given this material orally during pregnancy at doses that did not produce maternal toxicity. However, another study reports birth defects in mice and rats given butyl benzyl phthalate orally during pregnancy but only at doses which produced significant toxic effects in the mothers and the offspring. Testicular changes and reduced fertility were reported in male rats fed high doses of butyl benzyl phthalate for 3 weeks or longer.

Cancer Information: 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.

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 of 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.

Other Health Effects: No data

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

SECTION IV: FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes: If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist or there is any visual difficulty, seek 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. Give one glass of milk or water, and get medical attention immediately. If possible, do not leave victim 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: No data

SECTION V: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: 150 °F (65.5 °C) PMCC

Explosive Limit: No data

Autoignition Temperature: No data

Hazardous Products of Combustion: May form carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, oxide of nitrogen, and 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: 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 runoff 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. Combination of nitrites or oxides of nitrogen with secondary or tertiary amines can form nitrosamines which are potential carcinogens.

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: nitrile rubber. Wear normal work clothing covering arms and legs.

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):	131.6 °F (55.3 °C) @ 760 mmHg
Vapor Pressure (for component):	194.000 mmHg @ 68 °F
Specific vapor Density:	No data
Specific Gravity:	1.17 @ 60 °F
Liquid Density:	9.71 lbs/gal @ 60 °F 1.17 Kg/l @ 15.6 °C
Percent Volatiles (Including Water):	61 %
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) (Calculated):	1.8 lbs/gal
Evaporation Rate:	SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER
Appearance:	No data
State:	LIQUID
Physical Form:	No data
Color:	GRAY
Odor:	No data
pH:	9 – 10

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 mineral acids.

SECTION XI: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

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

SECTION XII: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Description: Not Regulated

Container/Mode: DRUMS/SURFACE - COMBUSTIBLE EXCEPTION

NOS Component: DIETHYLAMINE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER

RQ (Reportable Quantity) — 49 CFR 172.101

Product Quantity (lbs)	Component
2740	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE
9346	DIETHYLAMINE

SECTION XIII: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

CERCLA RQ — 40 CFR 302.4

<u>Component</u>	<u>RQS</u>
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	100
DIETHYLAMINE	100

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class — 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate(X) Delayed(X) Fire(X) Reactive () Sudden Release of Pressure ()

SARA 313 Components — 40 CFR 372.65

<u>Section 313 Component(s)</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER	2807-30-9
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	85-68-7

International Regulations

Inventory Status: Not determined

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 1-11%

New Jersey RTK Label Information

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER	2807-30-9
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	85-68-7
DIETHYLAMINE	109-89-7

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPROPYL ETHER	2807-30-9
1,2—BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, BUTYL PHEN	85-68-7
ETHANAMINE, N-ETHYL-	109-89-7

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