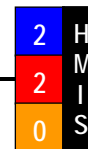




MADISON CHEMICAL CO., INC.

3141 Clifty Drive • Madison, IN 47250

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



NAME:

COMPOUND RP-25

PRODUCT # 522601

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION:

Company Offices:	812-273-6000	Weekdays
CHEMTREC:	800-424-9300	24-Hour Service
Steven T. Hale:	812-265-2703	Evenings and Weekends
David R. Goodman, Jr.:	812-273-6213	Evenings and Weekends

PREPARED DATE: 12-13-04

PREPARED BY: Marjorie E. Hare

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Dark-brown liquid with a mild odor. Vapor harmful. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Harmful or fatal if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYES: Can cause irritation to eyes.

SKIN: Prolonged or repeated contact with skin can cause irritation.

INGESTION: Harmful or fatal if swallowed.

INHALATION: Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, and asphyxiation. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonia, which can be fatal.

CHRONIC EFFECTS / CARCINOGENICITY: This material contains no ingredient above de minimus concentrations known or suspected to cause cancer. Chronic overexposure to 2-butoxyethanol has apparently been found to cause anemia, liver abnormalities, kidney damage, lung damage and blood abnormalities. Prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrotreated light distillates has been associated with kidney damage in rats.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: This material contains no ingredient above de minimus concentrations known to persist in the environment.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>SYNONYM</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>% BY WEIGHT</u>
Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates	None	64742-47-8	70
2-butoxyethanol	EGBE	111-76-2	2
	Ethylene glycol butyl ether		

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Immediately flush with large quantities of cool water continuously for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

SKIN: Immediately flush with large quantities of cool water continuously for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Do not put contaminated clothing and shoes back on. Wash clothing and shoes thoroughly in soap and water; rinse repeatedly in clean water and dry before reuse.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Give water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Get medical attention.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE: Can cause irritation to eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact with the skin can cause moderate irritation. Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, headache, vomiting, and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. **COMPOUND RP-25** contains 3% by weight 2-butoxyethanol and acute exposure to 2-butoxyethanol may lead to damage to formed elements of blood and may cause liver or kidney damage from oral exposure. Prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to elevated concentrations of hydrotreated light distillates has been associated with kidney damage in rats.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Eyes, skin, inhalation.

N.A. = Not Available

N.D. = Not Determined

N.E. = None Established

N.R. = Not Relevant



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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: **FLASH POINT:** 160°F. minimum (TOC, ASTM D 1310).
FLAMMABLE LIMITS:
LFL: 0.6
UFL: 7.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and be ignited at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product or residue can ignite explosively.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Contain liquid spills with sand and absorb on soda ash or inert material. Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Remove sources of ignition and use non-sparking tools. Dispose with solid wastes. See Waste Disposal Method. Do not discharge large amount to drain.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS: Store away from heat, open flames and other ignition sources, and oxidizers. Clean up spills immediately. Keep bung tightly closed. Do not flame cut, braze, or weld in vicinity. Normal for combustible material. Avoid free fall of liquid; ground containers when pouring.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use good ventilation. Local exhaust is recommended if TLV's are exceeded.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In absence of proper environmental control, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure supplied air respirator where airborne exposure exceeds TLVs.

SKIN PROTECTION: Nitrile rubber, neoprene gloves. Other equipment as required to avoid contact.

EYE PROTECTION: Goggles necessary.

GENERAL HYGIENE CONSIDERATIONS: Eyewash facility and emergency shower should be in close proximity. Always wash hands after handling any chemical.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES:

<u>CHEMICAL IDENTITY</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>
Hydrotreated light petroleum distillates	64742-47-8	N.E.*	N.E.*
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	25 ppm (skin)	20 ppm

*Manufacturer recommends 200 ppm.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE & ODOR:	Dark-brown liquid with a mild odor.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER = 1):	0.82
BOILING POINT (°F.):	355	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%):	N.D.
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg):	N.D.	EVAPORATION RATE (ETHER = 1):	0.002
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1):	1.0	pH (100%):	N.R.
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Negligible.	pH (1% by volume):	N.R.
FLASH POINT (Method used):	160°F. minimum (TOC, ASTM D 1310)		
UEL:	7.0		
LEL:	0.6		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Material is stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid): Strong oxidizing agents such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, nitric acid, permanganates

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Extreme heat and ignition sources.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

N.A. = Not Available

N.D. = Not Determined

N.E. = None Established

N.R. = Not Relevant



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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No ingredient in this material has been shown to cause cancer. Chronic overexposure to 2-butoxyethanol has apparently been found to cause anemia, liver abnormalities, kidney damage, lung damage and blood abnormalities.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material contains no hazardous air pollutants (HAPS). This material contains no ingredient known to persist in the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Normal for petroleum hydrocarbons. Do not flush to drain. Dispose in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING DESCRIPTION: Compound, cleaning, NOI, liquid.
(This material is not a hazardous material under regulations of the U S Department of Transportation.)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA STATUS: All ingredients are listed on the TSCA inventory.

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY: None established.

SARA 311/312 HAZARD CLASSES:

<u> X </u>	Acute Health	<u> X </u>	Chronic Health
<u> X </u>	Fire	<u> </u>	Reactive
<u> </u>	Sudden Release of Pressure	<u> </u>	

SARA 312 INFORMATION: Storage of 10,000 lbs. or more requires filing Tier 2 Form. This material is not an extremely hazardous substance (EHS). Threshold planning quantity is 10,000 lbs.

SARA 313 INFORMATION: The material contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirement of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR, Part 372.

<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	<u>CATEGORY CODE</u>	<u>CAS NO.</u>	<u>% BY WEIGHT</u>
2-butoxyethanol	N230	111-76-2	3

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION:

CALIFORNIA (PROPOSITION 65): California has not identified the ingredients listed in Section 3 as known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS STATUS: Revised Sections 1, 12 and 16 on 12-13-04.

PRECAUTIONARY LABELING: **DANGER!** Vapor harmful! Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Harmful or fatal if swallowed.
Contains hydrotreated light petroleum distillates and 2-butoxyethanol.

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY – KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Thank you for your interest in, and use of, this product. This product and all others supplied by Madison Chemical Co., Inc. can be used safely with proper protective equipment and proper handling practices consistent with label instructions and the MSDS. Before using any of this product, be sure to read the complete label and the Material Safety Data Sheet.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Listed by Section

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

HMS: - Hazardous Materials Identification System codes are a system developed by the National Paint and Coatings Association for rating the hazard potential of a chemical under normal workplace conditions. These risk assessments are indicated by a numerical rating given in each of three (3) hazard areas (Health / Flammability / Physical Hazard) ranging from a low of zero to a high of 4.

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Chronic Effects are adverse effects that are most likely to occur from repeated exposure over a long period of time. A Carcinogen is a chemical listed by the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) as a definite or possible human cancer causing agent.

Potential Environmental Effects: Chemicals listed in this section have a CERCLA RQ, are considered a toxic chemical listed under SARA Section 313, or have other known environmental hazards.

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. This Act designates a Reportable Quantity (RQ) for hazardous substances and provides the notification requirements for releases or spills.

SARA Section 313 – Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act aka Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical substances are listed that are determined to be potential health or physical hazards based on the criteria established in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard – 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Number – A universally accepted numbering system for chemical substances.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

These are considered **EMERGENCY** procedures only; the exposed person should be examined by a physician as soon as possible. The Signs and Symptoms of Exposure listed here are **ACUTE** effects of the product. An Acute Effect is an adverse effect on the human body from a single exposure with symptoms developing almost immediately after exposure or within a relatively short time.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point refers to the temperature at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid or within the test vessel. Flammable Limits refer to the range of gas or vapor concentration (as % by volume in air) which will burn or explode if an ignition source is present. **LEL** – Lower Explosive Limit; **UEL** – Upper Explosive Limit

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MSHA – Mine Safety and Health Administration. **NIOSH** – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

The Time Weighted Average (TWA) is the airborne concentration at which most workers can be exposed without any expected adverse effects.

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

TLV – Threshold Limit Value - A set of time weighted average exposure limits, established by ACGIH, for a normal 8-hour day and a 40-hour work-week.

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit – A set of time weighted average exposure values, established by OSHA, for a normal 8-hour day and a 40-hour work-week.

CEILING LIMIT – The concentration that should not be exceeded in the workplace during any part of the working exposure.

SKIN – Skin contact with substance can contribute to overall exposure.

THORACIC FRACTION – Applicable for those materials that are hazardous when deposited anywhere within the lung airways and the gas-exchange region.

STEL – Short Term Exposure Limit – Maximum concentration for a continuous 15 minute exposure period.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

All physical properties listed on MSDS are typical values not specifications!

BOILING POINT – The approximate boiling point of liquids.

VAPOR PRESSURE – This refers to the pressure (usually measured in millimeters of mercury) of a vapor in equilibrium with its liquid form.

VAPOR DENSITY – This refers to the relative weight of a vapor or gas compared with an equal volume of air. As compared with air which is set at 1, vapors with less density or weight will rise and those with greater density or weight will sink.

SOLUBILITY IN WATER – A description of the amount of the product capable of dissolving in water.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY – This refers to the ratio of the density of the material to the density of water where water = 1.

PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME – The percent of a liquid that evaporates at 65°F. to 75°F.

EVAPORATION RATE – Refers to the rate of change from the liquid state to the vapor state at ambient temperature and pressure in comparison to a given substance (e.g. water).

pH – A value representing the acidity or alkalinity of an aqueous solution (Highly Acidic pH = 1; Neutral pH = 7; Highly Alkaline pH = 14).

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY – This is to indicate stability under reasonably foreseeable conditions of storage, use or misuse.

INCOMPATIBILITY – Keep product away from listed substances or conditions to prevent hazardous reactions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID – List of conditions that should be avoided for reasons of safety and performance.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS – Breakdown products expected to be produced upon product decomposition by extreme heat or fire.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION – This indicates the tendency of the product's molecules to combine with themselves in a chemical reaction releasing excess pressure and heat.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Listed are any known chronic or carcinogenic data on specific ingredients.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Listed are any ingredients that have a CERCLA RQ and any ingredients that are listed under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Act required EPA to establish regulations setting emission standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS). If the product contains an ingredient listed under SARA Section 313 that is also stated here.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation) shipping description for the product.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Status – Toxic Substances Control Act – A federal law requiring all commercial chemical substances to appear on an inventory maintained by the EPA.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity – The amount of the specific ingredient that, when released into the environment must be reported to the National Response Center, and other regulatory agencies.

SARA 311 / 312 Hazard Classes – The appropriate characteristics have an X in front of all that apply.

SARA 312 INFORMATION – All storage of 10,000 pounds or greater of non-Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) requires filing a Tier 2 form. Substances which are designated in SARA Title III to be Extremely Hazardous Substances will have a much lower threshold planning quantity. These reports go to emergency planning agencies.

SARA 313 INFORMATION – An ingredient listed in this section is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. (Code of Federal Regulations).