MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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HMIS HAZARD RATING

HEALTH	2
FIRE	2
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	D

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SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **TECTYL® 121B**
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
Aliphatic Petroleum Solvent CAS #64742-88-7,and/or #64742-47-8, and/or #8052-41-3	35-45	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm ACGIH STEL: 200 ppm
[1] Hydrous Aluminum Silicate CAS #1332-58-7	18-23	OSHA PEL: 15 mg/m^3 ACGIH TLV: 10 mg/m^3 ([2] nuisance dust)
[1]Petroleum Asphalt CAS #8052-42-4	15-20	ACGIH TLV: 5 mg/m^3 (for fumes) NIOSH: 5 mg/m^3 (ceiling limit)
{1} Organoclay CAS #68911-87-5	2-6	ACGIH TLV: 0.1 mg/m^3 (resp. dust) OSHA PEL: 0.1 mg/m^3 (resp. dust)
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether CAS #111-77-3	<0.5	TWA: 30 ppm

[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 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 = 10 ppm. 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: Hydrous Aluminum Silicate may contain less that 0.1% of Silica Crystalline Quartz (CAS #14808-60-7). IARC Monographs on the evaluations of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans (Volume 42, 1987) concluded that there is "limited evidence" of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to humans. IARC classification 2A.
Asphalt solutions are considered to be animal carcinogens by IARC.

Organoclay may contain less that 0.1% of Silica Crystalline Quartz (CAS #14808-60-7) and or Crystalline Cristobalite CAS #14464-46-1). IARC Monographs on the evaluations of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans (Volume 42, 1987) concludes that there is "limited evidence" of the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to humans. IARC classification 2A.

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: 105 ^{o}F. (TCC)
Explosive Limits: LEL: 0.6 UEL: 7.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Small Fires: Dry chemical, CO_2, 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 Fire fighting 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. Run off 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:	Viscous liquid
Odor:	Petroleum Solvent
Boiling Point (initial):	Not determined
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1):	<1
Vapor Pressure (mmHg @ 20 ^{o}C):	Not determined
Vapor Density (air=1):	>1
Solubility in Water:	Negligible
Specific Gravity:	1.06
Percent Volatile by Volume:	40

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:	2.56 lbs./gal
VOC per gallon minus exempt solvents and water:	2.57 lbs./gal

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

EPA Hazard Category (40CFR Part 370): IMMEDIATE (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 %
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	111-77-3	<0.5

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
Aliphatic Petroleum Solvent	64742-88-7 and/or 8052-41-3	35-45	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.

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: B3, D2B