

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MAY BE USED TO COMPLY WITH OSHA'S HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, 29 CFR 1910.1200 AND SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) OF 1986 PUBLIC LAW 99-499. STANDARD SHOULD BE CONSULTED FOR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

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SECTION 1 (Identification)

PRODUCT NAME: **Rotoguard**

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION: **Chemical Aid**

SECTION 2 (Composition / Information on Ingredients)

IMPORTANT: This section covers materials from which these products are manufactured. The term "Hazardous" in "Hazardous Ingredients" should not be interpreted as a term required and defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR Part 1910.1200). The chemicals or compounds subject to reporting under Title III, in Section 313, of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) are marked by the symbol #.

WARNING: This product contains or produces a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects (or other reproductive harm) and possibly cancer. (California Health & Safety Code 25249.5 et seq.)

<u>INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>Exposure Limit (ppm)</u>		<u>Percent Ingredients (by weight)</u>
	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>ACGIH-TLV</u>	
VM&P Naptha	64742-89-8	300 ppm	300 ppm	Balance
Acrylic Polymer (isobutyl methacrylate basis)	\$\$\$	Not listed	Not listed	30 – 40
Benzene #	71-43-2	1 ppm (TWA)	0.1 ppm (TWA)	< 30 ppm

\$\$\$ - This ingredient does not contain any components considered to be health hazards under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 or under the WHIMS Controlled Product Regulations in Canada according to the supplier - proprietary.
ppm = parts per million TWA: Time Weighted Average REL: Recommended Exposure Limit

FLASHPOINT: 54 °F (12.2 °C)

SECTION 3 (Hazards Identification)

Emergency Overview

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY AFFECT CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES, AND THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.

Welding arc and sparks can ignite combustibles. Refer to American National Standard Z49.1 for fire prevention during welding.

Rating under National Fire Protection 704: Health, 2; Flammability, 3; Reactivity, 0

Potential Health Effects:

INHALATION: Vapors may be irritating to nose, throat and respiratory tract. High vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression.

INGESTION: Ingestion of product may result in vomiting, aspiration (breathing) of vomitus into the lungs must be avoided as even small quantities may result in aspiration pneumonitis.

SKIN CONTACT: Liquid is mildly irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated liquid contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis.

EYE CONTACT: Vapors may cause irritation. Splashes may cause redness and pain and is mildly irritating.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS: Irritation as noted above. Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea. In extreme cases unconsciousness and death may occur. Aspiration pneumonitis may be evidenced by coughing, labored breathing and cyanosis (bluish skin). In severe cases death may occur.

SECTION 4 (First Aid Measures)

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Get medical attention.

INGESTION: Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Get medical attention.*

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing/shoes. Flush skin with water. Follow by washing with soap and water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. Do not reuse clothing until cleaned.

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Employ first aid techniques as recommended by The American Red Cross.

***NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** If more than 2.0 ml per KG has been ingested and vomiting has not occurred, emesis should be induced per supervision. Keep victim's head below hips to prevent aspiration. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions or unconsciousness occur before emesis, gastric lavage using a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered.

SECTION 5 (Fire Fighting Measures)

FIRE: Flash Point : 54 °F (12.2 °C)

VM&P Naphtha: FLAMMABLE! Keep away from heat and ignition sources. Flammable limits in air 0.9% - 7%. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire.

EXPLOSION: Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. Sensitive to static discharge.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Do not use a direct stream of water. Water may be ineffective. Do not allow water runoff to enter sewers or waterways. Product will float and can be re-ignited on surface of water.

SPECIAL INFORMATION: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water spray may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back.

SECTION 6 (Accidental Release Measures)

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with and inert material (E.G. vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. **DO NOT USE CUMBUSTUBLE MATERIALS, SUCH AS SAWDUST.** Do not flush to sewer! If a spill or leak has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors, to protect personnel attempting to stop leak, and to flush spills away from exposures.

SECTION 7 (Handling and Storage)

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Surfaces that are sufficiently hot may ignite even liquid product in absence of sparks or flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors are gone. Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site. Flash fire can result. Keep containers closed when not in use. Use adequate ventilation.

Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near the containers.

Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Ground fixed equipment. Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment.

SECTION 8 (Exposure Controls / Personal Protection)

Ventilation: A system of local and / or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the exposure limits listed in Section 1. Local exhaust is preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. See ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices", for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH approved): If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half face organic vapor respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full-face organic respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator.

WARNING: Air-purifying respirators do NOT protect workers in oxygen deficient atmospheres.

SKIN PROTECTION: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. Wear protective gloves and clean body-covering clothing.

EYE PROTECTION: Use chemical safety goggles and / or full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountains and quick-drench facilities in work area.

SECTION 9 (Physical and Chemical Properties)

Appearance: Light colored liquid

Odor: Hydrocarbon odor.

SECTION 10 (Stability and Reactivity)

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Heat and sunlight can contribute to instability.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide and unidentified organic compounds may form when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizers. Will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, sparks, flame, ignition sources, and incompatibles.

SECTION 11 (Toxicological Information)

VM&P Naptha: Not currently listed as a carcinogen. Male rats exposed by prolonged and repeated inhalation to high vapor concentrations of similar solvents, like VM&P naphtha, showed evidence of kidney damage. The relevance of this effect to man is unknown.

SECTION 12 (Ecological Information)

Environmental Fate: When released into the soil, the material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material is expected to evaporate quickly. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade and quickly evaporate. When released into the air, this material is expected to readily degrade by reaction with photo chemically produced hydroxyl radicals. Wet deposition will help expedite the removal.

Environmental Toxicity: No information found.

SECTION 13 (Disposal Information)

Material that cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed of in a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of the container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

SECTION 14 (Transport Information)

Domestic: (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. (VM&P Naptha)

Hazard Class: 3 (Flammable Liquids)

UN/NA: UN 1268

Packing Group: II

International (Water, I.M.O.)**Proper Shipping Name:** Petroleum Distillates, N.O.S. (VM&P Naptha)**Hazard Class:** 3 (Flammable Liquids)**UN/NA:** UN 1268**Packing Group:** II

SECTION 15 (Regulatory Information)

Acute: Yes.

Chronic: Yes

Pressure: No

Reactivity: No

Acrylic Polymer (isobutyl methacrylate basis): This product or its components are listed in or are exempt from the TSCA inventory requirements. Balance of the Rotoguard ingredients are TSCA listed.

SECTION 16 (Other Information)

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Rating under National Fire Protection 704: Health, 2: Flammability, 3: Reactivity, 0

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