

Material Safety Data Sheet

This material safety data sheet complies with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910.1200. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space is marked to indicate that.

IDENTITY (As Used On Label And List) CTI 234 G

SECTION 1

Dicor Corporation
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Emergency Number: 800-255-3924
Information Number: 313-893-4930
Date Prepared: 9/24/08

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

OVERVIEW: Flammable liquid, solvent odor. Irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Overexposure may cause Central Nervous System Effects.

ROUTE OF ENTRY:

Inhalation - Y

Skin Contact - Y

Ingestion - Y

EYES:

Exposure to liquid or vapor cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include burning, tearing, redness, stinging, blurred vision, and cornea injury.

SKIN:

Exposure may cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying, cracking and skin burns. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Skin absorption is possible, normal conditions of handling and use.

BREATHING:

Symptoms are typically seen at air concentrations exceeding the recommended exposure limits. Symptoms of exposure may include:

- Nasal and respiratory irritation (nose, throat and lung) - aggravated by exposure to this material.
- Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression/Effect (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, coma, and even death)
- Cardiac arrhythmia's (Irregular heartbeat)
- Cough

SWALLOWING:

This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and /or damage. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia which can be fatal. Symptoms or exposure may include:

- Throat Irritation
- Gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea)
- Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression/Effect (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, coma, and even death)
- High blood sugar.

SECTION 2 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous components (Specific Chemical Identity)

INGREDIENT	CAS #	TLV	PERCENT	OCCUPATIONAL	
				EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)	HAPS
Toluene	108-88-3	50 ppm	15-20 %	100 ppm	X

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID

EYE: If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

RP-USP-Q

2

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged, wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

INHALED: If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention. Keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

SWALLOWED: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. This material is an aspiration hazard. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with head down. Seek medical attention. If possible, do not leave individual unattended. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia that can be fatal.

SECTION 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

FLASH POINT (Method Used): 45°F Setaflash

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LEL: 1.2% UEL: 7%

NFPA CODES: Health - 2 Flammability - 2 Reactivity - 0

(0 = Least 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: All purpose foam or carbon dioxide or dry chemical foam.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May form toxic materials; carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires.

- Water may not be effective for fighting fires.
- Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out.

SPECIAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers should be grounded and /or bonded when material is transferred. Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

WARNING !!! - Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mist from process equipment operated at elevated temperature and pressure or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operation temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product at elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operation conditions.

Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a significantly high level, sparks can form that may ignite vapors of flammable liquids.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spill: Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

Large Spills: 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; dike area to prevent spreading , pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers. 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.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Small Spill: Allow volatile portion to evaporate in hood. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear hood duct work. Dispose of remaining material in accordance with applicable regulations.

Large Spills: Destroy by liquid incineration. Contaminated absorbent may be disposed in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**HANDLING: SEE SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Storage Temperature: Ambient

Storage Pressure: Room Pressure

GENERAL:

- Keep container closed. Loosen closure cautiously before opening.
- Store in a cool, well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. (see SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA)
- Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.
- Protect material from direct sunlight.
- Ground and bond containers when transferring materials.
- Empty containers may retain hazardous properties.
- Follow all MSDS/Label warnings even after container is emptied.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

9/24/08

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type):

A NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control.

Ventilation:

Local Exhaust: Yes

Mechanical (general): Yes

Protective gloves: Wear resistant gloves. Consult your safety representative for specific recommendations.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised. However, OSHA regulations also permit other type of safety glasses. Consult your safety representative for specific recommendations.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: To prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots. Consult your safety representative for specific recommendations.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices: Keep inhalation and skin exposure to a minimum. Wash before eating, smoking, or using the rest room.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT (760.00 mm Hg): 150°F Init.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (water = 1) : 0.87

VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg): 127

MELTING POINT: N/A

VAPOR DENSITY (air = 1): 2.53

EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1): 4.2

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Negligible

V.O.C.: 6.9 #/Gal

VISCOSITY: Watery Liquid

pH: N/A

APPEARANCE: Thin like water

ODOR: Solvent Odor

PHYSICAL STATE: Clear Liquid

FREEZING POINT: N/A

HAPS (Hazardous Air Pollutants): 6.9 #/ gallon

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition.

RP-USP-Q

4

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid): Strong oxidizing agents, acids.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will Not Occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

9/24/08

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP - Not listed. **IARC Monographs** - Not listed **OSHA Regulated** - Not listed

Exposure to vapor or mist is possible. Short-term inhalation toxicity is low. Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; breathing large amounts may be harmful.

Single dose oral toxicity is low. Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may be harmful.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE:

Some reports have associated repeated and prolonged exposure to solvents with permanent brain damage and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "solvent" or "painter's syndrome". Symptoms reported included fatigue, concentration difficulties, anxiety, depression, rapid mood swings, and short-term memory loss. These reports are not clear with regards to the type of solvents that cause these symptoms. There also is controversy among scientists as to whether the condition exists or is caused by this type of product. Since many diseases cause some or all of these symptoms, a doctor should be consulted if any symptoms appear.

This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals.

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 animals. The relevance to these findings to humans is uncertain.

- Liver abnormalities
- Kidney damage
- Nasal damage
- Brain damage

Nervous system damage.

- Lung damage
- Nasal damage
- Testis damage
- Central Nervous System Effects
- Visual Impairment

TOLUENE: Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of toluene has been associated with liver, kidney, and brain damage in humans. Repeated exposure to toluene has been associated with high frequency hearing loss based on evidence in laboratory animals; the human health consequence of this finding is uncertain.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

N/I - No information available

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA Hazard Class: F-005

Consult an expert on the disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with governmental requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. This product is considered a hazardous waste due to ignitability.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation): Paint Related Material UN 1263 PG II

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act): Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Response Compensation, and Liability Act):

This product is considered a hazardous waste due to ignitability.

SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act):

311/312 Hazard Categories: Immediate Health, Delayed Health, Fire.

313 Reportable Ingredients:

Toluene (C.A.S. # 108-88-3)

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be, whether originating with Dicor Corporation or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable and suitable to their circumstances.
