# MATERIAL SAFET DATA SHEET

# LP32C DLC®-EP-47

Date Revised: Janaury 20, 1998

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# SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: LP32C DLC-EP-47

CHEMICAL NAME: Liquid Polysulfide Polymer on Silicon Dioxide

HMIS RATING

HEALTH

FLAMMABILITY

REACTIVITY

# SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

The companent(s) listed below is identified as a hazardous chemical under the criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

INGREDIENT

CAS REGISTRY

Silicon Dioxide

7631-86-9

## SECTION (II) - PHYSICAL DATA

Bailing Point: N/DA

Specific Gravity: 1.44 (Calculated)

Vapor Prossure (mm Hg): N/A

Percent Volatiles: <1.0

Vapor Density (Air = 1): N/A

Evaporation Rate: < 1.0

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Appearance and Odor: Off-white, free flowing powder with mercaptan odor.

## SECTION IV - FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

FLASH POINT (Method Used): > 200°F (Setaflash Closed Cup)

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: N/A

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Small fires: Use water (spray; fog; or, in some instances, stream), foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide. Large fires: use water (spray or stream) or standard foam.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to the products of combustion should be equipped with NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None Known.

# SECTION V - PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS

Silicon Dioxide: OSHA: 6 mg/m3 (total dust), 8 hr. TWA; 29 CFR 1910.1000 (rev. 3/1/89). PPG Internal Permissible Exposure Limit (IPEL); Synthetic Precipitated Silicate: 5 mg/m3 (respirable dust), 8 hr. TWA.

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#### SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARO DATA

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS: An epidemiological study was conducted which included 165 precipitated silica workers who had been exposed for an average of 18 years. No adverse effects were noted in complete medical examination (including cheat roentgenograms) of these workers. Pulmonary function decraments were correlated only with smoking and age but not with the degree or duration of dust exposure. Laboratory studies have also been conducted in small animals via inhelation to levels of precipitated silica dust of up to 126 mg/m3 for periods from six months to two years. Although precipitated silica was temporarily deposited in the animals lungs, most of the deposited material was cleared soon after the dust exposure ended. The results of all studies performed by, or known to, PPG indicate a very low order of pulmonary activity for synthetic precipitated silica.

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY- Inhalation, eyes and skin.

CHEMICAL LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN: None.

NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE-

EYES- Mildly irritating. Excessive contact with powder can cause drying of mucous membranes of eyes due to absorption of moisture and oils.

SKIN- Mildly irritating.

INHALATION- Nuisance dust. Excessive contact with powder can cause drying of mucous membranes of nose and threat due to absorption of moisture and oils. This material can also cause nesal initiation and nosebleeds.

INGESTION- This product has a relatively low order of oral toxicity and is not expected to produce any adversa effects following acute exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE. Persons with breathing problems or lung disease should not work in dusty ereas unless a physician approves and certifies their fitness to wear respiratory protection.

## SECTION VII - EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: Immediately rinse with clean water for 15 minutes. Retract eyelids often. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Flush with lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if ill effect or initation develops.

INHALATION: If overcome by exposure, remove victim to fresh air. If symptoms develop, seek immediate modical attention. If not broathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth.

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#### SECTION VII - EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INGESTION: Call a poison control center, emergency room, or physician. Unless otherwise advised, induce vomiting by either syrup of IPECAC followed by 2 glasses of water or by sticking finger down throat. If the person is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth or leave alone. Never give anything to drink to a person who is convulsing or has no gag reflex. Loosen tight fitting clothing, clear the airway, and keep the person warm.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Treatment should be directed at preventing absorption, administering to the symptoms as they occur, and providing supportive therapy.

### SECTION VIII - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable.

MATERIALS TO AVOID- Avoid alteration of product properties before reuse. Calcining, which may result in crystalline formation or mixing with additives may alter toxicological properties. Oxidizing agents and acids.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID- Avoid high temperatures (>800 C) treatment.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Formaldehyde and/or other aldehydes, oxides of sulfur, smoke, soot, and toxic furnes (e.g. oxides of carbon). Low molecular weight hydrocarbons and hydrogen sulfide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

### SECTION IX - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: MINIMIZE SPILL AREA. Vacuum spill material and place in closed plastic bags for disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: In accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

#### SECTION X - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use a respirator such as 3M 9900 or equivalent for protection against pneumoconiosis producing dusts.

VENTILATION: Provide explosion proof ventilation as required to control airborns dust levels. The sum total of all ingredients may emit vapors during normal processing. All possible health affects are not known and individual sensitivities will vary. Effective exhaust ventilation should always be provided to draw dust, furnes and vapors away from workers to prevent routine inhalation. Ventilation should be adequate to maintain ambient workplace atmosphere below the limits listed in Section V.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Impervious gloves to protect against contact with product.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety goggles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing, eye wash station, safety shower.

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SECTION XIII - OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Note: Revised due to new raw meterial safety data sheet.

Propored by: James L. Pye, Jr.

Title: Safety Coordinator

N/A = Not applicable N/D = Not determined N/DA = No Date Available

N/E = Not established

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