

780 - MAALUMA FOIL

Manus Products, Inc.

**MANUS BOND 64-A Butyl Tape
(White, Gray, Black)**

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Brand Name..... MANUS-BOND 64-A Butyl Tape
Product Use Adhesive / Sealant
Product Identification Number N/A

MANUFACTURER

Manus Products, Inc.
866 Industrial Blvd West
Waconia, MN 55387

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

Plant Telephone: 952 442-3323

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	WEIGHT %
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	<30
Talc	14807-96-6	<40
Carbon Black (Black, Gray)	1333-86-4	<10
Titanium Dioxide (White)	13463-67-7	<10

See Section 15 of this MSDS for OSHA Regulatory Status

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Tacky rubber based extrusion with very little odor

In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical, CO₂.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY

Ingestion

SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Inhalation: N/A

Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation, stinging, tearing, and redness.

Skin Contact: May cause loss of natural oils, dermatitis. Symptoms may include redness, drying and cracking of skin.

Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Not Known

REPORTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN

Not Applicable

National Toxicology Program (NTP)

OSHA

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
(See Section 11)

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Not Applicable

Eye contact: Flush with water until irritation is removed.

Skin Contact: Wash exposed areas with soap and water.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.
Get immediate medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

None

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

For small fires, use foam, CO₂, or dry chemical. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or foam.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Thermal decomposition may produce toxic organic compounds. Avoid breathing smoke.

FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

As in any fire, wear NIOSH approved, positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Recover for reprocessing or disposal

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

Wear appropriate protective equipment (See Section 8).

STORAGE

Store in a cool dry place.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation not required.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Respirator: Not normally needed
- Eye Protection: Wear vented safety goggles.
- Gloves: Not normally needed.
- Clothing: Protective clothing not normally needed
- Other: Not normally needed

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

COMPONENT	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV	
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
Calcium Carbonate*	15 mg/m ³	N/E	10 mg/m ³	N/E
Carbon Black*	3.5 mg/m ³	N/E	3.5 mg/m ³	N/E
Talc*	5 mg/m ³	N/E	2 mg/m ³	N/E
Titanium Dioxide*	15 mg/m ³	N/E	10 mg/m ³	N/E

* Exposure limits are provided for information only. These chemicals are not in a respirable form in this product.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

StateSolid

ColorN/A

OdorVery little odor

Melting Point °F>400 °F

Boiling PointN/A

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg).....N/A

Vapor Density Heavier than air

Reactivity in Water Negligible

Specific Gravity ~1.48

Water Solubility Negligible

pH..... NA

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY

Stable.

INCOMPATIBILITIES

Avoid contact with strong acids, caustic materials and oxidizers.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

May form oxides of carbon and various unidentified organic compounds.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For Titanium Dioxide

Trochimowicz, *et al.*, *J. Appl. Tox.*, **8**, 383-385 (1988).

Oral LD ₅₀ (rat)	>25 g/kg
Dermal LD ₅₀ (rabbit)	>10 g/kg
Inhalation LC ₅₀ (rat)	>6.82 mg/l (4 hr)

E.I. DuPont's Haskel Toxicology Laboratory conducted lifetime inhalation studies of respirable titanium dioxide at levels up to 250 mg/m³; no compound related clinical signs of toxicity were seen in the exposed animals. Slight pulmonary fibrosis was seen at 50 to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dioxide but not at 10 mg/m³. There was no evidence of cancer in animals exposed to 10 or 50 mg/m³ respirable titanium dioxide. Microscopic lung tumors were seen in 17 percent of the rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dioxide. The lung tumors observed in the rats were different from common human lung cancers, relative to anatomic type and location, and occurred only at dust levels which overwhelmed the animals lung clearance mechanism and therefore, are of questionable biological relevance for man.

Results of a DuPont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to titanium dioxide pigments were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to titanium dioxide pigments. No pulmonary fibrosis was found in any of the employees and no associations were observed between titanium dioxide pigment exposure and chronic respiratory disease or lung abnormalities. Based on the results of this study, DuPont concluded that titanium dioxide pigment will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) conducted a feed study in rats and mice in which either 25,000 or 50,000 parts per million titanium dioxide was given in their diet for two years. Under the condition of the NCI test, titanium dioxide did not cause cancer by the oral route.

Titanium dioxide has been classified by the American Congress of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as an A4 Carcinogen - *Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen*. ("1999 TLVs and BEIs," p. 67). It has been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as Group 3 - *Not Classifiable as to Its Carcinogenicity to Humans*. (IARC Monograph 47, 1989).

For Product: None for Product

For Carbon Black: IARC – Group 2B (Possibly carcinogenic to humans)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For Product: Not established.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA Waste Code:.....Not Regulated.

Do not allow material to enter sewer systems. Observe all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Proper Shipping NameNot regulated for ground transport.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.1200)

 Hazardous Non-Hazardous

CERCLA/SUPERFUND (40 CFR 117, 302)

Chemical Name	RQ (lbs)/(kg)
N/A	N/A

SARA EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (40 CFR 355)

Chemical Name	TPQ (lbs)	RQ (lbs)
N/A	N/A	N/A

SARA HAZARD CATEGORIES (40 CFR 370)

 Acute Chronic Fire Pressure Reactive None

SARA TOXIC CHEMICALS (40 CFR 372)

Chemical Name	CAS Number	%
N/A	N/A	N/A

WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (CPR Section (33))

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations, and the MSDS contains all required information.

 Controlled Product; Classification: D2B Not a Controlled Product**INVENTORY STATUS**

The ingredients of this chemical are listed on the US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory and the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT

No specific regulations apply.

STATE REGULATIONSCalifornia Proposition 65 Crystalline Silica
Massachusetts Right to Know List Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide
Minnesota Hazardous Substance List Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide
New Jersey Right to Know List Carbon Black (SN 0342), Titanium Dioxide (SN 1861)
Pennsylvania Right to Know List Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide
Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide

16. OTHER INFORMATION

ABBREVIATIONS

C - Ceiling limit

LC_{Lo} - The lowest concentration of a substance in air that will kill a test animal within a certain exposure period.

LC₅₀ - The concentration of a substance in air that will kill 50% of test animals within a certain exposure period.

LD₅₀ - The dose that causes death in 50% of test animals.

N/A - Not applicable

N/D - Not determined

N/E - Not established

N/K - Not known

NAERG - North American Emergency Response Guidebook

RQ - Reportable Quantity

TPQ - Threshold Planning Quantity

PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared by: Manus Chemical Safety and Health Department

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