Material Safety Data Sheet

Freeman Plaster Release

Date of Preparation: January 25, 2007 Revision:

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: Freeman Plaster Release
Chemical Family: Petroleum Oil
CAS Number: Mixture
Other Designations: N/A
General Use: N/A

HMIS	
H	1
F	1
R	0
PPE†	
†Sec. 8	

Manufacturer: Freeman Manufacturing and Supply Company, 1101 Moore Road, Avon, OH 44011 Phone (440)934-1902, FAX (440)934-7200, Hours of Operation 8-5, Emergency Phone Number 1-800-424-9300.

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆
Combustible

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% wt *or* % vol
Solvent dewaxed heavy paraffinic distillate	64742-65-0	65-80%

Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV	
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL
Distillates, hydrotreated, heavy paraffinic	5 mg/m^3 (for oil mist,)	None estab	5 mg/m^3 (for oil mist,)	10 mg/m^3 (for oil mist,)

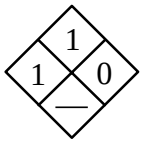
Section 3 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid
Appearance and Odor: Silver cast and mineral oil odor
Odor Threshold: N/A
Vapor Pressure: Negligible
Vapor Density (Air=1): Heavier
Specific Gravity (H_2O=1, at 4 °C): 1.2
pH: N/A
Water Solubility: Negligible
Other Solubilities: N/A
Boiling Point: No data
Freezing/Melting Point: N/A
% Volatile: No data
Evaporation Rate (Water=1): Very slow

Section 4 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 420 °F (215ºC)
Flash Point Method: Not known
Burning Rate: N/A
Autoignition Temperature: No Data
LEL: N/A
UEL: N/A
Flammability Classification:

NFPA



Extinguishing Media: Use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire. Water or foam may cause frothing, with further application leading to boil over. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers, structures and to protect personnel. Use water to flush spills away from sources of ignition. Do not flush down public sewers.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Combustible at high temperatures. Irritating or toxic substances may be emitted upon thermal decomposition. Exposed firefighters should wear NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus, with full mask and full face mask and full protective equipment.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus and reactive hydrocarbons.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

Section 5 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Freeman Plaster Release is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.
Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.
Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong Oxidizers
Conditions to Avoid: Contact with strong oxidizers. Stable under normal conditions.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of Freeman Plaster Release can produce oxides of carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, phosphorus and reactive hydrocarbons.

Section 6 - Health Hazard Information

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation, Eyes, Skin, and Ingestion
Target Organs: N/A
Acute Effects
Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation. Exposure to high concentrations of dense oil mist may lead to oil pneumonia.
Eye: Slightly irritating. May cause irritation, conjunctivitis and lacrimation. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.
Skin: Slightly irritating. Repeated or prolonged contact may result in defatting, redness, itching, inflammation, cracking and possible secondary infection. Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns. Repeated or prolonged contact with used oil may cause skin cancer.
Ingestion: Aspiration into lungs may cause pneumonitis. May cause gastrointestinal disturbances. Symptoms may include irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list any component as a carcinogen.
Special Toxic Effects: IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenecity of highly-refined oils in humans and experimental animals. (IARC Class –3). Published studies of the dermal tumorigenecity of unused motor oils generally report a lack of carcinogenic effects. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), in its review of a large body of literature, has determined that, "The data are inadequate to evaluate the carcinogenicity of (petroleum) products as a class…". A used motor oil composite has been reported to be "slightly to moderately carcinogenic" in laboratory animals. IARC has determined that "there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of one sample of used gasoline engine oil" to experimental animals.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Inhalation: Remove affected person from source of exposure. If not breathing, ensure clear airway and institute cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen if available. Get immediate medical attention.
Eye Contact: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention.
Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately and launder before reuse. Wash area of contact thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. Thermal burns require immediate medical attention.
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting because of danger of aspirating liquid into lungs. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, monitor for breathing difficulty. Get immediate medical attention.
After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.
Note to Physicians: Aspiration of petroleum products may cause a severe chemical pneumonitis (oil pneumonia). Use of an endotracheal tube should be considered if gastric lavage is considered. Gasping, coughing and choking are signs of aspiration. Ingestion of one to two ml/kg body weight usually does not induce systemic toxicity. Poor gastrointestinal absorption limits CNS depression, however, aspiration induced hypoxia may lead to CNS depression.

Section 7 - Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

Spill /Leak Procedures: 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.
Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.
Cleanup: N/A

Notification: Any spill or release, or substantial threat of release, of this material to navigable water (virtually any surface water) sufficient to cause a visible sheen upon the water must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (800-424-8802), as required by U.S. Federal Law. Failure to report may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties. Also contact the Coast Guard and appropriate state and local regulatory agencies.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Disposal: This substance, when discarded or disposed of, is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste in Federal regulations; however, it could be hazardous if it is considered toxic, corrosive, ignitable or reactive according to Federal definitions (40 CFR 261). Additionally, it could be designated as hazardous according to state regulations. This substance could become a hazardous waste if mixed with or comes in contact with a hazardous waste. If such contact or mixing may have occurred, check 40CFR261 to determine whether it is a hazardous waste. If it is a hazardous waste, regulations at 40CFR 262, 263, 264, 268 and 270 apply. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. The transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of this waste material must be conducted in compliance with all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

Disposal Regulatory Requirements: N/A

Container Cleaning and Disposal: N/A

Ecological Information: N/A

EPA Regulations:

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: Not listed (40 CFR 261.33)

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261.): Not classified

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) listed/unlisted specific per RCRA, Sec. 3001; CWA, Sec. 311 (b)(4); CWA, Sec. 307(a), CAA, Sec. 112

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQlb (kg)

SARA 311/312 Codes: The following component has been categorized under 311/312 as having these hazards: Delayed (chronic)

Hydrocarbon Oil

SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65): This product contains the following toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Section 313:

Zinc and Zinc Compounds CAS#: Mixture 5.00% Maximum

SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed, Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)

OSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): Not listed

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance (29CFR 1910.)

Other Regulatory Information:

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): All components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory. All components of this product are listed on the Canadian DSL Inventory.

Additional Environmental Regulatory Information:

This material contains a mixture of substances, some of which are listed as toxic pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21, Appendix D, Tables II/III/V. Any unusual introduction of this substance into the facility's process streams, storm water and/or wastewater could result in the violation of U.S. Federal Law. Facilities must notify the USEPA as soon as they know, or have reason to believe, that any activity has occurred, or will occur, which would result in the discharge of a toxic pollutant which is not regulated in the facility's NPDES permit. Notification levels are described in 40 CFR 122.42 (a)(1) and 122.42 (a)(2). Refer to spill section for additional regulatory requirements. There may be specific regulations at the local, regional or state level that pertain to this material.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Administrative Controls:

Respiratory Protection: If exposure limits are exceeded or if irritation is experiences, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn. Ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are often the preferred means for controlling chemical exposures. Respiratory protection may be needed for non-routine or emergency situations. In these cases use NIOSH or MSHA approved equipment. Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Avoid skin contact. When working with this substance, wear chemical protective gloves. Depending upon conditions of use, additional protection may be necessary such as face shield, apron, arm covers, etc. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses. Provide an eye wash station in the work area.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9 - Special Precautions and Comments

Handling/Storage:

Avoid extremes of temperature in storage. Store in tightly closed containers in cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and incompatibles. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Remove contaminated clothing and clean before reuse. Shower after work using soap and water.

Empty containers may contain toxic, flammable/combustible or explosive residue or vapors. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name: Petroleum Oil, N.O.I.B.N.
Shipping Symbols:
Hazard Class: Not regulated
ID No.:
Packing Group: Not regulated
Label: Not regulated
Special Provisions (172.102):

Packaging Authorizations
a) Exceptions:
b) Non-bulk Packaging:
c) Bulk Packaging:

Quantity Limitations
a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:
b) Cargo Aircraft Only:

Vessel Stowage Requirements
a) Vessel Stowage:
b) Other:

Prepared By:
Revision Notes:

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