

Ashland

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Date Prepared: 12/19/02

Date Printed: 01/16/03

MSDS No: 301.0297297-004.005

INX RUBBER ROLL CLNR A

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**Material Identity**

Product Name: INX RUBBER ROLL CLNR A
 SAP Material No: 7531044 430 00A
 General or Generic ID: SOLVENT BLEND

INX CORP. 1-863-668-5503
 2109 E. EDGEWOOD DRIVE
 LAKELAND, FL 33803

Company

Ashland
 Ashland Distribution Co. &
 Ashland Specialty Chemical Co.
 P. O. Box 2219
 Columbus, OH 43216
 614-790-3333

Emergency Telephone Number:

1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)
 24 hours everyday

Regulatory Information Number:

1-800-325-3751

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Ingredient(s)****CAS Number**

Ingredient(s)	CAS Number
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5
TOLUENE	108-88-3
LIMONENE	5989-27-5
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Potential Health Effects****Eye**

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin

May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of skin, and skin burns. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: allergic skin reaction (delayed skin rash which may be followed by blistering, scaling and other skin effects), Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, and may add to toxic effects from breathing or swallowing.

Swallowing

Swallowing this material may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (See Section 8).

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Symptoms of Exposure

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), cough, central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, leg cramps, involuntary eye movement, muscle weakness, pain in the abdomen and lower back, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), blurred vision, shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), anesthesia, visual impairment (including blindness), respiratory failure, coma, and death.

Target Organ Effects

This product contains ethanol. Alcoholic beverage consumption has been associated with brain damage, heart damage, and pancreatitis in humans. The relevance of these findings to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain. Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans. Exposure to lethal concentrations of methanol has been shown to cause damage to organs including liver, kidneys, pancreas, heart, lungs and brain. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible liver effects, mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, cardiac sensitization, male reproductive effects, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), pancreatic damage, liver damage, brain damage, effects on hearing, testis damage, central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: cardiac sensitization, visual impairment, kidney damage, liver damage.

Developmental Information

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 animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans. Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. This product contains ethanol. Alcoholic beverage consumption has been associated with birth defects in humans. The relevance of this finding to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain.

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INX RUBBER ROLL CLNR A**Cancer Information**

This material is not expected to cause cancer in humans since it did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This product contains ethanol. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that exposure to ethanol through chronic human consumption of alcoholic beverages can cause cancer. The relevance of this finding to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain. d-Limonene caused kidney cancer in male rats, but not in female rats or in mice of either sex, when given to the animals through a feeding tube. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain.

Other Health Effects

No data

Primary Route(s) of Entry

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact, Ingestion.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Eyes**

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

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Swallowing

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physicians

Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This product contains methanol which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole) is an effective antagonist of alcohol dehydrogenase, and as such, may be used as an antidote in the treatment of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and methanol poisoning. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (See Section 3 -

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Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, heart, blood-forming system, male reproductive system, auditory system. Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Flash Point**

40.0 - 50.0 F (4.4 - 10.0 C) TCC

Explosive Limit

(for component) Lower .7 Upper 19.0 %

Autoignition Temperature

No data

Hazardous Products of Combustion

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may 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. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing Media

regular foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

NFPA Rating

Not determined

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Small Spill**

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

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Large Spill

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. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal. 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.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling**

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five-gallon pails and larger metal containers, including tank cars and tank trucks, should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Emergency eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of potential exposure. Warning. Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating 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 operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Eye Protection**

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier)., To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots..

Respiratory Protections

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV(s).

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Exposure Guidelines

Component

ETHYL ALCOHOL (64-17-5)

OSHA PEL 1000.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 1000.000 ppm - TWA

ACGIH TLV 1000.000 ppm - TWA

TOLUENE (108-88-3)

OSHA PEL 200.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA PEL 300.000 ppm - Ceiling

OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm - STEL

ACGIH TLV 50.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)

ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)

LIMONENE (5989-27-5)

No exposure limits established

ETHYL ACETATE (141-78-6)

OSHA PEL 400.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 400.000 ppm - TWA

ACGIH TLV 400.000 ppm - TWA

METHYL ALCOHOL (67-56-1)

OSHA PEL 200.000 ppm - TWA

OSHA VPEL 200.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)

OSHA VPEL 250.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)

ACGIH TLV 200.000 ppm - TWA (Skin)

ACGIH TLV 250.000 ppm - STEL (Skin)

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Boiling Point**

(for component) 147.0 F (63.8 C) @ 760 mmHg

Vapor Pressure

(for component) 97.680 mmHg @ 68.00 F

Specific Vapor Density

> 1.000 @ AIR=1

Specific Gravity

.828 @ 77.00 F

Liquid Density

6.890 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F

.828 kg/l @ 25.00 C

Percent Volatiles

> 99.0 %

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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Evaporation Rate

SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER

Appearance

No data

State

LIQUID

Physical Form

HOMOGENEOUS SOLUTION

Color

No data

Odor

No data

pH

Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous Polymerization

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Hazardous Decomposition

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

Chemical Stability

Stable.

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with: strong oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Management Information

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations. For assistance with your waste management needs - including disposal, recycling and waste stream reduction, contact Ashland Distribution Company, IC&S Environmental Services Group at 800-637-7922.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT Information - 49 CFR 172.101****DOT Description:**

COMPOUNDS, CLEANING, LIQUID,3,NA1993,II

Container/Mode:

55 GAL DRUM/TRUCK PACKAGE

NOS Component:

TOLUENE

ETHYL ALCOHOL

RQ (Reportable Quantity) - 49 CFR 172.101

Product Quantity (lbs) Component

2713 TOLUENE**Other Transportation Information**

The DOT Transport Information may vary with the container and mode of shipment.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**US Federal Regulations****TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status**

TSCA (UNITED STATES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4(a)

Component	RQ (lbs)
TOLUENE	1000
ETHYL ACETATE	5000
METHYL ALCOHOL	5000

CERCLA RQ - 40 CFR 302.4(b)

Materials without a "listed" RQ may be reportable as an "unlisted hazardous substance". See 40 CFR 302.5 (b).

SARA 302 Components - 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class - 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate(X)	Delayed(X)	Fire(X)	Reactive()	Sudden Release of Pressure()
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SARA 313 Components - 40 CFR 372.65

Section 313 Component(s)	CAS Number	%
TOLUENE	108-88-3	35.00
METHANOL	67-56-1	2.46

OSHA Process Safety Management 29 CFR 1910

None listed

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EPA Accidental Release Prevention 40 CFR 68
None listed

International Regulations
Inventory Status
Not determined

State and Local Regulations
California Proposition 65

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.
BENZENE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.
TOLUENE
BENZENE

New Jersey RTK Label Information

ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5
TOLUENE	108-88-3
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6
METHYL ALCOHOL	67-56-1

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

ETHANOL	64-17-5
BENZENE, METHYL-	108-88-3
ACETIC ACID ETHYL ESTER	141-78-6
METHANOL	67-56-1

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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