

# 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.

### Distributed by:

Moreau Marketing & Sales, Inc.  
336-764-5232 Fax: 0941  
www.Rmoreau.com

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

## 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, CO<sub>2</sub>.

### 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)

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### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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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

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### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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#### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

For small fires, use foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.

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### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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Recover for reprocessing or disposal

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### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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#### HANDLING

Wear appropriate protective equipment (See Section 8).

#### STORAGE

Store in a cool dry place.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 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 <sup>3</sup>	N/E	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N/E
Carbon Black*	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N/E	3.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N/E
Talc*	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N/E	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N/E
Titanium Dioxide*	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N/E	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	N/E

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

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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State.....Solid	Vapor Density.....Heavier than air
Color.....N/A	Reactivity in Water.....Negligible
Odor.....Very little odor	Specific Gravity.....~1.48
Melting Point °F.....>400 °F	Water Solubility.....Negligible
Boiling Point .....N/A	pH.....NA
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg).....N/A	

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### 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.

### CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid temperatures above 120 °F.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### For Titanium Dioxide

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

Oral LD <sub>50</sub> (rat)	>25 g/kg
Dermal LD <sub>50</sub> (rabbit)	>10 g/kg
Inhalation LC <sub>50</sub> (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/m<sup>3</sup>; no compound related clinical signs of toxicity were seen in the exposed animals. Slight pulmonary fibrosis was seen at 50 to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dioxide but not at 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. There was no evidence of cancer in animals exposed to 10 or 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup> respirable titanium dioxide. Microscopic lung tumors were seen in 17 percent of the rats exposed to 250 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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)

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**For Product:** .....Not established.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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DOT Proper Shipping Name.....Not regulated for ground transport.

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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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 REGULATIONS**

California 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

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### ABBREVIATIONS

C - Ceiling limit

LC<sub>L<sub>o</sub></sub> - The lowest concentration of a substance in air that will kill a test animal within a certain exposure period.

LC<sub>50</sub> - The concentration of a substance in air that will kill 50% of test animals within a certain exposure period.

LD<sub>50</sub> - 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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