Safety data sheet
1006-26 Sprayable Body Filler

1. Substance/preparation and company identification

Company
BASF CORPORATION
100 Campus Drive
Florham Park, NJ 07932

24 Hour Emergency Response Information
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP

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2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical name	CAS Number	Content (weight%)
styrene OSHA CLV 200 ppm; TWA 100 ppm; max. conc. 600 ppm ACGIH STEL 40 ppm; TWA 20 ppm	100-42-5	25 - 35
talc ACGIH TWA 2 mg/m3	14807-96-6	10 - 20
calcium carbonate OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3 R; PEL 15 mg/m3 T	1317-65-3	10 - 20
Magnesium carbonate OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3 R; PEL 15 mg/m3 T	546-93-0	1 - 10
barium sulphate OSHA PEL 5 mg/m3 R; PEL 15 mg/m3 T ACGIH TWA 10 mg/m3	7727-43-7	1 - 10
titanium dioxide OSHA PEL 15 mg/m3 T ACGIH TWA 10 mg/m3	13463-67-7	1 - 10
synthetic amorphous silica PEL/TLV not established	112945-52-5	0 - 5
Fatty acids, C6-19-branched, cobalt(2+) salts ACGIH TWA 0.02 mg/m3	68409-81-4	0 - 5

R Respirable fraction
T Total dust

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3. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HMIS III RATING
Health: 2¤ Flammability: 3 Physical hazard: 0

HMIS uses a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates high

hazard.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING
FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HARMFUL IF INHALED
CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE
MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION
CONTAINS A MATERIAL WHICH HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD.
INGESTION MAY CAUSE GASTRIC DISTURBANCES

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary routes of exposure:
Routes of entry for solids and liquids include eye and skin contact, ingestion and inhalation. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

Acute toxicity:
Inhalation may cause CNS depression, blurred vision, dizziness and drowsiness.
Inhalation causes headache and nausea.
Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal.

Information on: barium sulfate
Ingestion of soluble barium salts produces muscle stimulation, followed by severe gastric disturbances, increased blood pressure, and central nervous system effects.
Information on: calcium carbonate
Acute exposures to calcium carbonate may result in mild G.I. distress.
Information on: styrene
Inhalation of styrene vapors causes severe irritation to the upper respiratory tract, CNS depression, and loss of balance. Ingestion results in irritation to the mouth, esophagus and stomach. Recent studies of workers exposed to airborne levels of styrene ranging from 3.2 to 549.5 mg/m3, showed a significant impairment of color vision.
Information on: talc
Acute exposures to high concentrations of talc may produce cough, dyspnea, chest pain and weakness.

Irritation:
Skin contact may result in irritation, defatting and dermatitis.
Vapors cause irritation to the respiratory tract and the eyes.
Prolonged inhalation of product vapor can result in irritation of the mucous membranes.

Repeated dose toxicity:
Information on: calcium carbonate
Chronic ingestion of calcium carbonate may cause irritability, lethargy, stupor and coma. Hypercalcemia, alkalosis and kidney impairment has also been reported to occur after chronic ingestion.

Information on: amorphous silica
In recent studies, fumed and precipitated synthetic amorphous silicas were fibrogenic to the lungs of monkeys, with the fumed form being the most active type.
Information on: styrene
This product may contain significant amounts of styrene. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) concluded styrene demonstrated suggestive, but not convincing evidence of carcinogenicity in male mice in a lifetime feeding study. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has included styrene in Group 2B. Laboratory rats exposed to 800 ppm via inhalation showed evidence of hearing loss. Relevance to humans remains uncertain. Preliminary results from industry sponsored life-time inhalation studies indicate that styrene caused nasal lesions inmice and rats. There was no indication of an increased incidence of tumors in rats exposed to airborne concentrations ranging from 50 to 1000 ppm. In mice, exposure to styrene at concentrations of 20 to 160 ppm was associated with increased incidences of nasal lesions and benign lung tumors. In female mice, an increase in malignant lung tumors seen in the highest dose group. The relevance of the mouse tumors to human exposures is unclear and is the subject of further studies being planned. However, numerous epidemiological studies of styrene workers have been conducted which do not indicate carcinogenic effects.
Information on: talc
Prolonged or repeated exposure to talc can result in a form of pulmonary fibrosis (talc pneumoconiosis), possibly due to asbestos content. In a National Toxicology Program (NTP) inhalation study, talc exhibited some evidence of carcinogenicity in male rats, clear evidence in female rats and no evidence in mice. It is thought that the effects, which were reported at the high dose, were due to overburdening of the lungs.
Information on: titanium dioxide
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) has classified this substance as group 2B (The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans). In long-term studies in rats in which the substance was given by inhalation, a carcinogenic effect was observed. Tumors were only observed in rats after chronic inhalative exposure to high concentrations which caused sustained lung inflammation. In long-term studies in rats and mice in which the substance was given by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. Dermal exposure is not expected to be carcinogenic.

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4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

General advice:
Remove contaminated clothing.
Contact the local poison control center or call BASF Emergency Response at 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

If inhaled:
Keep patient calm, remove to fresh air.
If breathing difficulties develop, aid in breathing and seek immediate medical attention.

If on skin:
Wash affected areas with water for at least 15 minutes.
If irritation develops, seek medical attention.

If in eyes:
Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes.
Hold eyelids open to facilitate rinsing.
Seek medical attention.

If swallowed:
Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water.
Do not induce vomiting due to aspiration hazard.
Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.
Immediate medical attention is required.
Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.
Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point: 73 °F (23.0 °C) (calculated)
Lower explosion limit: not available
Upper explosion limit: not available

Suitable extinguishing media:
Dry extinguishing media
Carbon dioxide
Foam

Unsuitable extinguishing media for safety reasons:
Water spray

Hazards during firefighting:
Vapors and/or decomposition products are irritants and/or toxic.
If product is heated above decomposition temperatures, acrid smoke and fumes will be released.

Protective equipment for firefighting:
Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:
Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas and travel a considerable distance up to the source of ignition. Flash fire may occur.
Remove product from areas of fire or otherwise cool sealed containers with water in order to avoid pressure build-up due to heat.
Do not flood burning material with water due to potential spreading of fire.
Contain contaminated water/firefighting water.
Run-off water from fire may cause pollution.
Notify proper authorities.

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions:
Extinguish sources of ignition nearby and downwind.
Wear suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Avoid prolonged inhalation.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Use antistatic tools.

Environmental precautions:
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.
A spill of or in excess of the reportable quantity requires notification to state, local and national emergency authorities.
Acutely toxic for aquatic organisms.

Cleanup:
Dike spillage.
Place into appropriately labeled waste containers.
Spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal.

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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING

General advice:
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Do not puncture, drop or slide containers.
Use static lines when mixing and transferring material.
Handle and open container with care.
Avoid contact with the skin, eyes and clothing.
WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.
Do not apply to hot surfaces.
Proper ventilation and respiratory protection is required when sanding, flame cutting, welding or brazing coated surfaces.

Protection against fire and explosion:
Use antistatic tools.
Exhaust fans should be explosion proof.
Provide adequate ventilation to remove solvent vapors from lower levels or work areas and to prevent solvent contact with ignition sources.
Sealed containers should be protected against heat as this results in pressure build-up.
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks, or open flame.

STORAGE

General advice:
Keep container tightly closed.
Protect from direct sunlight.
Protect from temperatures above 49C/ 120F.
Consult local fire marshal for storage requirements.

Storage incompatability:
General: Segregate from incompatible substances.

Segregate from oxidizing agents.
Segregate from strong bases.
Segregate from strong acids.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

COMPONENTS WITH WORKPLACE CONTROL PARAMETERS
See section 2.
ADVICE ON SYSTEM DESIGN
General mechanical ventilation should comply with OSHA 1910.94.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Respiratory protection:
Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.
Wear NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapor respirator.
Particulate filters should be added during spray operations.
Do not exceed the maximum use concentration for the respirator facepiece/cartridge combination.
Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Hand protection:
Use appropriate chemically resistant gloves as determined by an evaluation of glove performance characteristics and the hazards and potential hazards identified, including but not limited to butyl, natural and synthetic rubber, nitrile, or neoprene.

Eye protection:
Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles).
Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists.

Body protection:
Body protection must be chosen based on activity level and exposure.

General safety and hygiene measures:
Work place should be equipped with a shower and eye wash.
Contact lenses should not be worn.
Remove contaminated clothing.
Contaminated equipment or clothing should be cleaned after each use or disposed of.
Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form:	liquid
Odour:	solvent-like
Colour:	grey
Boiling range:	not applicable
Vapour pressure:	not available
Weight per gallon:	12.61 lb/gal CALC
Vapour density:	heavier than air
Solids content:	approx. 71 %

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid:
Avoid all sources of ignition: heat, sparks or open flames.
Avoid electrostatic discharge.

Substances to avoid:
Strong bases
Strong oxidizing agents
Strong acids

Hazardous reactions:
This product is chemically stable.

Decomposition products:
Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
No data available.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal of substances:
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.
The use and processing of this product, or addition of other constituents, may cause it to be considered a hazardous waste.
It is the waste generators responsibility to determine if a particular waste is hazardous under RCRA.
Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater.
Incinerate or dispose of in a RCRA licensed facility.
Do not incinerate closed containers.

Contaminated packaging:
WARNING: Empty containers may still contain hazardous residue.
Dispose of in accordance with national, state and local regulations.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Reference Bill of Lading.

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TSCA, US released / listed

SARA 313:

CAS number	Weight%	Chemical name
100-42-5	30.9	styrene
68409-81-4	0.4	Fatty acids, C6-19-branched, cobalt(2+) salts

STATE REGULATIONS

State RTK:

CAS Number	Chemical name
100-42-5	styrene
14807-96-6	talc
1317-65-3	calcium carbonate
546-93-0	Magnesium carbonate
25037-66-5	1,3-Isobenzofurandione, polymer with 2,5-furandione and 1,2-
7727-43-7	barium sulphate
13463-67-7	titanium dioxide
112945-52-5	synthetic amorphous silica
68409-81-4	Fatty acids, C6-19-branched, cobalt(2+) salts

California Proposition 65 information:
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Recommended use: FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

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