



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER / IMPORTER:

Zeon Chemicals L.P.
 4111 Bells Lane
 Louisville, Kentucky 40211

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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:

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CHEMICAL FAMILY:

Acrylonitrile / Butadiene Polymer
 Blend with Carbon Black

USES:

Polymer/Adhesive Compounding

This MSDS applies to the following product(s):

Nysynblak® 9010
Nysynblak® DN 120

Nysynblak® 9025
Nysynblak® DN 127

Nysynblak® 9040

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS #	AMOUNT	EXPOSURE LIMITS			
			OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV	
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	<10 ppm est	2 ppm TWA 1 ppm AL 10 ppm Ceiling		2 ppm TWA A2, Skin	
Butadiene	106-99-0	<0.2 ppm est	1 ppm TWA 5 ppm STEL 0.5 ppm AL		2 ppm TWAA2	
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	<50 %	3 mg/m ³ TWA		3.5 mg/m ³ TWA, A4	
Aluminum Silicate	22708-90-3	<10 %	15 mg/m ³ TWA TD* 5 mg/m ³ TWA RD*		10 mg/m ³ TWA TD* 3 mg/m ³ TWA RD*	
p-t-butyl phenol	98-54-4	<0.1 %	None Established		None Established	
4-Vinyl Cyclohexene	100-40-3	<0.1 % est	None Established		0.1 ppm TWA, A3	

OTHER INGREDIENTS	CAS #	AMOUNT	NOTES
Acrylonitrile / Butadiene Polymer	9003-18-3	<60 %	TWA = Time Weighted Average TLV = Threshold Limit Value AL = Action Level RD = Respirable Dust TD = Total Dust STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit Skin = Skin contact may be a significant route of exposure A2 = ACGIH Suspected Human Carcinogen A3 = ACGIH Animal Carcinogen A4 = ACGIH Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen * = Particulates Not Otherwise Classified

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DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION
 60 S. Seiberling Street • Akron, Ohio 44305

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

These products are gray colored particulates with a mild characteristic odor. Processing operations may produce vapors, mists, or dust that may cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation. Toxic combustion products may be released under fire conditions.

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects From Overexposure: Possible routes of entry include skin & eye contact and process vapor, mist, or dust inhalation.

No adverse health effects are expected during normal processing when potential exposures are eliminated by good industrial hygiene practice and well ventilated conditions. Care should be taken for compounding operations that may generate dust. Exposure to dust may cause skin and eye irritation in the same manner as a nuisance dust. Dust can cause shortness of breath, chronic cough, or upper respiratory tract irritation. At processing temperatures, the combined ingredients (elastomer and other processing ingredients) may emit fumes and vapors that may cause irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Processing under conditions of inadequate ventilation may produce symptoms of nausea, dizziness, or headaches. Typically these effects are reversible upon removal from exposure and no lasting effects are expected. Most importantly, the potential for irritation will depend on the effectiveness of exhaust ventilation provided to the process area.

These products contain carbon black which is reported to cause cancer based on laboratory studies with rats. Carbon black is listed by IARC as a 2(B) carcinogen - possibly carcinogenic to humans and by ACGIH as an A4 carcinogen - not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

These products contain a trace amount of p-t-butyl phenol as a component of the antioxidant package. Although rare, there are reports of depigmentation of the skin (vitiligo) associated with this compound in related elastomer products. We recommend that contact with exposed skin be avoided by the use of gloves and other personal protective equipment appropriate for handling and / or processing operations.

Appropriate precautions should be taken to minimize potential exposure to accidental ingestion, inhalation of process vapors, mists, or dusts, and skin contact.

Overexposure to decomposition or combustion products may cause irritation of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Symptoms such as coughing, tearing, and irritation should be regarded as potentially hazardous and measures taken to avoid exposure. See Section 10 for information on combustion products.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

If irritation occurs or persists from any route of exposure, remove the affected individual from the area and seek medical assistance.

Eye Contact: Treat as any foreign particulate matter. Flush eyes with running water for several minutes while holding eyelids open. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contact area with soap and water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation / allergic skin reaction develops.

Particulate Inhalation: Remove affected individual to fresh air.

Vapor Inhalation (processing vapors or decomposition products): Remove the affected individual to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration and seek medical assistance immediately.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media: Water, ABC dry chemical, or Protein type air foams are recommended media. Elastomers would be considered "ordinary combustibles" (NFPA defined Class A). Carbon dioxide is generally not recommended for use on Class A fires as a lack of cooling capacity may result in reignition.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) during the attack phase of firefighting operations and during cleanup in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas immediately after a fire. Personnel not having suitable respiratory protection must leave the area to prevent significant exposure to toxic combustion gases from any source.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Special precautions must be taken if elastomers are ground or otherwise formed into a fine powder or dust since many organic substances in these forms present a dust explosion hazard. Toxic gases may be formed upon combustion and represents a hazard to firefighters. See Section 10 for additional information on combustion products.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

If the material is released or spilled, sweep, shovel, or vacuum crumbs or chunks into closed containers for reuse or disposal.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

During normal processing, virtually all elastomers will emit fumes and vapors when heated to processing temperatures. The concentration and composition of these vapors will depend on variables such as the specific formulation and processing method and temperature. Always process elastomers under well ventilated conditions and avoid continued or prolonged breathing of process vapors. Wash thoroughly after processing compound, especially before eating, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Do not use or consume food in processing areas. Do not use processing equipment to heat food.

Clean up following normal processing should be performed under well ventilated conditions. Elastomer may be held at process temperatures for a short time without significant thermal degradation. However exposure to either elevated temperature or excessive time will result in decomposition. Equipment should not be shut down for extended time periods with compound in it or decomposition may occur.

Processing fume condensates, which may include toxic contaminants, may be combustible and should be periodically removed from exhaust hoods, ductwork, and other surfaces. Protective clothing, including impervious gloves, should be worn during cleanup operations to prevent skin contact.

Store in a cool, dry place away from direct light to maintain quality.

Abnormal conditions such as equipment malfunction or using improper equipment or procedures, or hangup or stagnation of material during processing may cause decomposition. Employees involved in removing decomposing material should be provided suitable air-supplied respirators, such as an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

Compounding ingredients added to elastomer products may require special handling. It is the users responsibility to follow the recommended precautions of the individual additive suppliers.

Post-processing operations at your workplace or at your customer's workplace involving heat sufficient to result in polymer breakdown emitting smoke and fumes should always be conducted in such a manner to avoid inhalation of fumes. Local exhaust ventilation should be provided to prevent significant employee exposure.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation: Effective general and, if necessary, local exhaust ventilation must always be provided to draw fumes or vapors away from workers to prevent routine inhalation. Ventilation must be adequate to maintain the ambient workplace atmosphere below the limits listed in Section 2.

Respiratory Protection: For protection against process vapors or dust wear a NIOSH approved respirator suitable for the anticipated airborne concentration. Wear a positive pressure air-supplied respirator in situations where there may be potential for elevated airborne exposure such as during equipment malfunction, or product hangup or stagnation during processing that may result in decomposition.

Protective Equipment: During processing operations, safety glasses and/or goggles suitable for keeping dust or particulate matter out of the eyes should be worn when eye contact is anticipated. Protective gloves should be worn to prevent skin contact.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 1.20 - 1.25 Solubility in Water: Insoluble % Volatile by Weight: <1 (water vapor)

Appearance and Odor: Gray colored particulate with a mild characteristic odor.

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid: Overheating

Materials to Avoid: No specific information is available, however strong oxidizers or reducing agents which are generally not compatible with many organic compounds, are not compatible with elastomers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Fumes produced when heated to decomposition temperatures may contain carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen cyanide, oxides of nitrogen, and small amounts of aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Combustion products from rubber, like those of other natural and synthetic materials, must be considered toxic.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste resulting from this product as supplied is not known to be classified as a hazardous waste per the current listings and characteristics contained in 40 CFR Part 261, and its Appendices. It is the generator's responsibility to determine, per the regulation, the applicability of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as well as all state, local, or other governmental agency waste disposal regulations, to the particular waste materials prior to treatment or disposal.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

For domestic transportation purposes, these products are not defined or designated as a hazardous material by the U.S. Department of Transportation under Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

DOT Hazard Class	Not Regulated	UN/NA Hazard No.	Not Applicable
DOT Proper Shipping Name	Not Applicable	Reportable Quantity	Not Applicable
DOT Label	Not Applicable		

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA Inventory Status: These products and all components are listed on the U.S. EPA Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory.

TSCA 12(b) Export Notification Status: These products may contain trace levels of 4-Vinyl Cyclohexene (CAS 100-40-3), an impurity in butadiene monomer, which is subject to export notification requirements.

SARA 313 Status: These products do not contain any components exceeding the *de minimis* amount subject to reporting under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION CONTINUED

Additional Right-to-Know Information on Components:

Component	CAS #	Key (See below)	
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	2, 8	
Butadiene	106-99-0	2, 8	
4-Vinyl Cyclohexene	100-40-3	2	
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	5, 9, 10, 14	*
Aluminum Silicate	22708-90-3	7, 13	*
Acrylonitrile / Butadiene Polymer	9003-18-3	7, 13	*

Key	Description	Key	Description
1.	Reserved	8.	MA Extraordinary Hazardous Substance above 1 ppm
2.	CA Listed Carcinogen	9.	MA Toxic or Hazardous Substance above 1%
3.	CA Listed Reproductive Toxin	10.	NJ Hazardous Substance above 1%
4.	PA Special Hazardous Substance above 0.01%	11.	NJ Special Health Hazard Substance above 0.1%
5.	PA Hazardous Substance above 1%	12.	NJ Environmental Hazardous Substance above 1%
6.	PA Non-Hazardous Substance above 3%	13.	NJ Non-Hazardous Substance above 1%
7.	PA Non-Hazardous Substance above 5%	14.	Canadian WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List Substance

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System Classifications:

	NFPA	HMIS	Key: 0=least; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=high; 4=extreme
Health	2	1	National Fire Protection Association rating identifies hazards during a fire emergency.
Flammability	1	1	Hazardous Materials Identification System rating applies to products as packaged.
Reactivity	0	0	

Appendix A - Acrylonitrile

These products contain trace amounts of acrylonitrile. Acrylonitrile is regulated by OSHA at 29 CFR 1910.1045. Acrylonitrile is listed by OSHA as a carcinogen, by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans), by NTP as an anticipated human carcinogen, and by ACGIH as a suspected human carcinogen.

Appendix B - Butadiene

These products contain trace amounts of butadiene. Butadiene is regulated by OSHA at 29 CFR 1910.1051. Butadiene is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2A carcinogen (probably carcinogenic to humans), by NTP as a known human carcinogen, and by ACGIH as a suspected human carcinogen.

Appendix C - 4-Vinyl Cyclohexene

These products may contain trace amounts of 4-Vinyl Cyclohexene. 4-VCH is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2B carcinogen (possibly carcinogenic to humans) and by ACGIH as an animal carcinogen.

It may be possible under certain processing and handling conditions, e.g. processes that create vapors, mists, or dust, to release unreacted monomers and other substances in airborne concentrations in excess of their established exposure limits or guidelines. Customers and processors should do sufficient in-house industrial hygiene monitoring to assure compliance of their operations.

Reason for (Re)issue: New

User's Responsibility

This bulletin cannot cover all possible situations which the user may experience during processing. Each aspect of your operation must be examined to determine if, or where, additional precautions may be necessary. All health and safety information contained in this bulletin must be provided to your employees or customers. It is your responsibility to use this information to develop appropriate work practice guidelines and employee instructional programs for your operation.

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