OSBORN INTERNATIONAL
A Unit of Jason Incorporated

Material Safety Data Sheet

Part Number: 47014

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

ORANGE COLOR = 15 (TRIP15), 2D (15271), 25 (1529O), 2276-F, 2567, 2B-362-2, 2B-4O6, B-6, D-14, ET-31-A, S-3O, T-3, T-312, T-313, T-9O..... TAN COLOR = 2435 (1552O), 252O, 26O9, 832, 884-E, 2B-111, 2B-2OO, 2B-2OO-C.... .....4M-3O, 9B-36, 9B-36C, WW..... RED COLOR = 2B-24, 2B-29, 2B-355O, 9M-82, D-1O, TS-1

DESCRIPTION : **SOLID BLOCK**

USE : **ABRASIVE POLISHING AND BUFFING COMPOSITON**

2. COMPOSITION / OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR 1910.1200)

CAS #	COMMON NAME	OSHA PE	ACGIH TWA	
14808-60-7	TRIPOLI and/or SILICA	0.1 mg/m3	0.1 mg/m3	64-74%
	Fatty Acid and/or Glyceride not listed in 29CFR 191O.12OO as hazardous.			16-25%
	Petrolatum and/or wax not listed under 29CFR 191O.12OO as hazardous.			O2-11%

"Not established" particulates have OSHA Permissable Exposure Limit (PEL) of 15mg/m3 and Time Weighted Average (TWA) from ACGIH of 1O mg/m3.

3. HAZARDS INDENTIFICATION (HMIS 1-1-0-C)

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Product is not considered hazardous in shipping, storage, or handling acording to the criteria of the federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 191O.12OO. However observe precautions for the dust generated by the user.

Potential Health Effects :

Inhalation : Material is not considered an inhalation hazard as supplied. However, dust generated during buffing contains silica. Prolonged inhalation may result in silicosis, a progressive lung disease.

Eye Contact : Mildly irritating to the eye for short term contact. Long term contact can produce scratching of the cornea through abrasive action.

Skin Contact : Product does not generally irritate and is only mildly irritating to sensitive skin.

Ingestion : No hazard anticipated through ingestion in normal industrial use.

Chronic : Suspect Cancer Hazard (contains silica). Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure to resirable dust.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation : If exposed to excessive levels of dust, remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if cough, irritation or other symptoms develop.

Eye Contact : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists get medical attention.

Skin Contact : Wash with soap and water. Wash clothing daily, as imbedded abrasive particles can abrade skin resulting in irritation.

Ingestion : Swallowing less than an ounce will not cause significant harm. For larger amounts do not induce vomiting, but give two 12 ounce glasses of water and obtain medical advice.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (NFPA : 1-1-O)

Properties - Flash Point and Method : > 35O'F.

Flammable Limits : N/A

Autoignition Temperature: N/A

General Hazard : Material can support combustion if exposed to continous open flame. See section 16 for used material from buffing.

Fire Fighting Instructions : As in any fire, wear self contained breathing apparatus (pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Fire Fighting Equipment : Use alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, or water spray when fighting fires involving this material.

Hazardous Combustion Products : If heated to high temperature the product may emit carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Sweep or Scoop up material for reuse or reclaim if possible, otherwise place in a disposal container for proper disposition. Do not flush to sewers or waterways unless authorized to do so by appropriate government official.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage Temperature : Ambient

General: Keep out of sun and away from heat sources, as product may melt. Observe all safeguards for container residue until cleaned or destroyed.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS :

Local exhaust ventilation should be provided to maintain the airborne exposure to personnel below the OSHA & PEL TWA during handling and use.

PERSONAL PROTECTION / RESPIRATOR

Where engineering controls cannot be provided a NIOSH/MHSA approved respirator for dusts having a TWA not less than O.O5 MG/M3 should be used during buffing operations. Respiratory protection is usually not required during normal storage and handling.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING :

For normal handling of unused product wear safety glasses and observe normal good hygiene, such as frequent washing of exposed area and a daily change and laundering of clothing. During buffing the use of a face shield, cloth gloves, and cloth apron is recommended.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Vapor Pressure	**N/A**	**Melting/Freezing Point**	**> 125'F.**
S.G. / Density	**> 1.6**	**Vapor Density (air = 1)**	**N/A**
Water Solubility	**Negligible**	**Evaporation Rate**	**N/A**
pH	**N/A**	**9n-Butyl Acetate = 1**	
Boiling Point	**N/A**	**Odor**	**Mild**
Physical State	**Solid**	**Appearance**	**Solid Block**

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVIY

General : Stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatible Materials _ No incompatibility anticipated during normal industrial use.
Condition's To Avoid :

Hazardous Decomposition : None identified.

11. TOXILOGICAL INFORMATION

PRODUCT AND/OR COMPONENTS CARCENOGENIC ACCORDING TO

NONE : - ACGIH : Yes IARC : - NTP : - OSHA : -

The dust generated during buffing may include silica. Medical and scientific evidence has suggested that the amount and/or duration of silica dust inhalation increases, the risk of serious respiratory disease also increases. IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the Carcinogenicity Risk of Chemicals to humans, silica and some silicates (1987), evaluated there is "sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to experimental animals and "limited evidence"

With respect to humans, implementation, monitoring and evaluating your own industrial hygiene and dust control program will minimize the risk associated with silica/tripoli dust inhalation.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Not considered a marine pollutant.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NO : NONE

If discarded, the material in its original unused form is not a RCRA hazardous waste. Disposal should be in accordance with State and Local regulations for the disposal of non-hazardous waste. Be sure to check if compound (after used) has come in contact with a hazardous substance before disposal.

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14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name : Scouring Compound, Cake Form, N.O.S, NMFC 48581, CL 55

Hazardous Label Required : NONE

Freight Classification/Rate : .

Foreign Trade Schedule B# : 34O5.4O.OOOO

IATA (Air shipping name) : NONE

IMO (Boat shipping name) : NONE

UPS (Max Qty/Pkg Ground) : NOT APPLICABLE

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA (Toxic substance's control act) ALL COMPONENTS OF THIS PRODUCT ARE LISTED ON THE TSCA INVENTORY.

CERCLA (Comprehensivee Response Compensation And Liability Act)

CAS #	COMMON NAME	% By Weight	"RQ"
NONE			NONE

SARA (Superfund Amendments _Reauthorization Act)
302 Extremely Hazardous Substances : NONE

311 Hazard Categorization : **Acute** - **Chronic** - **Fire** - **Pressure** - **Reactive** - **Not Established** -
312 is the section for the Annual Reporting of SARA 311.
313 Reportable Ingredients : NONE

CALIFORNIA Proposition 65 Ingredients : SILICA - See Section 11
MICHIGAN Crititcal Materials : NOT DETERMINED
NEW JERSEY Environmental Hazardous Substance List : NOT DETERMINED
PENNSYLVANIA Hazardous Substance : NOT DETERMINED
PENNSYLVANIA Environmental Hazardous Substance : NOT DETERMINED

CANADIAN WHMIS The Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System Classification for this product is : Class D, Div 2, Sub div B, Eye/Skin Irritant

CPR This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR)
HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS ACT **See CERCLA information above.**

16. OTHER INFORMATION

After buffing compounds have been used there is normally produced a waste containing dried buffing compound, buffing wheel lint of cotton, polyester, etc. plus dust from the material that was polished. The use of extinguishing media in a fire from this waste should be evaluated as to the material that was polished, fibre lint with the dried buffing compound may make the mixture combustible. The addition of metal dust like aluminum, titanium, or magnesium and dry buffing compound may increase the mixtures degree of combustibility. This addition of metal dust may change the recommended extinguishing media. For buffing compound waste, general recommended extinguishing media is water by flooding, chemical foam, or carbon dioxide. The recommendation for a specific metal dust may be dry chemical foam only, or smothering. Individual situations will vary according to the material that was questioned as to the recommended fire fighting media or procedure when his material is involved.

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