



FASCAT (R) 2000 Catalyst

Material Safety Data Sheet

Arkema Inc.

1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Functional Additives

2000 Market Street
21st Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103-3222

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:

Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300 (24hrs) or (703) 527-3887
Medical: Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center
(866) 767-5089 (24Hrs)

Information Telephone Numbers	Phone Number	Available Hrs
Customer Service Number	(800) 331-7654	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM EST

Product Name FASCAT (R) 2000 Catalyst
Product Synonym(s)

Chemical Family Inorganic tin
Chemical Formula SnO
Chemical Name Stannous oxide
EPA Reg Num
Product Use Catalyst

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS RegistryNumber	Typical %	OSHA
Stannous oxide	21651-19-4	> 99	Y

The substance(s) marked with a "Y" in the OSHA column, are identified as hazardous chemicals according to the criteria of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

The components of this product are all on the TSCA Inventory list.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Blue-black crystals with no characteristic odor.

CAUTION!

MAY CAUSE A BENIGN DUST-INDUCED LUNG CONDITION (STANNOSIS) AFTER REPEATED INHALATION.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. Based on single exposure animal tests, it is considered to be practically non-toxic if swallowed and non-irritating to skin. Generally, inorganic tin is not well absorbed after inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. Swallowing of inorganic tin (from contaminated canned food) by humans has caused symptoms of digestive tract irritation. Long-term inhalation of high concentrations of dust or fumes can result in stannosis, a benign dust induced lung condition generally without symptoms of interference with lung function.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IN CASE OF CONTACT, flush the area with plenty of water. Remove material from clothing. Wash clothing before reuse.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IF SWALLOWED, induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel. Get medical attention. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Fire and Explosive Properties**

Auto-Ignition Temperature	NE	
Flash Point	NE	Flash Point Method
Flammable Limits- Upper	NE	
Lower	NE	

Extinguishing Media

Use water spray, carbon dioxide and dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Contain run-off from fire. Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand NIOSH approved or equivalent). Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

When burned, the following hazardous products of combustion can occur: Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide and Tin oxides. Avoid breathing fumes from fire exposed material.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**In Case of Spill or Leak**

Stop the leak, if possible. Ventilate the space involved. Absorb, sweep up, place in container for disposal. Reduce dust spreading with a water spray. Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Prevent waterway contamination. Construct a dike to prevent spreading. Protect workers with water spray. Collect run-off water and transfer to drums or tanks for later disposal. Avoid creating a dusty atmosphere. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.

Clean up procedures: Transfer to containers, preparatory for later disposal. Avoid generation of dusts. Place in non-sparking containers for recovery or disposal. Remove from spill location. Flush area with water spray, collect rinsate.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling**

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. These practices include avoiding unnecessary exposure and removal of material from eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust.

Storage

This material is not hazardous under normal storage conditions; however, material should be stored in closed containers, in a secure area to prevent container damage and subsequent spillage.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Upon exposure to direct sunlight, product degradation to an organic tin salt may occur.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures below airborne exposure limits. Provide ventilation if necessary to control exposure levels below airborne exposure limits (see below). If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Eye / Face Protection

Use good industrial practice to avoid eye contact.

Skin Protection

Minimize skin contamination by following good industrial hygiene practice. Wearing protective gloves is recommended. Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection

Where airborne exposure is likely, use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. If exposures cannot be kept at a minimum with engineering controls, consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where there may be a potential for significant exposure, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

Airborne Exposure Guidelines for Ingredients

Exposure Limit	Value
Stannous oxide	
ACGIH TWA	-Tin, inorganic compound, as Sn 2 mg/m3
OSHA TWA PEL	-Tin, inorganic compound, as Sn 2 mg/m3

- Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section.
- Skin contact limits designated with a "Y" above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required.
- ACGIH Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.
- WEEL-AIHA Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic skin reactions.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odor	Blue-black crystals with no characteristic odor.
pH	NE
Specific Gravity	6.5
Vapor Pressure	NE
Vapor Density	NE
Melting Point	NE
Freezing Point	NE
Boiling Point	NE
Solubility In Water	insoluble
Solubility in Other Materials	NE
Evaporation Rate	NE
Percent Volatile	NE
Molecular Weight	134.7

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Stability**

This material is chemically stable under normal and anticipated storage and handling conditions.

Hazardous Polymerization

Does not occur.

Incompatibility

Contact with acids, bases and oxidizing agents may result in a low energy release.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

None known

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicological Information**

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate:

Oral - Practically Non-toxic to Rats (LD50 >10,000 mg/kg)

Skin - Non-irritating to Rabbits (4-hr exposure, 0.0/8.0)

Stannous Oxide

Stannosis, a benign dust induced lung condition generally without symptoms of interference with lung function, has been reported in workers exposed during bagging operations and smelting. No adverse effects were observed following repeated administration in the feed of rats. Effects noted in animals with other inorganic tin salts include liver and kidney changes, and interference with the absorption and metabolism of biologically essential metals such as copper, zinc, iron, and calcium.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION



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Ecotoxicological Information

No data are available.

Chemical Fate Information

Inorganic tin is adsorbed to soil to a certain extent and is considered relatively immobile in the environment. It may partition from water to aquatic organisms. Bioconcentration factors have been estimated at 100, 1000 and 3000 for marine and freshwater plants, invertebrates, and fish, respectively. The log Pow for this material is 1.29.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Recover, reclaim or recycle when practical. Dispose of in an approved landfill if allowed locally. Comply with federal, state, and local regulations. Dispose of in a permitted waste management facility if incineration or landfill is not practical.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Name not regulated
DOT Technical Name
DOT Hazard Class
UN Number
DOT Packing Group PG
RQ NE

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA Title III Rules (40 CFR Part 370)

Immediate (Acute) Health	Y	Fire	N
Delayed (Chronic) Health	Y	Reactive	N
		Sudden Release of Pressure	N

The components of this product are all on the TSCA Inventory list.

Ingredient Related Regulatory Information:

SARA Reportable Quantities

CERCLA RQ

SARA TPQ

Stannous oxide

NE

Massachusetts Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the Massachusetts Right to Know Substance List.

Stannous oxide

16 OTHER INFORMATION



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Arkema Inc.

Revision Information

Revision Date 02 JAN 2007 Revision Number 6
Supercedes Revision Dated 19-OCT-2004

Revision Summary

The name of this business group has changed to Functional Additives.

Key

NE= Not Established NA= Not Applicable (R) = Registered Trademark

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