



FASCAT(R) 2003 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) 2003 CATALYST
Product Synonym(s)

Chemical Family NA
Chemical Formula NA
Chemical Name NA
EPA Reg Num NA
Product Use Catalyst

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS RegistryNumber	Typical %	OSHA
2-Ethylhexoic acid	149-57-5	3	Y
Stannous octoate	301-10-0	97	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)

This material is classified as hazardous under Federal OSHA regulation.

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

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Colorless to pale yellow liquid with a characteristic odor.

WARNING!
CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION.
MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. Based on its composition, it is anticipated to be slightly toxic if swallowed or absorbed through skin, no more than slightly toxic if inhaled, and moderately to severely irritating to eyes and skin. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Mist may be severely irritating to the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract. Medical conditions potentially aggravated by overexposure include lung disease or limited respiratory capacity.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IF IN EYES, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN, immediately flush with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

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. If breathing is difficult, get medical attention.

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

Auto-Ignition Temperature	NE		
Flash Point	>287 F	Flash Point Method	PMCC
Flammable Limits- Upper	NE		
Lower	NE		

Extinguishing Media

Use water spray, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

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
Tin oxides

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

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Clean up spill immediately, observing precautions in the Personal Protection section of MSDS. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling**

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
Avoid breathing mist.
Keep container closed.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Use only with adequate ventilation.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

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. 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. Consult ACGIH ventilation manual or NFPA Standard 91 for design of exhaust systems.

Eye / Face Protection

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment immediately available.

Skin Protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove material for given application. Wear chemical goggles, a face shield, and chemical resistant clothing such as a rubber apron when splashing may occur. Rinse immediately if skin is contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash before reuse. Clean protective equipment before reuse. Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur. Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Where airborne exposure is likely, use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces need for face shield and/or chemical goggles. If exposures cannot be kept at a minimum with engineering controls, consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for 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
2-Ethylhexoic acid		
ACGIH TWA	-As inhalable vapor and aerosol	5 mg/m ³
Stannous octoate		
ACGIH TWA	-Tin, inorganic compounds, as Sn	2 mg/m ³
OSHA TWA PEL	-Tin, inorganic compounds, as Sn	2 mg/m ³



- 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

Colorless to pale yellow liquid with a characteristic odor.

pH	NE
Specific Gravity	1.25
Vapor Pressure	NE
Vapor Density	NE
Melting Point	NA
Freezing Point	<113 F
Boiling Point	NE
Solubility In Water	Insoluble

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 oxidizers may result in a low energy release

Hazardous Decomposition Products

When burned, the following hazardous products of combustion may occur:

Carbon monoxide
Carbon dioxide
Tin oxides

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicological Information**

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

Stannous Octoate

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly to practically non-toxic if swallowed (rat LD50 3,400-5,870 mg/kg), no more than slightly toxic if absorbed through skin (rat LD50 >2,000 mg/kg), and moderately irritating to rabbit eyes and skin.

Skin allergy and irritation were observed in guinea pigs following repeated exposure. No genetic changes were observed in tests using bacteria.

2-Ethylhexoic acid

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic if swallowed (rat LD50 1,600-3,250

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

mg/kg) or absorbed through skin (rabbit LD50 1,260 mg/kg), no more than slightly toxic if inhaled (rat 6-hr LC50 >2.36 mg/l), corrosive to rabbit eyes and moderately to severely irritating (20% solution) or corrosive to rabbit skin (4-hr exposure; undiluted material).

Repeated administration in the diet of rats and mice produced reversible liver effects (increased in size and peroxisomes) and changes in lipid absorption and metabolism. Birth defects and other adverse effects were observed in the offspring of rats exposed orally during pregnancy at doses which produced adverse effects on the mothers. No birth defects were noted in the offspring of rabbits exposed orally during pregnancy, even at doses which produced adverse effects on the mothers. Effects on spermatozoa motility and an increase in the number of abnormal sperm were observed in rats. No genetic changes were observed in standard tests using bacteria, but a positive response was observed in human cells.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicological Information**

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

2-Ethylhexoic acid

This material is slightly toxic to fathead minnow (96-hr LC50 70 mg/l) and *Daphnia magna* (48-hr LC50 24.5 mg/l) and has produced a dose-related increase in the number of malformations in frog embryos.

Chemical Fate Information

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

2-Ethylhexoic acid

This material has a log Kow of 2.67, a ThOD of 2.44 g oxygen/g and a 20-day BOD of 83% ThOD. It is expected to biodegrade and is not expected to persist for long periods in an aquatic environment.

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 by DOT
DOT Technical Name	
DOT Hazard Class	
UN Number	
DOT Packing Group	PG
RQ	NE

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION



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Arkema Inc.

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
2-Ethylhexoic acid	NE	
Stannous octoate	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 octoate

New Jersey Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the New Jersey Right-to-Know Substances List.

Stannous octoate

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Information

Revision Date	02 JAN 2007	Revision Number	2
Supersedes Revision Dated	25-AUG-2005		

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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