



FASCAT (R) 2004 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) 2004 Catalyst
Product Synonym(s)

Chemical Family Inorganic tin

Chemical Formula SnCl₂

Chemical Name

EPA Reg Num

Product Use Catalyst

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS RegistryNumber	Typical %	OSHA
Stannous chloride	7772-99-8	> 98	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

White flakes with a characteristic odor.

DANGER!

CAUSES EYE AND SKIN BURNS. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS.

CAUSES DIGESTIVE TRACT BURNS.

CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.

MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

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

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 slightly toxic if swallowed and corrosive to eyes and skin. On contact with moist skin, mucous membranes or atmospheric moisture, this material reacts to form hydrochloric acid, which may contribute to its toxicity. Long-term inhalation of high concentrations of inorganic tin compounds can result



in stannosis, a benign dust-induced lung condition, generally without symptoms of interference with lung function. If swallowed, this material may cause mild to severe burns to the mouth, throat and digestive tract, difficulty in swallowing, nausea and vomiting, followed by diarrhea and respiratory distress. Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure to this material include lung disease or limited respiratory capacity.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IN CASE OF CONTACT, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED, do NOT induce vomiting. Give water to drink. Get medical attention immediately. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

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, 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:

Tin oxides
Hydrogen chloride

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

Stop the leak, if possible. Ventilate the space involved. Contain, sweep up, place in container for disposal. Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Prevent waterway contamination. Construct a dike to prevent spreading. Collect run-off and transfer to drums or tanks for later disposal. 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 in preparation for later disposal. Avoid generation of vapors. Place in non-sparking containers for recovery or disposal. Remove from spill location. Decontaminate area.

**6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Handling**

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not taste or swallow.
Avoid breathing dust.
Keep container closed.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Empty container may contain hazardous residues.

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.

Eye / Face Protection

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

Skin Protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and protective gloves to prevent contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove material for given application. Rinse immediately if skin is contaminated. Wash contaminated clothing and 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 dust. 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

Stannous chloride

ACGIH TWA

-Tin, inorganic compound, as Sn

2 mg/m³

Stannous chloride

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

White flakes with a characteristic odor.

pH	NA
Specific Gravity	NE
Vapor Pressure	NA
Vapor Density	NA
Melting Point	247 C
Freezing Point	NA
Boiling Point	NE
Solubility In Water	Soluble
Molecular Weight	189.6

10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Stability**

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

Hazardous Polymerization

Does not occur.

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents and bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Upon thermal decomposition, the following products may be released:

Tix oxides

Hydrogen chloride

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicological Information**

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

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate:

Oral - Slightly Toxic to Rats (LD50 700-2,275 mg/kg)

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye Irritation - Corrosive to Rabbits

Skin Irritation - Corrosive to Rabbits (4-hr exposure)

Concentrations of 5 and 10% in petrolatum are irritating to human skin. Repeated dietary administration to rats caused reduced body weight gain, anemia and effects on the intestines, liver and pancreas. In long-term feeding studies with rats and mice, no adverse effects including tumors were observed. No birth defects or other adverse effects were observed in the offspring of mice, rats, rabbits or hamsters exposed orally during pregnancy. Generally, no genetic changes were observed in tests using bacteria, fruit flies, animal cells or animals. Positive responses have been reported in tests using human cells, animal cells and yeast cells. Oral administration in rats resulted in accumulation of tin in the liver and femur, while femur calcium levels and serum phosphate levels were reduced.

Hydrochloric Acid (HCl)

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic if swallowed (rat LD50 700 mg/kg) or inhaled (rat 4-hr LC50 4.66 mg/l), practically non-toxic if absorbed through skin (rabbit LD50 >5,010 mg/kg) and corrosive to rabbit eyes and skin.

Repeated inhalation produced irritation and decreased liver and body weights in laboratory animals. Lifetime inhalation in rats did not produce lung tumors. No genetics changes were observed in tests using bacteria. Both positive and negative responses were observed in tests using animal cells.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicological Information**

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

This material is slightly toxic to Daphnia (48-hr LC50 31-88 ppm) and algae (IC50 19-22 ppm). It is moderately toxic to trout in the embryo-larval life stage assay (LC50 0.9 ppm).

Chemical Fate Information

No data are available.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste Disposal**

Incineration is the recommended method for disposal observing all local, state and federal regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Name	Corrosive solid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s.
DOT Technical Name	(Stannous chloride, anhydrous)
DOT Hazard Class	8
UN Number	UN 3260
DOT Packing Group	PG III
RQ	NA



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 chloride

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 chloride

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 chloride

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Information

Revision Date	02 JAN 2007	Revision Number	12
Supersedes 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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