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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: TYPE I DEAD LEVEL-P
 CAS NUMBER: 64742-93-4
 MSDS NUMBER: 7029
 PRODUCT CODE: ND
 SYNONYMS: OXID
 MANUFACTURER/ SUPPLIER: Koch Materials Company
 P.O. Box 2338
 Wichita
 67201

09-002-22
 09-002-23

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TELEPHONE NUMBERS - 24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE:

Chemtrec: 800-424-9300
 Security: 316-828-6777

TELEPHONE NUMBERS - GENERAL ASSISTANCE:

8-5 (M-F, CST) 316-828-6777
 8-5 (M-F, CST) MSDS Assistance 316-828-8488

For technical assistance regarding this product, contact your local Koch Materials Company representative.

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Concentration*	Exposure Limits / Health Hazards
OXIDIZED ASPHALT	64742-93-4	100 %	Asphalt Fumes: 5 mg/m3 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH)
HYDROGEN SULFIDE	7783-06-4	< 1 %	10 ppm 8-Hour TWA (ACGIH) 15 ppm 15-Min STEL (ACGIH)

*Values do not reflect absolute minimums and maximums; these are typical values which may vary from time to time. Asphalt products can contain hydrogen sulfide, because it is naturally occurring in crude oil from which asphalt is derived. Hydrogen sulfide can also be present as a by-product of asphalt processing.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HEALTH HAZARDS

WARNING!

MAY RELEASE TOXIC HYDROGEN SULFIDE VAPORS - DO NOT RELY ON ODOR FOR WARNING
 FUMES FROM HEATED MATERIAL MAY BE IRRITATING AND HAZARDOUS
 MAY BE IRRITATING TO THE SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT
 HEATED MATERIAL MAY CAUSE THERMAL BURNS

** SEE TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION SECTION FOR MORE INFORMATION

FLAMMABILITY HAZARDS

UNDEFINED (FLASH POINT > 400 F)
 PER OSHA GUIDELINES, 29 CFR 1910.1200(c)
 SEE SECTION 5 (FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES) FOR MORE INFORMATION

REACTIVITY HAZARDS

STABLE

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POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, SKIN

May cause skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause reddening, itching and inflammation.

May cause photolrritation in some individuals.

Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

No significant effects are expected to occur following short term exposure. Repeated or prolonged contact with large amounts of this material may result in absorption through the skin to produce toxic effects.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, EYE

MODERATELY TO SEVERELY IRRITATING. Direct contact may cause irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision. Exposure to vapors, fumes or mists may cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause irritation and conjunctivitis.

Contact with heated material may cause thermal burns. Exposure will cause severe burns, destruction of eye tissue and possible permanent injury or blindness.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, INHALATION

Fumes or vapors from the heated material may be irritating to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include sore throat, coughing, labored breathing, sneezing and burning sensation, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure.

May release hydrogen sulfide gas which is highly toxic. Hydrogen sulfide can cause respiratory paralysis and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Do not rely on ability to smell vapors, since odor fatigue rapidly occurs. Effects of overexposure include irritation of the nose and throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue), irregular heartbeats, pulmonary edema, weakness and convulsions. See Storage & Handling (Section 7) for more information.

Overexposure to this material may cause systemic damage including target organ effects listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

Other specific symptoms of exposure are listed under "Toxicological Information" (Section 11).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS, INGESTION

PRACTICALLY NON-TOXIC. Ingestion of large amounts may cause gastrointestinal disturbances. May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include salivation, pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES**SKIN**

For hot material, immerse or flush skin with large amounts of the coldest water possible. Cover with clean cotton sheeting or gauze. Remove clothing if not sticking to skin. DO NOT try to remove solidified material from the skin as the damaged flesh can be easily torn. DO NOT try to dissolve with solvents or thinners. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

For cold material, immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Place contaminated clothing in closed container for storage until laundered or discarded. If clothing is to be laundered, inform person performing operation of contaminant's hazardous properties. Discard contaminated leather goods.

EYE

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Burns due to contact with heated material require immediate medical attention.

INHALATION

Safely remove the victim from exposure. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RESCUE WITHOUT ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE GEAR AND PROPER TRAINING. Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear and give oxygen. Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

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INGESTION

If large quantities of this material are accidentally ingested, do not induce vomiting. If spontaneous vomiting occurs keep head below hips to prevent aspiration and monitor for breathing difficulty. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

Keep affected person warm and at rest.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Hydrogen sulfide is primarily a respiratory toxin inhibiting the cytochrome oxidase system; It is probably more potent than HCN. The lifetime of sulfide in oxygenated blood is short and sulfmethemoglobin is rapidly detoxified by red blood cells and the liver. If nitrites have been used for detoxification, check methemoglobin levels. Follow fluid and electrolyte balance carefully since metabolic acidosis may occur from increased anaerobic metabolism. Watch for pulmonary edema and aspiration pneumonia during convalescence.

For skin contact with hot asphalt material, do not peel the solidified material from the skin, or use solvents such as gasoline, kerosene, or paint thinner to remove. Cooled asphalt may adhere so tenaciously to the skin that attempted removal may cause severe distress to the patient. Covering the affected area using commercially available preparations containing the emulsifying agent polysorbate (Tween 80), or an antibiotic cream in a polysorbate base is the most effective method to dissolve the solidified asphalt. Asphalt can also be slowly dissolved with vegetable oil, baby oil or mineral oil.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS**

Combustion may produce CO, NOx, SOx and reactive hydrocarbons. Combustion may produce hydrogen sulfide.

BASIC FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Material will burn in a fire. Use water spray, dry chemical, alcohol foam, all purpose AFFF or carbon dioxide to extinguish fire. Exercise extreme care when using water spray on asphalt tank fires. When water is mixed with hot asphalt, steam may rapidly develop resulting in violent asphalt foaming and possible tank eruptions from increased pressure. Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance.

Use water spray to cool adjacent structures and to protect personnel. Shut off source of flow if possible. Stay away from storage tank ends. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of storage tank due to fire.

Firefighters must wear MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask and full protective equipment.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Fires involving this product may release carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, reactive hydrocarbons and hydrogen sulfide.

Flash Point:	> 500 F (> 260 C) CLEVELAND OPEN CUP
Autoignition Temperature:	ND
Flammability Limits in Air, Lower (LEL), % by Volume:	ND
Flammability Limits in Air, Upper (UEL), % by Volume:	ND

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**EMERGENCY ACTION**

Isolate spill area and keep unnecessary people away. See Exposure Control/Personal Protection (Section 8).

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

If product is released to the environment, take immediate steps to stop and contain release. Caution should be exercised regarding personnel safety and exposure to the released product. Notify local authorities and the National Response Center, if required.

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURE

Stop leak when safe to do so. For spills on land, dike ahead of spill to contain. Let material solidify and scrape up for disposal. To reclaim, mix with gravel, dirt or rock prior to solidifying. For spills on water, contain spill with booms and shovel into containers for disposal. If material sinks, consult with local, state and regional authorities for approved clean up procedures.

See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).

7 HANDLING & STORAGE**HANDLING**

Ground lines and equipment used during transfer to reduce the possibility of static spark-initiated fire or explosion. Use non-sparking tools. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld or reuse containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas of use or storage.

Do not add or allow water to mix with hot asphalt. When water is mixed with hot asphalt, steam will develop rapidly. This could result in violent asphalt foaming or rupture of the storage vessel.

STORAGE

Store in a dry, isolated, and well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition and incompatibles. Avoid contact with strong oxidizers.

Empty containers may contain product residue. Do not reuse without adequate precautions.

Hydrogen sulfide can build up in the head space of storage vessels containing hot asphalt products. Use appropriate respiratory protection to prevent exposure. See Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (Section 8).

When entering a storage vessel that has previously contained any type of asphalt product, it is recommended that the atmosphere be monitored for the presence of hydrogen sulfide. See Composition Information (Section 2) for exposure limits.

Hydrogen Sulfide can react with the iron in an asphalt storage tank to form iron sulfide. Iron Sulfide is pyrophoric. When exposed to air, iron sulfide is capable of igniting spontaneously.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Ventilation and other forms of engineering controls are the preferred means for controlling exposures.

EYE PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Wear safety goggles. A face shield is recommended for transfer operations or where splashing can occur. Have eye washing facilities readily available where eye contact can occur.

SKIN PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Use appropriate chemical protective gloves when handling at room temperature. Use gloves that protect against thermal burns when handling at high temperatures. At a minimum, wear long-sleeved cotton shirt buttoned at the collar and full-length cotton pants. Synthetic fibers tend to melt and adhere to the skin when heated. Do not fold back or roll up cuffs.

Use good personal hygiene.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE)

A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge or canister may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. The use of air purifying respirators is not recommended where hydrogen sulfide levels may exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

9 PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**ODOR AND APPEARANCE**

DARK BROWN TO BLACK VISCOUS LIQUID WITH ASPHALT ODOR

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Boiling Point: > 600 F (> 315 C)
Specific Gravity: 1 - 1.15
Melting Point: NA
Percent Volatile: ND
Vapor Pressure: < 0.01 mmHg AT 300 F (149 C)
Vapor Density: ND
Bulk Density: ND
Solubility in Water: INSOLUBLE
Octanol/Water Partn: ND
Volatile Organic: ND
Pour Point: NA
pH Value: ND
Freezing Point: NA
Viscosity: 200 - 850 cP AT 400 F (204 C)
Evaporation Rate: ND

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Molecular Formula: NA
Molecular Weight: ND
Chemical Family: OXIDIZED ASPHALT
Odor Threshold: ND

10 STABILITY & REACTIVITY

STABILITY/INCOMPATIBILITY

Incompatible with oxidizing agents. See precautions under Handling & Storage (Section 7).

HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Combustion may produce CO, NOx, SOx and reactive hydrocarbons. Combustion may produce hydrogen sulfide.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

Acute or chronic overexposure to this material or its components may cause systemic toxicity, including adverse effects to the following: skin and respiratory system.

Exposure to components of this material may cause the following specific symptoms, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure: fatigue, reduced appetite and respiratory effects.

Irritating and toxic hydrogen sulfide gas may be found in confined vapor space. WARNING - "rotten egg" odor of hydrogen sulfide is not a reliable indicator for warning of exposure since odor fatigue readily occurs. Odor sensation lost immediately at concentrations greater than 20 ppm. Avoid exposures to hydrogen sulfide gases. Hydrogen sulfide causes rapid death due to metabolic asphyxiation. Case reports suggest that toxic amounts can enter the body through a punctured eardrum, even while wearing some types of respiratory protective equipment.

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CARCINOGENICITY

This material contains oxidized asphalt. IARC has determined that there is inadequate evidence that undiluted, air-refined asphalt is carcinogenic to experimental animals, and there is only limited evidence that undiluted steam-refined and cracking-residue asphalts are carcinogenic to animals. Additionally, IARC has concluded that there is inadequate evidence that asphalts alone are carcinogenic to humans.

In solution, solvent extracts of asphalts can produce skin cancer in animals following prolonged and repeated contact. IARC has concluded that there is sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of asphalt extracts in experimental animals. Therefore, "cutbacks" (asphalts that are diluted, dissolved, or liquefied in hydrocarbon solvents), may also be implicated as potentially carcinogenic. While brief or intermittent skin contact with this type of product is not expected to cause harm, those workers who do not practice good personal hygiene and who are exposed repeatedly via skin contact may be at risk. It is important that all precautionary measures outlined in this MSDS be followed.

Asphalt fumes from heated material may cause eye, respiratory tract and skin irritation. These fumes may cause dermatitis and acne-like lesions as well as mild keratoses on prolonged and repeated exposure. Condensed asphalt fumes, which have been generated under laboratory conditions and which are chemically different from those found during typical asphalt operations, have been reported to cause bacterial mutations as well as cause skin tumors in animals following repeated, lifetime skin contact without washing. However, inhalation of asphalt fumes by laboratory animals, during controlled studies, did not produce lung cancer. Additionally, human studies to date have not established a link between lung cancer and asphalt fume exposure.

This product may contain trace amounts of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) as naturally occurring constituents of crude oils from which asphalt is derived. Some PAHs have been shown to be carcinogenic after prolonged or repeated skin contact in laboratory animals.

PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Pre-existing medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure include disorders of the skin and respiratory system.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

ND

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**WASTE DISPOSAL**

This product, as supplied, when discarded or disposed of, will not be a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations. Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the material is a hazardous waste subject to RCRA.

The transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of RCRA waste material must be conducted in compliance with 40 CFR 262, 263, 264, 268 and 270. Disposal can occur only in properly permitted facilities. Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Disposal of this material must be conducted in compliance with all federal, state and local regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**BILL OF LADING - BULK (U. S. DOT)**

Elevated Temperature Liquid, N.O.S. (Oxidized Asphalt), 9, UN3257, PG III

BILL OF LADING - NON-BULK (U. S. DOT)

NA

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U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Requirements:

General Transportation Information for Bulk Shipments

Proper Shipping Name: Elevated Temperature Liquid, N.O.S. (Oxidized Asphalt)
 Hazard Class: 9 UN/NA Code: UN3257
 Packing Group: PG III
 Labels Required: Class 9
 Placards Required: Class 9, UN3257, HOT
 Reportable Quantity: See Regulatory Information (Section 15)

General Transportation Information for Non-Bulk Shipments

Proper Shipping Name: Non-regulated, Oxidized Asphalt
 Hazard Class: NA UN/NA Code: NA
 Packing Group: NA
 Labels Required: NA
 Placards Required: NA
 Reportable Quantity: NA

COMMENTS

If bulk shipments of this product are not offered for transportation at or above 212 F (100 C), the shipments are not regulated.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

All known major components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory and/or are otherwise in compliance with TSCA.

A release of this product, as supplied, is exempt from reporting under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) by the petroleum exclusion. Releases may be reportable to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(3) and (5). Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Failure to report may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties.

This product does not contain toxic chemicals (in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration) that are subject to the annual toxic chemical release reporting requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313 (40 CFR 372).

There may be specific regulations at the local, regional or state/provincial level that pertain to this product.

STATE REGULATIONS

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SARA TITLE III RATINGS:

Immediate Hazard: X Delayed Hazard: X Fire Hazard: - Pressure Hazard: -
 Reactivity Hazard: -

NFPA RATINGS:

Health: 0 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special Hazards: -

HMIS RATINGS:

Health: - Flammability: - Reactivity: -

16 OTHER INFORMATION

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DISCLAIMER

NOTICE: The information presented herein is based on data considered to be accurate as of the date of preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet. However, MSDS may not be used as a commercial specification sheet of manufacturer or seller, and no warranty or representation, expressed or implied, is made as to the accuracy or comprehensiveness of the foregoing data and safety information, nor is any authorization given or implied to practice any patented invention without a license. In addition, no responsibility can be assumed by vendor for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to adhere to recommended practices, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the product.

Completed On: 1/2/98

Replaces Sheet Dated: 3/7/97

Completed By: Safety & Emergency Response, Koch Industries, Inc.



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7541 Wax

Material Safety Data

Section 1: Product Identification

Issue Date: February 14, 1996

Generic Name: Semi-Refined Paraffin Wax

Chemical Family: Petroleum Derived Hydrocarbon

DOT Name: Not Applicable

Manufacturer:
 Dussek Campbell Inc., National Wax Division
 3650 Touhy Avenue
 PO Box 549
 Skokie, Illinois 60076 USA

Contact:
 MSDS Coordinator
 847-679-6300 (M-F 8:30am-4:45pm CT)
 Fax 847-679-6312

Section 2: Physical Data

Flash Point (COC ASTM D-92): 515°F
 Approximate Boiling Range: Above 650°F
 Vapor Density: Not Applicable
 Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable
 Percent Volatile: Negligible
 Percent Soluble in Water: Negligible
 Specific Gravity: 0.80-0.90
 Odor: Typical petroleum wax
 Appearance: Off-White waxy solid
 % Volatile Organic Content: NIL

Section 3: Ingredients

Ingredients (Except those that are trade secrets)	TLV/PEL	Units	Agency	Type
Paraffin wax fumes, if generated:	2	mg/m3	ACGIH	Full Term TWA
Paraffin wax fumes, if generated:	2	mg/m3	OSHA, Reg. 29 CFR 1910.100	

Section 4: Fire, Explosion And Hazard Data

HMIS/NFPA Health Hazard: _____
 HMIS/NFPA Flammability Hazard: _____
 HMIS/NFPA Reactivity Hazard: _____
 HMIS/NFPA Other Hazard: _____
 DOT Flammability Classification: Not Regulate
 SARA Title III Reporting Requirements: Non
 SARA Sec 302, 311, 312 & 313 Hazard Class: Not Applicable
 EPA Ozone Depleting Substances: Non
 CONEG Heavy Metal Concentrations: Non
 OSHA Hazardous Chemicals (29 CFR 1910.1200): Non
 TSCA: Components of this material are listed
 Materials known to the State of California to cause cancer (Prop 65): Non
 Materials known to the State of California to cause adverse reproductive effects (Prop 65): Non
 CAS Number: 800274-

Components of product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substance List.

Fire Fighting Procedures:

According to the NFPA Guide, use water spray, dry chemical foam, or carbon dioxide. Water or foam may cause frothing. Use water to cool fire-exposed containers. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapors and to provide protection for persons attempting to stop the leak.

No unusual or explosive hazards.

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Section 5. Emergency First Aid Procedures**First Aid Eye**

For exposure to fumes generated during hot melt processing operations, move away from exposure and into fresh air. If redness or irritation develops, seek medical attention. If there is contact with molten product, flush affected eye(s) with cold water and seek medical attention.

First Aid Skin

For contact with molten product, leave material on skin and flush or immerse affected area(s) using cold water. Seek medical attention.

First Aid Inhalation

If irritation of the nose or throat develop from exposure to fumes emitted by molten material, move away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

First Aid Swallowing

If irritation of the digestive tract develops and persists, seek medical attention.

Section 6: Potential Adverse Health Effects**Adverse Health Eye**

Prolonged or repeated exposure to fumes or vapors emitted by the molten material may cause tearing. Contact with the molten material may cause thermal burns.

Adverse Health Skin

Contact with molten material may cause thermal burns

Adverse Health Inhalation

Solid material is not volatile, so exposure by inhalation is unlikely. If working with molten material, prolonged or repeated exposure to fumes or vapors may cause irritation of nose and throat.

Adverse Health Swallowing

Accidental ingestion of this material may cause irritation of the digestive tract.

Section 7: Special Protection Information**Eye Protection**

Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact or injury during hot melt processing operations is recommended.

Skin Protection

The use of heat resistant gloves is recommended during hot melt processing operations.

Respiratory Protection

No respiratory protection is required when working with solid material. Protection from fumes or vapors emitted from molten material may be necessary. If airborne concentrations exceed recommended exposure limits, a suitable filter-type respirator should be worn. (see Section 3)

Other Protection

Local exhaust is recommended during hot melt processing operations

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Section 8: Reactivity DataStability

Stable.

Conditions To Avoid (Stability)

Avoid contact with any source of heat.

Incompatibility (Materials To Avoid)

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition in the presence of air may yield major amounts of oxides of carbon and minor amounts of oxides of sulfur and nitrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 9: Spill Or Leak ProceduresSpill Or Leak Precautions

Sweep up and package appropriately for disposal. For molten material, absorb with sand or inert absorbant. Notify appropriate state/local agencies.

Waste Disposal

Dispose of product in accordance with local, county, state, and federal regulations.

Section 10: Storage And Special PrecautionsStorage Precautions

Store in cool, dry location. Keep away from incompatible materials (see Section 6). Contact with any source of heat may cause melting. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Handling Precautions

Water spray may be useful in minimizing vapors and cooling containers exposed to heat and flame. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Move undamaged containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

Section 11: Disclaimer Of Expressed And Implied WarrantiesDisclaimer

The information in this document is believed to be correct as of the date issued.

However, no warranty of merchantability, fitness for any particular purpose, or any other warranty is expressed or is to be implied regarding the accuracy or completeness of this information, the results to be obtained from the use of this information or the product, the safety of this product, or the hazards related to its use.

This information and product are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make his own determination as to the suitability of the product for this particular purpose and on the condition that he or she assume the risk of his or her use thereof.

Approved By *Stephen E Russell*Stephen E. Russell,
Manager, Research & Development

National Wax Division

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Illinois 60076, USA