

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## NATRO-CEL® C70-A

Date Revised: October 21, 2010

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### SECTION 1- PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME: **Natro-Cel C70-A**  
CHEMICAL NAME: Chlorinated Paraffin on Silicon Dioxide

Company:  NATROCHEM, INC.  
P.O. Box 1205  
Savannah, GA 31402-1205

HMIS RATING	
Health	1
Flammability	1
Reactivity	0
PPE	B

Telephone Numbers:

Transportation Emergencies:

CHEMTREC (U.S.A.): (800) 424-9300 (24 hours)

CHEMTREC (International): (202) 483-7616 (24 hours, call collect)

Product Information: (912) 236-4464 (EST, 8:00AM – 4:00PM M-F)

### SECTION 2 – Composition and Ingredients Information

INGREDIENT	CAS #	Wt%
Chlorinated Paraffin	85535-85-9	76 – 80%
Silicon Dioxide	7631-86-9	20 – 24%

### SECTION 3 – Hazards Identification

Hazardous Chemical Reporting, EPA Regulation 40 CFR 370 (SARA Sections 311-312):

Chlorinated Paraffin – Health injuries are not known or expected under normal use.

Silicon Dioxide -- Acute Hazard

#### EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE-

EYES- May cause irritation. Mildly irritating. May cause drying of mucous membranes of eyes due to absorption of moisture and oils.

SKIN- Mildly irritating.

INHALATION- Avoid breathing vapors. May cause irritation. Excessive contact with powder can cause drying of mucous membranes of nose and throat due to absorption of moisture and oils. This material can also cause nasal irritation and nosebleeds.

INGESTION- Not likely to cause injury.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE- Persons with breathing problems or lung disease should not work in dusty areas unless a physician approves and certifies their fitness to wear respiratory protection.

### SECTION 4 – First Aid Information

EYE CONTACT: Immediately rinse with clean water for 15 minutes. Retract eyelids often. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with mild soap and water. Flush with lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if ill effect or irritation develops.

INHALATION: Move to fresh air. Get medical attention if needed.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. In ingestion of a large amount occurs, seek medical attention. Small amounts (a tablespoonful) swallowed is not likely to cause injury. Swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

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#### SECTION 5 – Fire Fighting Considerations

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FLASH POINT (Method Used): 392°F (200°C) COC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: N/A

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry chemical, foam or water fog.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Protect against decomposition product of hydrogen chloride. Wear self contained breathing apparatus if this occurs. Irritating and toxic gases or fumes may be released during a fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Heating of non vented containers may cause explosion.

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#### SECTION 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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Use PPE. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Keep unnecessary personnel away.

MINIMIZE SPILL AREA. Vacuum spill material and place in closed plastic bags for disposal. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Suggest incineration.

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#### SECTION 7 - Handling and Storage

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Use care in handling and storage. Handling can create explosive dust clouds. Eliminate ignition sources, use explosive proof equipment. Conveying and processing equipment should be spark-proof, well bonded and grounded. Avoid dust accumulations. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid breathing vapors. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Store in a cool, dry place.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

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#### SECTION 8 – Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use a respirator such as 3M 9900 or equivalent for protection against pneumoconiosis producing dusts.

VENTILATION: Provide explosion proof ventilation as required to control airborne dust levels. The sum total of all ingredients may emit vapors during normal processing. All possible health effects are not known and individual sensitivities will vary. Effective exhaust ventilation should always be provided to draw dust, fumes and vapors away from workers to prevent routine inhalation. Ventilation should be adequate to maintain ambient workplace atmosphere below the limits listed in Section V.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Impervious gloves to protect against contact with product.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety goggles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing, eye wash station, safety shower. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS: An epidemiological study was conducted which included 165 precipitated silica workers who had been exposed for an average of 18 years. No adverse effects were noted in complete medical examination (including chest roentgenograms) of these workers. Pulmonary function decrements were correlated only with smoking and age but not with the degree or duration of dust exposure. Laboratory studies have also been conducted in small animals via inhalation to levels of precipitated silica dust of up to 126 mg/m<sup>3</sup> for periods from six months to two years. Although precipitated silica was temporarily deposited in the animal's lungs, most of the deposited material was cleared soon after the dust exposure ended.

The results of all studies performed by, or known to, PPG indicate a very low order of pulmonary activity for synthetic precipitated silica.

Chlorinated paraffins are a class of compounds that are similarly manufactured, but vary in molecular structure by carbon chain length and degree of chlorination. Previous National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Reports have not listed any chlorinated paraffin as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen. The NTP has reported that in recent studies C<sub>12</sub>, 58% chlorine chlorinated paraffin in combination with corn oil caused tumors when force fed at very high doses to rats and mice over long periods. The NTP also reported that C<sub>24</sub>, 43% chlorine chlorinated paraffin under the same conditions caused an increase in tumors only in male mice. The lack of evidence of carcinogenicity in rats and female rats and in female mice is interpreted as demonstrating the absence of a carcinogenic potential to man. These tests represent extreme exposure conditions which are quite unlikely to be encountered by humans during manufacturing or handling of chlorinated paraffins. The relevance of these tests to industrial use of this product by humans, if any, has not been determined.

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY- Inhalation, ingestion.

CHEMICAL LISTED AS CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN: None.  
NTP: No                      IARC: No                      OSHA: No

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#### SECTION 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

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Boiling Point: n/a - Decomposes	Specific Gravity: 1.605 (Calculated)
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): No data available.	Percent Volatiles: Non-Volatile
Vapor Density (Air = 1): Nil	Evaporation Rate: Nil
Solubility in Water: Insoluble	
Appearance and Odor: Off-white, free-flowing powder with slight odor.	

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use a respirator such as 3M 9900 or equivalent for protection against pneumoconiosis producing dusts.

VENTILATION: Provide explosion-proof ventilation as required to control airborne dust levels. The sum total of all ingredients may emit vapors during normal processing. All possible health effects are not known and individual sensitivities will vary. Effective exhaust ventilation should always be provided to draw dust, fumes and vapors away from workers to prevent inhalation.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Impervious gloves to protect against contact with product.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety goggles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Protective clothing, eye wash station, safety shower.

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#### SECTION 10 – Chemical Stability and Reactivity

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STABILITY: Stable.

MATERIALS TO AVOID- Avoid alteration of product properties such as calcining, which may result in crystalline formation. Avoid mixing with additives that alter toxicological properties. Avoid strong oxidizing or reducing agents.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID- Avoid high temperatures.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: carbon oxides, hydrogen chloride gas, irritating gases and vapors.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

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**SECTION 11 – Toxicological Information**


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Incomplete toxicological data are available for this product.

Oral toxicity: Acute:	Rat – NOAEL: 10 mg/kg
Subchronic toxicity	90day, rats, NOAEL: 0.4 mg/kg
Carcinogenicity	Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP or OSHA.
Mutagenicity	the active component of this product did not show mutagenic effects in animal experiments.
Teratogenicity	No data available for this product
Reproductivity	400 mg/kg/day, diet produced internal hemorrhaging in pups, NOAEWL: 8 mg/kg/day
Epidemiology	No data available for this product
Neurotoxicity	No data available for this product
Local effects	Skin, eye, sensitation: non irritant, non-sensitation.
Synergistic materials	No data available for this product
Further information	This product has no known adverse effect on human health.

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**SECTION 12 – Ecological Information**


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Paroil 60H, LC50, Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout >0.1 mg/l 96.00 hours

Ecotoxicity	LC50, Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout >0.1 mg/l 96.00 hours
Environmental effects	An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal
Bioaccumulation	bioconcentration factor: 1,087
Aquatic toxicity	may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

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**SECTION 13 – Disposal**


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Waste codes should be assigned by the use based on the application for which the product was used. This product, in its present state, when discarded or disposed is not a hazardous waste according to 40 CFR 261.4(b)(4). Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

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**SECTION 14 -- Transportation**


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TRANSPORTATION: Not regulated as hazardous goods.

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**SECTION 15 – Regulatory Information**


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This product contains no toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372).

All components are on the US EPA TSCA inventory list. This product is not known to be a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200

CERCLA (Superfund) reportable quantity:	none
SARA 1986 Immediate Hazard	no
Delayed Hazard	no
Fire Hazard	no
Pressure Hazard	no
Reactivity Hazard	no

Section 203 extremely hazardous substance: no

Section 311 Hazardous Chemical Reporting, EPA Regulation 40 CFR 370 (SARA Sections 311-312): Silicon Dioxide, 22%, Acute Hazard

## Inventory Status:

AICS	yes
DSL	yes
NDSL	no
IECSC	yes
EINECS	yes
ELINCS	no
ENCS	yes
ECL	yes
NEW ZEALNAD INVENTORY	yes
PICS	yes
TSCA	yes

A "yes" indicates that all the component of this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).

State regulations: This product does not contain a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

WHMIS status: non-controlled

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MAY BE USEFUL IN COMPLYING WITH VARIOUS STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL STATUES:

Reportable Quantity (RQ), EPA Regulation 40 CFR 302 (CERCLA Section 102):

No RQ for product or any constituent greater than 1% or 0.1% (carcinogen).

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ), EPA Regulation 40 CFR 355 (SARA Sections 301-313):

No TPQ for product or any constituent greater than 1% or 0.1% (carcinogen).

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SECTION 16 – Other

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Revision Date	October 21, 2010	Revision Note: Update and reissue
Replaces	June 22, 2000	Prepared by: Craig Moore

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N/A = Not applicable N/D = Not determined N/DA = No Data Available N/E = Not established

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