

**Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.**  
**Material Safety Data Sheet**  
**\*\*\* Rectangular Weep Holes & PTA Tubes\*\*\***

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Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.  
 30 Rasons Court  
 Hauppauge, NY 11788

## SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION

-- Name:

“TENITE” Butyrate Formulas: 264, 285, 409, 530, 550, 565, 566, 567, B2149-92B,  
 B2149-95A, B2994-02AA, B2994-33AA, & B2994-  
 43AA

<u>Flow Designation</u>	<u>Approx Weight % Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate*</u>
H4	1.0
H3	3.0
H2	5.0
H	7.5
MH	10.0
M	13.0
MS	16.0
S	19.5
S2	22.5

-- Formula: Mixture

## SECTION II. COMPONENT AND PRECAUTIONARY DATA

A. COMPONENTS:	Approx Weight %	CAS Reg No.	Eastman Kodak No
Cellulose acetate butyrate	77.5-99	9004-36-8	090590
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate*	Varies with flow (See above)	103-23-1	906495

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See Section VI-A for information on exposure limits.

\*Chemical subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. See attached cover letter for additional information on component(s) that may be subject to the Section 313 notification requirement.

## B. PRECAUTIONARY LABEL STATEMENTS:

CAUTION! POWDERED MATERIAL MAY FORM  
EXPLOSIVE DUST-AIR MIXTURES.

Minimize dust formation and accumulation.

FIRST AID: If burned by contact with molten material, cool as quickly as possible with water and see a physician for treatment of burn.

Note to Physicians. Burns should be treated as thermal burns. The plastic will come off as healing occurs; therefore, immediate removal from the skin is not necessary.

FOR MANUFACTURING USE ONLY

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SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA (1)

- Appearance and Odor: Pellets with low odor.
  - Softening Point: >125°C (>257°F)
  - Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1): >1.0
  - Solubility in Water: Negligible.
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SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

- Flash Point: Not applicable: Nonvolatile, combustible.
  - Extinguishing Agent: Water spray, dry chemical, or CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - Special Fire-Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.
  - Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Refer to NFPA Pamphlet No. 654, "Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions in the Chemical, Dye, Pharmaceutical, and Plastics Industries," if this material is to be reduced to or collected as a powder.
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SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA

- Stability: Stable.
- Incompatibility: Oxidizing materials can cause a reaction.
- Hazardous Decomposition Products: As with any other organic material, combustion will produce carbon dioxide and probably carbon monoxide.
- Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

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 SECTION VI. TOXICITY AND HEALTH

## A. EXPOSURE LIMITS

- Threshold Limit Value (TLV): Not established.
- OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): Not established.

## B. EXPOSURE EFFECTS

Inhalation: Low hazard for usual industrial handling.

Eyes: Low hazard for usual industrial handling.

Skin: Molten material will produce thermal burns.

## C. FIRST AID

Skin: If burned by contact with molten material, cool as quickly as possible with water and see a physician for treatment of burn.

Note to Physicians: Burns should be treated as thermal burns. The plastic will come off as healing occurs; therefore, immediate removal from the skin is not necessary.

## D. TOXICITY DATA

Toxicity data for the components of these materials are as follows:

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate			
Test	Species	Result (2)	Toxicity Classification (3)
Acute oral LD <sub>50</sub>	Rat	>6400 mg/kg	Practically
nontoxic			
Dermal LD <sub>50</sub>	Guinea pig	>1000 mg/kg	
Skin irritation	Guinea pig	Very slight	
Skin sensitization	Guinea pig	None	

Feeding Study No. 1: Rats fed diets containing 20% of the compound for 7 days consumed approx 16 g/kg/day with a maximum daily intake of 18.5 g/kg/day. The animals showed no ill effect from this massive dosage. (2)

Feeding Study No. 2: Rats were fed diets containing 1.0% and 5.0% of the compound for 99 days. No biologically significant effects were noted in feed intake, weight gain, clinical signs, hematology, gross pathology, or histopathology. (2)

Feeding Study No. 3: Dogs were fed 50 to 150 g/day of the compound for 4 mo without toxic effect. (2)

In rats, intratracheal injection of cellulose acetate butyrate dust suspended in 0.25 mL of water gave no evidence of specific pulmonary reaction as judged by the histological appearance of the lungs at 10 days and 14 days after injection. (2)

**Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate**

Test	Species	Result (2)	Acute Toxicity Classification (3)
Acute oral LD <sub>50</sub> nontoxic	Rat	9100 mg/kg	Practically
Dermal LD <sub>50</sub>	Rabbit	16.3 mL/kg	Practically nontoxic
Skin irritation	Rabbit	Slight	
Eye irritation	Rabbit	Slight	

Rats exposed to saturated vapor of the material for 8 h showed no mortality. (2)

Rats fed levels of 0.5, 2.0, or 5.0% of the material in their diet for a month showed definite growth effect at 5%, but not at the lower levels. No changes in hematology, urine or histopathology were noted at the lower levels. Similarly, except for a slight transient loss in appetite, no changes in these same parameters were observed in dogs fed 2 g/kg of the material in their diet for 2 mo. Rats fed doses of 0.16 to 4.74 g/kg/day in their diet showed deaths at 4.74 g/kg; no effects were observed on growth, appetite, liver and kidney weights, or histopathology at 0.16 g/kg. (2)

## SECTION VII. VENTILATION AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

### A. VENTILATION

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be sufficient to control airborne levels. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Supplementary local exhaust ventilation or respiratory protection may be needed in special circumstances such as mechanical generation of dusts, overheating, etc.

### B. RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If respiratory protection is needed, an appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator for dust or fume should be worn. If respirators are used, a program should be established to assure compliance with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

### C. SKIN AND EYE PROTECTION

Safety glasses with side shields (or goggles) are recommended for any type of industrial chemical handling. Gloves should be worn to protect against thermal burns. Good industrial hygiene practice should be followed which includes minimizing skin contact.

## SECTION VIII. SPECIAL STORAGE AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

Keep from contact with oxidizing materials.

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SECTION IX. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

Steps to be taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Collect and contain for salvage or disposal.

Waste Disposal Method: Incineration or landfill. Observe all federal, state, and local laws concerning health and environment.

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SECTION X. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS DATA

These materials have not been tested for environmental effects.

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SECTION XI. TRANSPORTATION

DOT Hazard Classification: Not regulated by DOT.

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SECTION XII: REFERENCES

1. File data, Material Safety Program, Eastman Chemicals Division, Eastman Kodak Company, Kingsport, Tennessee.
2. Unpublished data, Health and Environment Laboratories, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.
3. AM IND HYG ASSOC Q 10, 93-96 (1949).

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SECTION XIII. HAZARD RATINGS

	Health	Flammability	Reactivity
HMIS* Rating:	0	1	0
NFPA** Rating	0	1	0

NOTICE: These ratings involve data and interpretations that may vary from company to company and are intended only for rapid, general identification of the magnitude of the specific hazard. TO DEAL ADEQUATELY WITH THE SAFE HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL, ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS MSDS MUST BE CONSIDERED. The customer is responsible for determining the proper personal protective equipment needed for its particular use of this material.

\*Hazardous Materials Identification System's (HMIS) Revised RAW MATERIALS RATING MANUAL, National Paint & Coatings Association, Fall 1984.

\*\*NFPA 704 Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials, National Fire Protection Association, 1985.

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The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider these data only a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers.

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