

BURMA RUBBER Co.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

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Date Issued: October 28, 2015

FORMULA: MoldCraft – FMF

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME

MoldCraft FMF / FMB, Burma Liquid Mask

CHEMICAL NAME

Mixture

PRODUCT USE

Mold Making

CAS NUMBER

Not Applicable (mixture)

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Proprietary natural latex-based compound

CHEMICAL FAMILY

Not Applicable (mixture)

MANUFACTURER'S NAME

Burma Rubber Co.

TELEPHONE

416-626-0079

MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS

4 Paxman Rd
Toronto, ON M9C 1B6

SECTION 2: COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS#
Natural Rubber Latex (Polyisoprene)	9003-31-0
Water	7732-18-5
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2
Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate	14324-55-1
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3

Note: The balance of the composition is considered to be proprietary.

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

This material has a relatively high pH, and may cause burns or irritation if compound comes in contact with skin, eyes, etc. Repeated or prolonged contact of the liquid with skin may cause irritation ranging from redness and itching to blisters. Eye contact with highly alkaline materials may cause irreversible damage to the eye.

The effects of ingestion of natural latex are not known. However, ingestion of potassium hydroxide in caustic concentrations will cause toxic effects to the central nervous system, and will cause severe stomach distress and possible damage to the digestive tract.

This formulation is based upon natural latex, in which ammonium hydroxide (ammonia dissolved in water) is utilized as one of the stabilizers. A normal part of the equilibrium that exists with an aqueous (water) solution of ammonium hydroxide is the release of ammonia. Ammonia fumes are released by this liquid latex compound, and may reach levels above the TLV. Inhalation of ammonia may cause irritation of the respiratory tract, resulting in coughing, sore throat, and labored breathing. The compound should only be used in areas having excellent ventilation, and/or by personnel using adequate protective breathing apparatus and eye protection (see also Section 8).

Avoid inhalation of vapors. Avoid contact of vapors with eyes and other sensitive tissues.

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MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Impaired pulmonary function.

CHRONIC EFFECTS

While none are known to be directly associated with this formulation, please note that NIOSH published an alert (# 97-1375, June 1997) that reported workers exposed to latex gloves and other products containing natural rubber latex may develop allergic reactions such as skin rashes, hives, nasal, eye, or sinus symptoms, asthma, and (rarely) shock.

CARCINOGENS UNDER OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, IARC, OTHER

None

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Remove contaminated clothing.

Skin Contact: Rinse with copious amounts of soap and water, and obtain medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Remove person from area of vapors, and obtain medical attention.

Ingestion: Contact physician immediately for treatment advice.

SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

Flash Point and Method:	Not determined
Flammable Limits in Air:	None
Autoignition Temperature:	Not determined
Extinguishing Media:	Water, CO ₂ , or dry chemical for the dried material. The liquid latex is water-based and will not burn as long as it contains a significant concentration of water.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus approved by NIOSH. Use water spray to keep containers cool, to keep spillage away from fire and heat, and to knock down vapors.
Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Burning dry latex produces dense, black smoke with the potential for producing toxic vapors.
Hazardous Combustion Products:	May include toxic gases such as oxides of carbon.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Confine spill to prevent contamination of streams, ground water, or sewage systems. Absorb liquid onto a suitable absorbent material. Spillage will cause slippery conditions.

This material contains hazardous ingredients (Sections 8 and 14). Federal, State, and Local regulations must be consulted to determine the proper disposal method.

SECTION 7: HANDLING / STORAGE / TRANSPORTATION

Avoid temperature extremes. Prevent from freezing. Do not allow the temperature of the material to drop below 40°F.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

If permissible exposure limits are exceeded, use a self contained breathing apparatus, a mask supplied with external air, or other NIOSH-approved respiratory protection.

Vinyl or rubber gloves.

Wear coverall chemical splash safety goggles and face shield when possibility exists for eye and face contact due to splashing or spraying materials.

Wear impervious clothing to prevent ANY contact with this material, such as gloves, apron, boots, or full bodysuit as appropriate.

Safety shower and Eye wash stations in work area.

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES, APPLICABLE EXPOSURE LIMITS

**OSHA HAZARDS 29CFR1910.1200
EXPOSURE LIMITS (ppm or mg/M³)**

		OSHA		ACGIH TLV		MFG
		TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	REC TWA
Ammonia	CAS # 1336-21-6	n/e	35 mg/m ³	17 mg/m ³	24 mg/m ³	n/e
potassium hydroxide	CAS # 1310-58-3	2 (c) (d)	n/e	n/e	2 (c) (d)	n/e

(c) ceiling limit (s) skin contact (d) dust (n/e) not established

SECTION 9: CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor:	White liquid, characteristic mild ammonia odor.
Boiling Point:	approximately 212°F (water)
Vapor Density:	same as water
Vapor Pressure:	same as water
Solubility in water:	miscible
Freezing Point:	32°F (water)
Specific Gravity at 75°F (water = 1.0)	approximately = 0.96
% Volatiles:	Volatile material is water, approximately 38 to 44%.
pH:	Typically 10.5 to 11.5

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This material is stable. No hazardous polymerization will occur.

Incompatible Materials and Conditions to Avoid: Solvents, acids, metal salts, and other materials that may coagulate latex. Avoid temperature extremes. Prevent from freezing.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may produce toxic gases, including carbon monoxide, organic acids, aldehydes and alcohols. Avoid heating coagulum above 200°C.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The only toxicological data available is derived from typical exposure to liquids having a high pH. Therefore, eye contact with the material may cause potentially permanent damage to the affected eyes. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may result in irritation or blistering of the skin.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available.

Do not discharge to streams, ponds, lakes, or sewers.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local regulations.

In case of spillage, soak up with absorbent material, and landfill.

SECTION 14: REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA Inventory Status: All components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

SARA: Title III

311 / 312 Hazard Categories: Immediate health hazard

313: The following components are toxic chemicals subject to SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372) reporting requirements:

Zinc Oxide	CAS # 1314-13-2	< 0.5 %
Zinc diethyldithiocarbamate	CAS # 14324-55-1	< 0.5 %
Zinc 2-mercaptobenzothiazole	CAS # 155-04-4	< 0.5 %

NPCA-HMIS (Hazardous Material Identification System):

Health:	1, slight irritation or minor reversible injury possible.
Flammability:	0, minimal, water-based compound, will not burn as long as significant water content is present.
Reactivity:	0, minimal, normally stable.