INLAND COATINGS CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 247
26259 HIGHWAY 6
ADEL, IOWA 50003-0247

MSDS NO. LM2200S-0309

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:	**RC-2200 RUBBER SEAM COMPOUND (SPRAY GRADE)**
MANUFACTURER'S NAME:	INLAND COATINGS CORPORATION
ADDRESS:	P.O. BOX 247 26259 HIGHWAY 6 ADEL, IOWA 50003-0247
EMERGENCY PHONE:	**(800) 424-9300(CHEMTREC)**
BUSINESS PHONE:	(515) 993-4524
REVIEWED:	3/04/09

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #	% W/W	OSHA PEL,TWA		ACGIH TLV,TWA	
			PEL	STEL	TLV	STEL
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON	64742-48-9	>15.	100 PPM	N/A	100 PPM	N/A
SOLVENT NAPHTHA LIGHT AROMATIC	64742-95-6	>10.	NA	N/A	25 PPM	N/A
XYLENE	1330-20-7	<1.	100 PPM	150 PPM	100 PPM	150 PPM
CUMENE	98-82-8	<1.	50 PPM	N/A	50 PPM	N/A
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	95-63-6	<7.	25 PPM	N/A	25 PPM	N/A

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: This product is a liquid coating with an aromatic, petroleum odor. Combustible liquid; vapor may cause flash fire! Mist or vapor may irritate eyes, mucous membranes, and respiratory tract. Can cause severe lung damage and may be fatal if swallowed. May cause CNS depression.

MAJOR ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Skin contact. Eye contact. Absorption. Inhalation.

SIGNS OF OVER-EXPOSURE

INHALATION:
Irritating to respiratory system. Breathing of high vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death. Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss (See Section 11).

EYE CONTACT:
May cause temporary discomfort or irritation to the eye.

SKIN CONTACT:
May be slightly irritating to the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in a burning sensation and a dried, cracked appearance.

Hazardous Material Information System

HEALTH	(BLUE)	2
FLAMMABILITY	(RED)	2
REACTIVITY	(YELLOW)	0

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

See Section 8

INGESTION:
May be harmful if swallowed. Liquid can directly enter the lungs (aspiration) when swallowed or vomited. Serious lung damage and possibly fatal chemical pneumonia (chemical pneumonitis) can develop if this occurs.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:
Breathing of high vapor concentrations may be harmful or fatal. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Personnel with pre-existing central nervous system (CNS) disease, neurological conditions, skin or blood disorders, chronic respiratory diseases, or impaired liver or kidney, and women attempting to conceive should avoid exposure.

HEALTH EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE:
Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause chronic lung dysfunction.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this product may be harmful or fatal. Prolonged or repeated exposures to high concentrations may cause hearing loss.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION:
Move victim to fresh air. If victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or CPR as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.

SKIN:
Wipe off excess material from exposed area. Waterless hand cleaner can be helpful in removing residue from skin. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

EYES:
Flush eyes with large amounts of water while holding eyelids open until irritation subsides. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persist, consult a physician.

INGESTION:
DO NOT induce vomiting. Have victim rinse mouth out with water, then drink sips of water to remove taste from mouth. DO NOT GIVE LIQUIDS TO A DROWSY, CONVULSING OR UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. Take copy of label and MSDS to physician or health professional with victim.

5. FIRE FIGHTING METHODS

FLASH POINT/METHOD 101°F to 103°F (38°C to 39°C) / Tag Closed Cup

NFPA RANKING HEALTH=2, FLAMMABILITY=2, REACTIVITY=0

FLAMMABILITY IN AIR: LOWER (LEL)=1% UPPER(UEL)=8.9%

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: 450°F (230°C)

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:
Burning or excessive heat may produce smoke, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and possibly other harmful gases/vapors.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING MATERIALS:
SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide (CO2), foam, water fog.
LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures but might cause frothing and/or may not achieve extinguishment. A water jet may be used to cool the vessel's external walls to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition, or explosion. Never use a water jet directly on the fire because it may spread the fire to a larger area.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:
Combustible. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure, NIOSH approved, self-contained breathing apparatus. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with large quantities of water to prevent weakening of container structure which could result in container rupture. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS:
This material releases vapors at or approaching its flash point temperature. When mixed with air in certain proportions and exposed to an ignition source, its vapor can cause a flash fire. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances along the ground to an ignition source and flash back. May create vapor/air explosion hazard in confined spaces.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

COMBUSTIBLE: Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES:
Eliminate potential sources of ignition (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind and keep out of low areas.

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when responding to spills. Refer to Section 8.

SPILL MANAGEMENT:
Shut off source of leak if it can be done safely. Dike and contain spill. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. All equipment used when handling this material must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Remove spillage immediately from hard, smooth walking areas. Prevent its entry into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined areas. Soak up residue with absorbent pads, clay, sand or other suitable material. Place in non-leaking container and seal tightly for proper disposal.

For large spills, secure the area and control access. Dike far ahead of a liquid spill to ensure complete collection. Water mist or spray may be used to reduce or disperse vapors; but, it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Verify that responders are properly HAZWOPER-trained and wearing appropriate respiratory equipment and fire-resistant protective clothing during cleanup operations. Pick up free liquid for recycle and/or disposal if it can be accomplished safely with explosion-proof equipment. Collect any excess material with absorbent pads, sand or other inert non-combustible absorbent materials. Place into appropriate waste containers for later disposal. Comply with all laws and regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

HANDLING:
Surfaces that are sufficiently hot may ignite liquid material. Vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.

Keep away from heat, sparks or any other potential ignition sources. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors have dissipated. Use explosion-proof ventilation to prevent vapor accumulation while in use. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.

Empty containers may contain material residues which can ignite with explosive force. Cutting or welding of empty containers can cause fire, explosion, or release of toxic fumes from residues. Do not pressurize or expose empty containers to open flame, sparks, or heat.

STORAGE:
Keep containers closed when not in use. Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS:
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Appropriate measures include:

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
EYES: Chemical Goggles, if liquid contact is likely, or safety glasses.

SKIN PROTECTION: Avoid skin contact and use gloves (disposable PVC, neoprene, nitrile, vinyl). Use protective clothing which is chemical resistant to this material. Selection of protective clothing depends on potential exposure conditions and may include gloves, boots, suits and other items. The selection(s) should take into account such factors as job task, type of exposure and durability requirements. It is recommended that fire-retardant garments (e.g. Nomex™) be worn while working with flammable and combustible liquids. If splashing or spraying is expected, chemical-resistant protective clothing (Tyvek®, nitrile, or neoprene) should be worn. If general contact occurs, immediately remove soaked clothing and take a shower.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: For known vapor concentrations use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator with an appropriate pre-filter to remove airborne particulate, if adequate protection is provided. For unknown vapor concentrations use a positive-pressure, pressure-demand, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirator use should follow OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134) or equivalent standard (e.g. ANSI Z88.2)

EXPOSURE LIMITS: See Section 2.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE: Viscous, liquid coating available in white only.
ODOR: Aromatic Hydrocarbon odor.

PH	Not applicable	**VAPOR DENSITY**	Heavier than air
VAPOR PRESSURE	2 mmHg @68°F (20°C)	**FLASHPOINT**	101°F to 103°F
BOILING RANGE	310°F to 353°F	**SOLUBILITY/WATER**	negligible
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.03	**VOC CONTENT**	505 gram/liter

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:
Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
Prevent vapor accumulation. Avoid heat and flames. Keep away from strong acids and strong oxidizing conditions.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:
Strong acids, alkalies, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, hydrogen peroxide, and oxygen.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:
No substances are readily identified from composition; but no degradation data is available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

For other health related information, refer to the Emergency Overview on Page 1 and the Hazards Identification in Section 3 of this MSDS.

ACUTE TOXICITY

Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum),Light Aromatic	Oral - LD50	4.7 g/kg (rat)
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum),Light Aromatic	Dermal - LD50	4 ml/kg (rat)
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum),Light Aromatic	Inhalation - LC50	>3670 ppm (m) (rat) 8 hour(s)

EYE IRRITATION:
Draize - 3.1/110 [rabbit] - Material tested - Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum),Light Aromatic

SKIN IRRITATION:
Slight to moderate irritation - Material tested - Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum),Light Aromatic

REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:
Animal testing with light aromatic solvents demonstrated embryo/fetal effects but not malformations at concentrations producing maternal toxicity.

NEUROTOXICITY:
Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations of some volatile hydrocarbon solvents have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abusers and noise interaction with these solvents in the work environment may cause symptoms of hearing loss. Repeated inhalation studies with some similar solvents or components in animals have reported decreased activity typical of central nervous system depression, but no irreversible effects.

CHRONIC EXPOSURE:
Animal data suggest that slight anemia, adaptive liver changes, and kidney toxicity (male rat nephropathy) may be caused by repeated over exposure to some similar solvents. The significance of this to humans is unknown.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOTOXICITY:
Ecological effects testing has not been conducted on this material. If spilled, this product, and any contaminated soil or water may be hazardous to human, animal, and aquatic life. Volatile aromatic hydrocarbon components of this product may be released and possibly contribute to the creation of atmospheric smog.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Hazardous characteristics and regulatory waste stream classifications can change with product use. Accordingly, it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment and/or disposal methodologies for spent materials and residues at the time of disposition.

Maximize material recovery for reuse or recycling. Recovered non-usable material may be regulated by US EPA as a hazardous waste due to its ignitability (D001) characteristics. In addition, conditions of use may cause this material to become hazardous waste, as defined by Federal and State regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if the material is a RCRA "hazardous waste" at the time of disposal. Transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of waste material must be conducted in accordance with RCRA regulations (see 40 CFR Parts 260 through 271). State and or local regulations might be even more restrictive. Contact the RCRA Superfund Hotline at (800)424-9346 or your local US EPA office for guidance concerning specific disposal issues.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT STATUS: In containers of 119 gallons capacity or less this product is not regulated by DOT. This product has a flash point temperature of between 100º and 141ºF (38°to 60°) and may be reclassified as a "Combustible Liquid" and exempted from certain transportation-related requirements, such as labeling, when shipped in non-bulk containers of less than 119 gallons.

PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Paint
UN IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	UN1263
HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION:	3 (Flammable liquid)
PACKING GROUP:	III
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE #:	128
MARINE POLLUTANT TECHNICAL NAME:	Trimethylbenzenes
MARINE POLLUTANT:	For DOT exceptions that apply to this material, see 49 CFR 172.203(L)(3) and 171.4(C).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT (TSCA) STATUS:
Certain components of this product are listed on the EPA/TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) CLASSIFICATION:
D001 (Ignitable Hazardous waste).

SARA 311/312:
The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III requires facilities subject to this subpart to submit aggregate information on chemicals by "Hazard Category" as defined in 40 CFR 370.2. This material would be classified under the following hazard categories: **Fire Hazard, Acute (Immediate) Health Hazard, and Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard.**

SARA 313:
This product contains the following component in concentrations at or above de minimis levels and which is listed as a toxic chemical in 40 CFR Part 372 pursuant to the requirements of Section 313 of SARA:

Xylene (mixed Isomers)	.4 to .6%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	6 to 7%
Cumene	.2 to .4%

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ):
Xylene = 100 Lbs..; Cumene = 5000 Lbs..

STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION

NEW JERSEY RIGHT TO KNOW CHEMICAL LIST:

Xylene, mixed Isomers	.4 to .6%
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	6 to 7%
Cumene	.2 to .4%

PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT TO KNOW CHEMICAL LIST:

Xylene, mixed Isomers	.4 to .6%	Environmental Hazard
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	6 to 7%	Environmental Hazard
Cumene	.2 to .4%	Environmental Hazard

16. OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION DATE: 03/04/09

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH=	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
CAS=	Chemical Abstract Number
EPA=	Environmental Protection Agency
NIOSH=	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.
NFPF=	National Fire Protection Association.
PEL=	Permissible Exposure Limit.
STEL=	Short Term Exposure Limit.
TLV=	Threshold limit value.
TWA=	Time Weighted Average.

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

THE INFORMATION IN THIS MSDS WAS OBTAINED FROM SOURCES WHICH WE BELIEVE ARE RELIABLE. HOWEVER, THE INFORMATION IS OFFERED IN GOOD FAITH AS TYPICAL VALUES AND NOT AS A PRODUCT SPECIFICATION. SOME INFORMATION PRESENTED AND CONCLUSIONS DRAWN HEREIN ARE FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN DIRECT TEST DATA ON THE SUBSTANCE ITSELF. NO WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE.

THE CONDITIONS OR METHODS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, USE, AND DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL AND MAY BE BEYOND OUR KNOWLEDGE. FOR THIS REASON, WE DO NOT ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM LIABILITY FOR LOSS, DAMAGE OR EXPENSE ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH HANDLING, STORAGE, USE OR DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT.

********** END OF MSDS **********