

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Foam Dye™ Red
Product Code: BUI/FDYERED
Effective Date: March 26, 2009

Manufacturer Information: Becker Underwood, Inc.
 801 Dayton Avenue
 Ames, Iowa 50010
 Information Phone: (515) 232-5907
 Emergency Phone: Chemtrec (800) 424-9300 or 703 527 3887 (international)

Hazardous Material Information System:

Health	1
Flammability	0
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	X

Section 2. Hazard Identification

Emergency Overview: May cause respiratory tract, eye, and skin irritation.

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eyes: Contact with eyes may result in severe irritation. Reddening and possible swelling of the conjunctiva may occur.

Skin: Short term harmful effects are not expected. However, mild skin irritation may develop.

Inhalation: Prolonged inhalation may lead to respiratory tract irritation. Excessive inhalation overexposure to acetic acid may result in severe respiratory tract irritation, difficulty breathing, and pulmonary edema.

Ingestion: Not an intended route of exposure. Short term harmful effects are not expected. However, may upset the gastrointestinal tract and cause diarrhea.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS Number	Weight Percent
C.I. Basic Violet 10	Prop.	> 1 %
Lactic Acid	50-21-5	> 1 %
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	0 – 5 %

Section 4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. If irritation develops consult a physician.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability of Product: Not a fire or explosion hazard when stored under normal conditions. At temperatures >109°F; acetic acid component may give off vapors which may form explosive mixture with air.

Fire Fighting Media: Foam, alcohol foam, CO₂, dry chemical, water fog

Protective Clothing: Fire fighters should wear butyl rubber boots, gloves, and body suit and a NIOSH/MSHA self-contained breathing apparatus.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Clean-Up Procedures: Collect spilled material with an inert absorbent such as sand or vermiculite. Place in properly labeled and closed container. Dispose of collected material according to federal, state, and local regulations.

Spills and Leaks: Contain the spill or leak to prevent discharges to surface streams or storm sewers. This material is a concentrated colorant. Small quantities in contaminated water solutions will color large volumes.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Handling: Do not breath fumes. General mechanical ventilation can be expected to effectively remove and prevent build up of any vapor or mist generated from handling this product in a closed environment. Protect eyes to prevent contact. Avoid prolong or repeated exposure to skin.

Storage: Do not freeze. Keep containers sealed until ready for use.

Section 8. Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Component	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Weight Percent
C.I. Basic Violet 10	Prop.	not established	not established	> 1 %
Lactic Acid	50-21-5	not established	not established	> 1 %
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	10 ppm TWA	10 ppm TWA; 15 ppm STEL	0 – 5 %

No reportable quantities of toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and of 40 CFR 372 are present

Engineering controls: General mechanical ventilation can be expected to effectively remove and prevent build up of any vapor or mist generated from handling this product in a closed environment

Personal Protection:

- Eyes:* Wear safety glasses with side shields. Wear additional eye protection such as chemical goggles or face shield if splashing or spraying hazard exists. Have an eye wash station available.
- Body:* Use coveralls, apron, boots, or lab coat as necessary to prevent skin contact.
- Hands:* Avoid skin contact by using chemically resistant gloves.
- Respiratory:* Use local exhaust to control excessive vapors/mists. If excessive vapors or mists are persist use appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor/mist respirator.

Other: Open wounds or skin surface disruptions should be covered with a chemical resistant patch to minimize absorption risks. Clean clothing should be worn daily to avoid possible long-term build up of the product leading to chronic overexposure.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Odor	Slight vinegar	Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Color	Red	Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Physical state	Liquid	Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	0.95 – 1.15 g/mL
pH	not available	Solubility	Water soluble
Melting/Freezing Point	not available		

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability:	This material is chemically stable under normal and storage and handling conditions.
Hazardous Decomposition:	When involved in a fire, burning may evolve noxious fumes which may include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxides, acetic acid, or other toxic compounds depending on the chemical composition and combustion conditions. However, all of the water must be driven off first for this to occur.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Is not known to occur.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	Long term storage in direct contact with reactive metals such as aluminum, zinc, copper, nickel, magnesium, etc. Other materials to avoid include strong oxidizing agents.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Mutagenic Effects:	None known
Teratogenic Effects:	None known
Developmental Toxicity:	None known
Acute Effects on Humans:	May cause skin, eye, and respiratory irritation.
Sensitization:	Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance at concentration above the exposure limits may cause respiratory tract and lung sensitization.
Carcinogenic Effects:	The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that C.I. Basic Violet 10 caused cancer when injected into rats. IARC has placed C.I. Basic Violet 10 (Rhodamine B) in Group 3 (unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans). In other lifetime feeding studies, C.I. Basic Violet 10 caused liver tumors in mice and tumors of the thyroid and parathyroid gland in rats. There are no other known chronic effects associated with this material.
Existing Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure:	May provoke asthmatic response in persons with asthma who are sensitive to airway irritants

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:	No data available, however the material is not expected to have any deleterious toxic effect.
Environmental Fate:	No data available regarding the environmental fate or biodegradation.

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

EPA Waste Number:	Non-hazardous waste
Treatment:	Dispose of according to all federal, state, local, and provincial environmental regulations.

Section 14. Transport Information

D.O.T. Classification:	Not regulated
IMO/IMDG Classification:	Not regulated
IATA Classification:	Not regulated

Section 15. Regulatory Information

SARA 313: No reportable quantities of toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and of 40 CFR 372 are present

Regulatory Listings

United States (TSCA): Listed

Section 16. Other Information

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