

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

THRUSH XX THRUSH TREATMENT

AEROSOL - VPL

HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	2
REACTIVITY	0
PPE	B

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1. Product and Company Identification

Product Code: VPL-THRSHXX AER
Product Name: THRUSH XX THRUSH TREATMENT AEROSOL - VPL
Manufacturer Information
Company Name: Distributed by:
 Veterinary Products Laboratories
 P.O. Box 34820
 Phoenix, AZ 85067-4820

Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC (800)424-9300
Information: (888)241-9545
Preparer Name: Sherry Faith
Chemical Family: Copper Naphthenate

Additional Identity Information
 100502509 7 fl. oz.

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	Concentration	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
1. COPPER NAPHTHENATE	1338-02-9	>50.0 %	No data.	No data.
2. Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	40.0 %	500 ppm	100 ppm

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Combustible liquid. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Copper naphthenate is a moderate skin sensitizer. May cause mild eye irritation. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Keep container tightly closed. Use adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Eyes? Yes Ingestion? Yes

Potential Health Effects (Acute and Chronic)

Can cause severe eye irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision. Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis. Inhalation can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, fatigue, headache, unconsciousness and even asphyxiation. If swallowed can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Recommended Exposure Limits

EXPLOSION LIMITS IN AIR - LOWER (%)....0.7 for mineral spirits

EXPLOSION LIMITS IN AIR - UPPER (%)....8.9 for mineral spirits

AUTOIGNITION TEMP (F)445 for mineral spirits

LD 50 / LC 50

ACUTE ORAL LD50: 7500 mg/kg for male rats and 5000 mg/kg for female rats for copper naphthenate.

ACUTE DERMAL LD50: >5000 mg/kg for male rabbits and >7940 mg/kg for female rabbits for copper naphthenate.

ACUTE INHALATION: >2.966 mg/l for rats (4-hour exposure) for copper naphthenate.

Signs and Symptoms Of Exposure

EYE CONTACT: Exposure to liquid may cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, and redness. Does not damage eye tissue.

SKIN CONTACT: Copper naphthenate is a known skin sensitizer. May cause skin defatting with prolonged exposure. Exposure may cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may

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include redness, burning, drying, and cracking, and skin damage. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material.

INGESTION: Swallowing small amounts during handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms may include gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness). This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage. Small amounts of this product aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury, possibly progressing to death.

INHALATION: Causes mild respiratory irritation. Breathing small amounts during handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are more typically seen at air concentrations exceeding the recommended exposure limits. Symptoms of exposure may include irritation (nose, throat, respiratory tract) and central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and possible death. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painter's syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating or inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

None determined

4. First Aid Measures

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

EYES: If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water, holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

INHALATION: If respiratory symptoms develop, remove victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Seek immediate medical attention. Keep person warm and quiet.

INGESTION: Aspiration hazard. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If the victim is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended. Seek immediate medical attention.

Note to Physician

None known.

Additional First Aid Information

Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders and respiratory (asthma-like) disorders.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammability Classification: Combustible Liquid - Class II
Flash Pt: > 100.00 F
Explosive Limits: LEL: See #3 UEL: See #3

Fire Fighting Instructions

During a fire water spray can scatter flames and should be used by experienced firefighters. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires. In addition, wear appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant. Isolate damage area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move damaged containers from danger area if it can be done with minimal risk. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

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Flammable Properties and Hazards

Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Combustible liquid. Forms combustible mixtures with air or at or above flash point. This product can accumulate static charges, which can cause fire or explosion. This liquid is volatile and gives off invisible vapors. Either the liquid or vapor may settle in low areas or travel some distance along the ground or surface to ignition sources where they may ignite or explode and flash back.

Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, Halon or foam. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced firefighters. Halon may decompose into toxic materials. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying Halon or carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Avoid spraying directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover. Product will float to the surface of water and may be reignited.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

No data available.

Additional Fire Fighting Information

For Autoignition information, see Section 3.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken In Case Material Is Released Or Spilled

Eliminate all ignition sources, including pilot lights, electrical sparks (flares and flames). Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other authorized treatment drainage systems, and natural waterways. Stop spill/release at source if it can be done with minimal risk. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Isolate danger and keep unauthorized personnel out. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Recover by pumping or with a suitable absorbent. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions To Be Taken in Handling

Handle and open container with care. Emptied containers retain hazardous product residue. Do NOT reuse empty container. Do not use or store empty drum near open flame, sparks or other ignition sources. Empty drums should be completely drained and properly bunged. All other containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Precautions To Be Taken in Storing

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Keep away from heat or open flame. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from incompatible material.

Other Precautions

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Additional Handling/Storage Information

Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Respiratory Equipment (Specify Type)

When exposures are not adequately controlled, use respirator approved for protection from organic vapors. If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSH approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

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Eye Protection

Wear safety glasses or goggles to protect against exposure. Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other types of safety glasses.

Protective Gloves

Appropriate disposable gloves are acceptable. Resistant gloves such as Nitrile rubber can be worn.

Other Protective Clothing

Impervious clothing and boots are recommended. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Engineering Controls (Ventilation etc.)

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional ventilation or exhaust may be required. Where explosive mixtures may be present, electrical systems safe for such locations must be used.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using restroom

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical States:	[] Gas	[X] Liquid	[] Solid
Melting Point:	NE		
Boiling Point:	313.00 C - 390.00 C		
Autoignition Pt:	No data.		
Flash Pt:	> 100.00 F		
Explosive Limits:	LEL: See #3	UEL: See #3	
Specific Gravity (Water = 1):	0.88	at 25.0 C	
Density:	NE		
Vapor Pressure (vs. Air or mm Hg):	Unknown	at 20.0 C	
Vapor Density (vs. Air = 1):	Heavier	than air	N.A.
Evaporation Rate (vs Butyl Acetate=1):	Slower	than ether	N.A.
Solubility in Water:	Miscible		
Percent Volatile:	69.0 % by volume.		
Saturated Vapor Concentration:	NE		
Viscosity:	NE		
Corrosion Rate:	NE		
pH:	NE		

Appearance and Odor

Dark green viscous liquid

Additional Physical Information

Weight per gallon.....7.4 lbs.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Unstable [] Stable [X]

Conditions To Avoid - Instability

Avoid heat and any source of ignition.

Incompatibility - Materials To Avoid

Contact with strong oxidizing agents (e.g., nitric acid, permanganates) and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Or Byproducts

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons. Copper oxides.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will occur [] Will not occur [X]

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Conditions To Avoid - Hazardous Polymerization

will not occur

11. Toxicological Information

None known.

Chronic Toxicological Effects

None known.

Carcinogenicity/Other Information

No data available.

Hazardous Components (Chemical Name)	CAS #	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	OSHA
1. COPPER NAPHTHENATE	1338-02-9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Carcinogenicity:

NTP? No

IARC Monographs? No

OSHA Regulated? No

12. Ecological Information

None known.

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal environmental control regulations.

14. Transport Information

LAND TRANSPORT (US DOT)

DOT Proper Shipping Name

Consumer Commodity ORM-D

15. Regulatory Information

No data available.

16. Other Information

Company Policy or Disclaimer

The information and data herein are believed to be accurate and have been compiled from sources believed to be reliable. It is offered for your consideration, investigation and verification.