THE TAPECOAT COMPANY **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (PROPR01P)**

Provided by: The Tapecoat Company
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This form is designed to meet the requirements of the U.S. Labor Department OSHA form no.174.

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **TC Omniprime**
Producer: The Tapecoat Company Telephone: 847-866-8500

24 Hour Emergency Assist: Chemtrec Telephone: 800-424-9300

Chemical Name: N/A
Chemical Family: Aromatic, aliphatic, phenolic hydrocarbon mixture

WHMIS Control: (Class B, Div. 3 ; Class D, Div. 2.B)

HMIS/NFPA HAZARD RATINGS:	
Health Hazard:	1
Flammability Hazard:	2
Reactivity Hazard:	1

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Ingredient / (CAS No.)	Weight %	Vapor Pressure mm Hg 20°C	OSHA PEL-TWA CFR29-1993	ACGIH TLV-TWA 1994	313 Reporting Required	LD_{50}	LC_{50}
p-Chlorobenzotrifluoride [1-Chloro-4(Trifluoromethyl Benzene,)] /98-56-6	75-85	5.3	N/E	N/E	no	>6.8 g/kg (rat, oral)	4479 ppm (rat, 4hr)

Corporate Exposure Limit for 1-Chloro 4 (Trifluoromethyl) Benzene = 25 ppm 8 hr. TWA. (see section 10)

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point Range: 282 °F initial
Vapor Pressure: see section II
Vapor Density (air = 1): >1
Solubility in Water: 29 ppm @ 73°F
Percent Volatile by Volume: 80-95
Evap. Rate, N-Butyl Acetate = 1: >1
Appearance and Odor: Light brown with aromatic odor
Specific Gravity: 1.3

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point and Method: 109°F (TAG CC)
Flammable Limits: LFL: 0.9% volume UFL: 10.5% volume

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog, and water spray
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Turn off electrical service to eliminate source of ignition. Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and to protect personnel. Pressure-demand, self-contained respiratory protection should be provided for fire fighters in buildings or confined spaces where this product is stored.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Decomposition by burning may yield toxic hydrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride gases If storage containers are exposed to excessive heat, over-pressurization of the containers can result. Heavy vapors can travel to source of ignition and flashback.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Overexposure:

- **Eyes:** Can cause slight to moderate irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.
- **Ingestion:** Not highly toxic if swallowed. Prolonged ingestion may cause liver and kidney damage.
- **Inhalation:** Exposure may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract. Excessive inhalation may produce symptoms of central nervous system depression, ranging from light-headedness to nausea and vomiting. Prolonged inhalation or ingestion of large amounts may cause liver and kidney damage based on laboratory animal studies.
- **Skin:** Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause slight to moderate irritation.

Effects of Overexposure: Acute overexposure may cause slight to moderate irritation to the skin, eyes and respiratory system. Inhalation of high concentrations may cause depression of the central nervous system. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis. Chronic prolonged inhalation or ingestion of large amounts may cause liver and kidney damage based on laboratory animal studies.
A 28 day range finding inhalation study was conducted in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to 0, 100, 250, 500 or 1,000 ppm for 6 hr/day, 5 days/week. Clinical signs included increased activity at 250 ppm and above. Liver and kidney weights were increased. Microscopic changes in male kidneys stained positive for alpha-2-U globulin and the effects were seen at all exposures in males. Liver changes were consistent with clinical chemistry and PCBTF blood level analysis and are believed to be an adaptive response, due to increased liver metabolism.

Gavage studies in laboratory rodents for treatment periods of 14, 28, and 90 days have demonstrated significant liver and kidney toxicity at dose levels of 400-1000 mg/Kg/day. Evidence of liver and kidney weights;, clinical chemistry values and histopathological findings. Renal toxicity which occurred only in male rats was apparently due to "hyaline droplet: nephropathy and is therefore, highly unlikely to develop in man. The NOAELS for all these studies range from 10 to 100 mg/Kg/day.
Carcinogenicity: Not listed as carcinogen - IARC, NTP, OSHA
Reproductive toxicity: None known
Mutagenicity: Not a mutagen - Ames Test.
Sensitization to Product: This product contains agents that may sensitize skin to sunlight and cause sunburn-type reaction or other allergic responses. Use protective cream on exposed skin where necessary to help prevent these reactions.
Synergistic materials: None known

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

- **Eyes**: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes lifting upper and lower lids and seek immediate medical attention.
- **Ingestion**: Do not induce vomiting. This material is not soluble. Do not give fluids. If spontaneous vomiting is inevitable, prevent aspiration by keeping the victim's head below the knees. Get immediate medical attention. A qualified physician can perform gastric lavage only when the airway has been secured to prevent aspiration. Following ingestion, adsorbents such as activated charcoal may be of value. Gastric lavage may be effective when performed by a physician within 4 hours of ingestion.
- **Inhalation**: Remove to fresh air. Call a physician if necessary. If breathing stops, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.
- **Skin**: Remove with waterless hand cleaner. Wash with soap and large quantities of water. Seek medical attention if irritation from contact persists. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Chemicals contained herein listed as carcinogens or potential carcinogens:
NTP: none IARC: none OSHA: none

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid open flames, welding arcs or other high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition.
Incompatibility (Material to Avoid): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents such as permanganates and dichromates..
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Decomposition products include hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride and possibly organic halides.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Evacuate unnecessary personnel and eliminate all sources of ignition. Prevent discharge or flushing to streams and sewer systems. Large spills should be removed by vacuum truck. Smaller spills may be soaked up with compatible absorbent material (sand, diatomaceous earth, kitty litter, etc.) which should be placed in closed containers, labeled and stored in a safe place outdoors to await proper disposal. Flush the spill area with water if the rinse water can be collected and placed in appropriate containers for proper disposal. Spills on areas other than pavement, e.g., dirt or sand, may be handled by removing the affected soils and placing in approved containers. People performing the clean up should have full protective equipment including a NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus.

This material is not listed in 40 CFR 302 Table 302.4 (CERCLA) or 40 CFR 355, App. A (Extremely Hazardous Substances). Notify authorities if a spill can produce adverse off site effects. State and local regulations may have reporting requirements for this material. Check with the proper state or local authorities.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection: NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator, following manufacturer's recommendations should be used as a precautionary measure where airborne contaminants may occur. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator following manufacturer's recommendations whenever an air concentration of over 20 ppm PCBTF is expected. Use supplied air respirator in positive pressure mode following ANSI Z88.2-1992 for tank and confined space entry.
Eye Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles, plus full face shield to protect against splashing when appropriate (ANSI Z87.1)
Ventilation: Work in well ventilated areas. Maintain exposure level below 20 ppm. Where engineering controls are not feasible use adequate local exhaust ventilation where mist, spray, or vapor may be generated.
Protective Gloves: Solvent resistant (neoprene, PVC, nitrile, etc.) gloves should be worn.

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing: For industrial use only. Keep out of reach of children. Keep container closed. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapors. Do not take internally. Store in a cool place. Store in tightly closed containers in a ventilated fire resistant area away from heat, open flame, sparks or strong oxidizing agents. Ground all equipment. Use only in a well ventilated area. Use only non-sparking tools. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas such as pits. Chronic overexposure may create health risks. Wash thoroughly after handling or contact. Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where this product is used. Do not apply air pressure, puncture or weld on or near containers. Do not reuse containers.

SECTION X - NOTES

Parachlorobenzotrifluoride was designated by the Interagency Testing Committee for action by the EPA under Section 4(e) of the Toxic Substance Control Act. As a result of data submitted by Occidental Chemical under a negotiated testing program, the EPA characterized the Health, Environmental and chemical fate effects of parachlorobenzotrifluoride and issued a decision not to require further testing.

OxyChem has developed a Corporate Exposure Limit (CEL) following established procedures which "... refer to airborne concentrations of substances and represent conditions under which day after day without health effects" (as described by ACGIH). A CEL is based on the best available information from ;animal studies, human data and industrial experience as known to OxyChem. The exact value of the CEL results from professional judgment of amount and nature of data, as well as severity of effect. Limits are intended as recommendations, are not exact definitions of safe/unsafe exposures and should be interpreted by qualified personnel.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) adopted the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods several years ago. The UN Recommendations have also been adopted by the International Maritime Organization and the International Air Transport Association. Under these regulations, a flammable liquid with a flash point over 35°C (95°F) which does not sustain combustion under the given test method would not be regulated as a flammable liquid.

Occidental Chemical Corporation recently sponsored the Sustained Combustibility testing specified in the regulations for OXSOL 100. Based on the results of the testing, OXSOL 100 did not meet the definition of a flammable liquid for domestic and international air and water shipments. This interpretation of the regulations has been confirmed with the DOT.

Note that the OSHA combustible liquid classification and the HMIS rating have not changed.

Note: NA = not applicable
Issue Date: November 15, 1995 (KK)
Revision Date: March 12, 1998

NE = not established
Reviewed By: D. Kathrein
Review Date: 8 Mar 2002

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All components of this product are listed in the EPA/TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances.