

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-Mastic, Brush Applied**
 Producer: The Tapecoat Company Telephone: 847-866-8500
 24-Hour Emergency Assist: Chemtrec Telephone: 800-424-9300

Chemical Name: N/A
 Chemical Family: Bitumen
 Formula: N/A

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

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Ingredient (CAS No.)	Weight %	Vapor Pressure mm Hg 20°F	313 Report Required	LD50	LC50
Butyl Acetate (123-86-4)	1-20	13	no	14 g/kg rat, oral	2000 ppm 4 hours rat, inh.
Coal Tar Pitch [Bitumen] (38187-57-5)	30-50	N/A	no	6.2 g/kg rat, oral	No Data
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	20-40	59	yes	4,900-7,000 mg/kg rat, oral	8,000 ppm 4 hrs.
Tricresyl Phosphate (68952-35-2)	1-20	0.0001	no	>20 g/kg rat, oral	>200 mg/L rat, inh.

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point Range: 94-300°F	Percent Volatile by Volume: 35-45
Vapor Pressure: see section II	Evap. Rate, N-Butyl Acetate = 1: 4.46
Vapor Density (air = 1): 4.54	Appearance and Odor: Black thixotropic material, aromatic odor
Solubility in Water: Negligible	Specific Gravity: 1.41

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point and Method: >212°F Setaflash Closed Cup
Flammable Limits: LEL: 8% UEL: 10.5%
Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water fog, and water spray
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: 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: At high temperatures this product decomposes to give off hydrochloric acid as gas plus other toxic and irritating vapors such as chlorine and phosgene. If storage containers are exposed to excessive heat, over-pressurization of the containers can result.

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Permissible Exposure Level:

Ingredient (CAS No.)	OSHA PEL-TWA CFR29-1993	ACGIH TLV-TWA 1994
Butyl Acetate (123-86-4)	150 ppm	150 ppm
Coal Tar Pitch [Bitumen] (68187-57-5)	0.2 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	50 ppm	50 ppm
Tricresyl Phosphate (68952-35-2)	0.1 mg/m ³	0.1 mg/m ³

Effects of Overexposure:

- **Eyes:** Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.
- **Ingestion:** Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of swallowed material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema/hemorrhage which can be fatal. Absorption through gastrointestinal tract may produce liver damage and symptoms of central nervous system depression ranging from light-headedness to unconsciousness.
- **Inhalation:** Excessive inhalation may produce symptoms of central nervous system depression, ranging from light-headedness, nausea and vomiting to unconsciousness and asphyxiation. Inhalation may cause respiratory irritation, transient pulmonary edema and liver damage.
- **Skin:** Prolonged or repeated contact with skin may cause moderate irritation, defatting and/or dermatitis. May be harmful if absorbed through skin.

Systemic and other effects: Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be central nervous system effects. Observations in animals include liver and kidney effects.

Carcinogenicity: For hazard communication purposes under OSHA Standard 29 CFR Part 1910.1200, NTP or OSHA does not list trichloroethylene as a carcinogen. Trichloroethylene is listed in Group 2A by IARC (potential carcinogen). The American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH) lists Trichloroethylene as an A5 - Not suspected as a human carcinogen. Trichloroethylene has been extensively studied for chronic effects in animals. While there are studies in which tumors were induced in mice, there is no evidence that trichloroethylene poses a carcinogenic risk to humans. In a National Cancer Institute bioassay, little if any effect was observed in rats but hepatocellular carcinomas were quite common in both sexes of mice fed high doses. A subsequent study investigating the possible differences in metabolism found that mice metabolized trichloroethylene to a much greater extent than other species. Additionally, data from this study showed that tumor formation occurred via a nongenetic mechanism. The Science Advisory Board of the EPA has suggested caution in concluding from animal studies that trichloroethylene presents a risk of human cancer because of the negative epidemiology studies and also because of metabolism studies showing differences between the human and mouse response.

Reproductive / Developmental: Trichloroethylene was not embryotoxic or teratogenic in rats or mice inhaling the compound. In a teratology-reproduction study conducted by NTP, rats and mice fed microencapsulated trichloroethylene at doses as high as 300 mg/kg/day (rats) and 750 mg/kg/day (mice) showed little effect.

Mutagenicity: When activated with microsomal enzymes, trichloroethylene has been shown to be weakly positive in certain microbial mutagen test systems.

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.

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.
- **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.

Notes to Physician: Overexposure to this product can produce elevated carboxyhemoglobin levels. 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.

Chemicals contained herein listed as carcinogens or potential carcinogens:

Trichloroethylene	NTP: NONE	IARC: Potential Carcinogen	OSHA: NONE
Coal Tar Pitch	NTP: Carcinogen	IARC: Carcinogen	OSHA: Carcinogen

WARNING: This product contains trichloroethylene, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid open flames, welding arcs or other high temperature sources that induce thermal decomposition.

Incompatibility (Material to Avoid): Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Involvement in fire or high temperatures forms hydrogen chloride and very small amounts of phosgene and chlorine. Solvent decomposition occurs when catalyzed by metal chlorides that can be produced by reaction of HCl and metals in the system. In the presence of aluminum and excessive, the decomposition can proceed rapidly with production of large amounts of heat and HCl fumes.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Keep people away. Recover free liquid. Add absorbent to spill area. Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate enclosed spaces. Keep out of streams and sewers.

Waste disposal method: Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION
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Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator following manufacturer's recommendations whenever an air concentration of over 50 ppm trichloroethylene is expected. Use supplied air respirator in positive pressure mode following ANSI Z88.2-1992 for tank and confined space entry.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles

Ventilation: Work in well-ventilated areas. Maintain exposure level below 50 ppm. Where engineering controls are not feasible use adequate local exhaust ventilation where mist, spray, or vapor may be generated.

Protective Gloves: Solvent resistant 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 away from heat, open flame, sparks or strong oxidizing agents. Do not store in aluminum containers. 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. A component used in this product has been classified as a carcinogen.

SECTION X - NOTES

Note: NA = not applicable
Issue Date: Oct. 21, 1991 (jb/kk)
Revision Date: April 8, 1998

NE = not established
Issued By: D. Kathrein
Review Date: 14 May 2003

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All of the materials used in this product are listed on the EPA/TSCA inventory of chemical substances.