

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

INTERNATIONAL TAPE PRIMER ACTIVATOR

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identity

Product Name: INTERNATIONAL TAPE PRIMER ACTIVATOR PRIMER AC

General or Generic ID: PRIMER SOLUTION

Company

Ashland Chemical Co.
P.O. Box 2219
Columbus, OH 43216
614-790-3333

Emergency Telephone Number:

1-800-ASHLAND (1800-274-5263)
24 hours everyday

Regulatory Information Number:

1-800-325-3751

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient (s)	CAS Number	% (by weight)
TOLUENE	108-88-3	57.0
XYLENE	1330-20-7	19.0
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8	17.0- 21.0
HALOBUTYL RUBBER	Trade Secret	1.0- 4.5
POLYISOCYANATE	Trade Secret	1.0- 3.1
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	3.4- 3.8
HEXANE	110-54-3	4.8- 7.0

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

Eye

Exposure can cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling.

Skin

Exposure can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking, skin burns and skin damage. Skin absorption is possible, but harmful effects are not expected from this route of exposure under normal conditions of handling and use.

Swallowing

Single dose oral toxicity is low. Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage.

Inhalation

Exposure to vapor or mist is possible. Short-term inhalation toxicity is low. Breathing small amounts during normal 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

Metallic taste, mouth and throat irritation, gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, respiratory tract). Tightness in the chest, initial central nervous system (CNS) excitation (euphoria, exhilaration, light-headedness) followed by CNS depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other CNS effects, muscle weakness, respiratory depression, shortness of breath, impaired coordination, confusion, narcosis (characterized by stupor or insensibility), coma, and death.

Target Organ Effects

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans. Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of the arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation. Prolonged and repeated inhalation of high levels of mixed isomers of hexane resulted in kidney damage in male rats. The effects observed are the same as those seen in male rats exposed to other hydrocarbons. The mechanism by which these chemicals cause the characteristic kidney toxicity is unique to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in man. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans: mild, reversible liver effects, cardiac sensitization, effects on hearing, respiratory tract damage. Testis damage, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs: central nervous system effects, cardiac abnormalities, cardiac sensitization, kidney damage. Toluene may be harmful to the fetus based on laboratory animal studies. Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of toluene has been associated with liver, kidney and brain damage in humans. Repeated exposure to toluene has been associated with high frequency hearing loss based on evidence in laboratory animals; the human health consequences of this finding, is uncertain.

Developmental Information

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies reveal that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy may cause birth defects in humans.

Cancer Information

This material is not expected to be carcinogenic in humans based on negative evidence of carcinogenicity in laboratory animals. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA. In testing of C-6 isomers for carcinogenicity by inhalation, there was a treatment-related increase in liver tumors (adenomas and carcinomas) in female mice at the highest dose only (9,000 ppm). There was no increase in tumor incidence in male mice or in rats of either sex at any dose level.

Other Health Effects

No data

Primary Route (s) of Entry

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Eyes**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

Note to Physicians

Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) maybe aggravated by exposure to this material: liver, central nervous system.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Flash Point**

1.0 F (-17.2 C) SETA

Explosive Limit

(for component) Lower 1.0 Upper 7.0 %

Autoignition Temperature

No data

Hazardous Products of Combustion

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, halogenated hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, various hydrocarbons.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing Media

Regular foam, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

NFPA Rating

Not determined.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Small Spill**

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood. Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks.

Large Spill

Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**Handling**

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed.. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Eye Protection**

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots..

Respiratory Protections

If workplace exposure limit (s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV (s).

Exposure Guidelines

Component

TOLUENE (108-88-3)
OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm – TWA
OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm – STEL
ACGIH TLV 50.000 ppm – TWA (Skin)
ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm – STEL (Skin)

XYLENE (1330-20-7)
OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm – TWA
OSHA VPEL 150.000 ppm – STEL
ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm – TWA
ACGIH TLV 150.000 ppm – STEL

ALIPHATIC PETROLUUM DISTILLATES (64742-89-8)
No exposure limits established

HALOBUTYL RUBBER
No exposure limits established

POLYISOCYANATE
No exposure limits established

ETHYLBENZENE (100-41-4)
OSHA VPEL 100.000 ppm – TWA
OSHA VPEL 125.000 ppm – STEL
ACGIH TLV 100.000 ppm – TWA
ACGIH TLV 125.000 ppm – STEL

HEXANE (110-54-3)
OSHA VPEL 50.000 ppm – TWA
ACGIH TLV 50.000 ppm – TWA

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Boiling Point**

(for component) 140.0 – 220.0 F (60.0 – 104.4 C) @ 760 mmHg

Vapor Pressure

(for component) 227.000 mmHg @ 100.00 F

Specific Vapor Density

1.0 @ AIR=1

Specific Gravity

.829 @ 77.00 F

Liquid Density

6.910 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F
.829 kg/l @ 25.00 C

Percent Volatiles

93.0 - 97.0 %

Evaporation Rate

SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER

Appearance

No data

State

LIQUID

Physical form

No data

Color

No data

Odor

No data

PH

Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**Hazardous Polymerization**

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Hazardous Decomposition

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, halogenated hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, various hydrocarbons.

Chemical Stability

Stable

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with: strong alkalies, strong mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste Management Information

Destroy by liquid incineration in accordance with applicable regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Information – 49 CFR 172.101

DOT Description:

ADHESIVES, 3 , UN1133, II

Container/Mode:

55 GAL DRUM/TRUCK PACKAGE

NOS Component:

None

RQ (Reportable Quantity) – 49 CFR 172.101

Product Quantity (lbs)	Component
1754	TOLUENE
5263	XYLENE (MIXED)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status

TSCA (UNITED STATES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ – 40 CFR 302.4

Component	RQ (lbs)
TOLUENE	1000
XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)	1000
ETHYLBENZENE	1000
HEXANE	1

SARA 302 Components – 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

None

Section 311/312 Hazard Class – 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate (X) Delayed (X) Fire (X) Reactive () Sudden Release
Of Pressure ()

SARA 313 Components – 40 CFR 372.65

Section 313 Component (s)	CAS Number	Max %
TOLUENE	108-88-3	57.19
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7	19.00
ETHYLBENZENE	100-41-4	3.80
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	6.6

International Regulations

Inventory Status

Not determined

State and Local Regulations

California Proposition 65

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance (s) known to the state of California to cause cancer. BENZENE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance (s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm. TOLUENE

New Jersey RTK Label Information

TOLUENE	108-88-3
XYLENES	1330-20-7
NAPHTHA, SOLVENT	64742-89-8
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4
N-HEXANE	110-54-3

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

BENZENE, METHYL-	108-88-3
BENZENE, DIMETHYL-	1330-20-7
BENZENE, ETHYL-	100-41-4
HEXANE	110-54-3

16. OTHER INFORMATION

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.