

Material Safety Data Sheet

Filatex Part A

Date of preparation: 6/01

MSDS No. FA1

Revision:

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: Filatex A
Chemical Formula: Polyisoprene Solvent Based Adhesive
CAS Number: Mixture
General Use: Self-Curing Rubber Cement
Manufactured for: Linatex Corporation
Manufacturer: Tennessee Adhesives Company, 1045 Lavern Circle, Hendersonville, TN 37075,
 Phone (615) 826-8932, FAX (615) 264-1164, **(Emergency Phone Number Only 613-996-6666)**

HMIS	
H	1
F	0
R	0
PPE†	
† Sec. 8	

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% wt
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	73-85

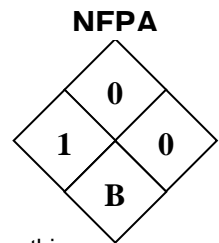
Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDLH
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
Trichloroethylene	100.00 ppm	150.00 ppm	50.00 ppm	100.00 ppm	None estab.	None estab.	None estab.

Section 3 - Physical and Chemical Properties

<p>Physical State: Paste Appearance and Odor: Mildly Sweet Odor Vapor Pressure: 58.000 mm Hg at 68 °F Vapor Density (Air=1): 4.5 Specific Gravity (H2O=1, at 4 °C): 1.45 pH: N/A</p>	<p>Water Solubility: Negligible Boiling Point: 188.0 F % Volatile: 73-85 Evaporation Rate: 0.30 (Ether = 1.00) Total VOC: 0.0%</p>
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Section 4 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: None
Flash Point Method: N/A
Autoignition Temperature: 788 °F
LEL: 8.0% v/v
UEL: 10.5% v/v
Flammability Classification: Non-Flammable
Extinguishing Media: Water Spray, Foam, Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide
Hazardous Combustion Products: May Form: Hydrogen chloride, phosgene, and chlorine.
Fire-Fighting Instructions: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.
Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive pressure mode.
Fire or Explosion Hazards: Concentrate vapors can be ignited by high intensity energy source. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum because product can ignite explosively.



Section 5 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Filatex A is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.
Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.
Chemical Incompatibilities: Oxidizers, strong alkalis, strong acids, and amines.

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Section 5 - Stability and Reactivity (continued from preceding page)

Conditions to Avoid: Open container. Enclosure without adequate ventilation. Prolonged or repeated breathing of vapor. Avoid heat, spark, or flame.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of Filatex A can produce carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, water vapor, oxides of nitrogen or a wide variety of innocuous or toxic fumes.

Section 6 - Health Hazard Information

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact, and ingestion.

Target Organs: Prolonged intentional abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood.

Acute Effects

Inhalation: 200 ppm causes mild eye irritation. 400 ppm causes slight eye irritation and minimal light-headedness after 3 hours. 100-1200 ppm after 6 minutes causes eye and nasal irritation, light-headedness and dizziness. 2000 ppm cannot generally be tolerated, is irritation to the eyes and respiratory tract and causes drowsiness, in individuals exposed to 15000 ppm. High concentrations or prolonged overexposure can cause unconsciousness and death.

Eye: Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of the eyes.

Skin: May cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking of the skin..

Ingestion: Single dose toxicity is low to moderate. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Carcinogenicity: Trichloroethylene has been evaluated for possible cancer causing effects in laboratory animals.

Chronic Effects: Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing and passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset, irritation, central nervous system depression, central nervous system excitation, followed by central nervous system depression and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, muscle weakness, loss of coordination confusion, irregular heartbeat, coma, and death.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

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.

Eye Contact: 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 Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

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 arrhythmia's. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Preexisting disorders of the following organs may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin lung, kidney, central nervous system, auditory system. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmia's if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Section 7 - Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

Spill/Leak Procedures:

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

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Section 7 - Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures (continued from preceding page)

Large Spills: Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and 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. Prevent run-off to sewers, streams or other bodies of water. If run-off occurs, notify proper authorities as required that a spill has occurred.

Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.

Ecological Information:

Water: Trichloroethylene will not hydrolyze in water under normal environmental conditions. Slow biodegradation may occur in groundwater where acclimated populations of microorganisms exist. Trichloroethylene in water is subject to rapid evaporation, with estimated half-lives ranging from several minutes to hours depending on turbulence.

Soil: Trichloroethylene can leach rapidly through sandy soil to reach groundwater. Soil adsorption potential is low.

Air: Trichloroethylene in the atmosphere is subject photo-oxidation, with an estimated half-life of 7 days.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.

Administrative Controls:

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA.

Warning! Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9 - Special Precautions and Comments

Handling and Storage Precautions: Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues, all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All 5-gallon pails and larger metal containers, including tank cars and tank trucks, should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite and the vapors of flammable liquids. Warning!! Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperature and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "autoignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions

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Section 9 - Special Precautions and Comments (continued from preceding page)

Prepared By: Tim Byrd, Chemist

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