Gillette Medical Evaluation Laboratories
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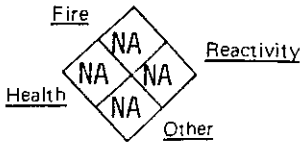
NFPA704M HAZARD RATING



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSDS #540

NAME: LIQUID PAPER CORRECTION FLUID

CAS NO: NA

REVISION 2

Effective Date: February 1, 1985

A. – IDENTIFICATION

Composition*	%	
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6) Titanium Dioxide (13463-67-7) Resins, Dispersants, Colorants Mustard Oil (57-06-7)		Formula: NA Molecular Weight: NA Synonyms: Liquid Paper, Correction Fluid

B. – PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point	Melting Point	Freezing Point
179 °F 82 °C	NA °F NA °C	NA °F NA °C
Specific Gravity (H_2O=1)	**Vapor Density (air=1)**	**Vapor Pressure @**
1.4	4.53	68 °F <100 mmHg
Evaporation	**Saturation in Air**	**Autoignition Temperature**
(Ether =1) ~2.7	(by volume @ °F) NA %	788 °F 420 °C
% Volatiles (by volume)	**Solubility in Water**	
~100	~0.1% @25°C	pH NA

Appearance/Odor	White or colored fluid with a pungent solvent odor
Flash Point and Test Method(s)	None
Flammable Limits in Air (% by volume)	Lower NA % Upper NA %

C. – REACTIVITY

Stability		Conditions to Avoid	Polymerization		Conditions to Avoid
stable	X	NA	may occur		NA
unstable			will not occur	X	

Incompatible Materials	for solvents: caustics aluminum, barium, lithium, magnesium, potassium nitrate, nitrogen tetroxide
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Thermal degradation, e.g. open flame, can produce small amounts of phosgene, hydrogen chloride and chlorine

*IF MULTIPLE INGREDIENTS INCLUDE CAS NUMBERS FOR EACH

NA=NOT AVAILABLE

Footnotes: Physical data refers to solvent blend.

H. — EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken if material is released to the environment or spilled in the work area

Not applicable

Fire and Explosion Hazard	Extinguishing Media
Hazardous decomposition products	As for adjacent fire. Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide

Firefighting Procedures

In fires involving large quantities of product self-contained breathing apparatus should be used.

I. — FIRST AID AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eyes

Flush with plenty of water. If irritation persists obtain medical attention.

Skin

Wash with soap and water.

Inhalation

None normally anticipated. In abuse situation remove to fresh air and consult physician immediately.

Ingestion

Consult physician.

Notes to Physician

Do not use sympathomimetic agents (e.g. epinephrine) in halogenated hydrocarbon poisoning because of possible induction of ventricular fibrillation.

F. — EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS

Engineering Controls

None under normal use conditions.

Eye Protection

None under normal use conditions.

Skin Protection

None under normal use conditions.

Respiratory Protection

None under normal use conditions.

Other

Product is non-hazardous when used as directed in an office/room with normal air circulation.

G. — WORK PRACTICES

Handling and Storage

No unusual handling or storage when used as directed. When stored in large quantities (as in warehouse), it should be in a well-ventilated, cool area.

Normal Clean Up

Pick up spills with towels, tissues, etc. and place in trash.

Waste Disposal Methods

Dispose as regular trash.

D. — HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Occupational Exposure Limits (PEL'S, TLV'S, etc.)

8 hr. TWA for Trichloroethylene is 100 ppm (OSHA), 50 ppm (ACGIH); 1,1,1-Trichloroethane = 350 ppm. Under use conditions TWA for Trichloroethylene = <0.5 ppm and for 1,1,1-Trichloroethane = <1 ppm.

Warning Signals

NA

Routes/Effects of Exposure

1. Inhalation None anticipated under foreseeable use conditions. If vapors are deliberately concentrated and inhaled (abuse) following symptoms may occur: respiratory irritation, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea, unconsciousness, cardiac sensitization, coma and death. (Mustard oil is added to the product as an abuse deterrent).
2. Ingestion

   None anticipated under foreseeable use conditions. Depending on amount ingested most of the symptoms described above may occur. LD_{50} in rats = >5 ml/kg.

3. Skin
   a. Contact

      None anticipated under foreseeable use conditions. Irritation may occur if contact is prolonged/repeated.

   b. Absorption

      None anticipated under foreseeable use conditions. Solvents can be absorbed through skin (prolonged contact) but not likely in acutely toxic amounts.

4. Eye Contact

   Irritation

5. Other

   NA

E. — ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

1. Applicable Regulations

NA

2. DOT Hazard Class —
3. DOT Shipping Name —

Environmental Effects

NA