

Date of Preparation: 09/11/07

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Crafc Superseal 777, 1614A, Low-Mod JFR
Chemical Family: Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Aromatic Oils
Chemical Formula: Mixture
CAS Number: Mixture
Manufacturer: CRAFCO, Inc. 420 N. Roosevelt Chandler, AZ 85226

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS: 1(602) 276-0476 Normal Business Hours
 Chemtrec 1(800) 424-9300 After Business Hours

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number		% wt	
Refined Tar	65996-93-2		30-70%	
Distillates, Heavy Thermal Cracked	64741-81-7		20-50%	
Polyvinyl Chloride	9002-86-2		5-20%	
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	85-68-7		0-20%	
Mineral Filler	1317-65-3		0-10%	

Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDLH
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
Refined Tar	0.2 mg/m3	N.E.	0.2mg/m3	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Distillates	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Polyvinyl Chloride	N.E.	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
B. Benzyl Phthalate	5 mg/m3	N.E.	5 mg/m3	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Mineral Filler	15 mg/m3	N.E.	10 mg/m3	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E..
N.E.- none established							

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

HMIS
H 2
F 1
R 0
PPE †
 †Sec. 8

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation and Absorption

Inhalation: Exposure to product fumes, vapors or mist may result in irritation to the respiratory tract. Prolonged exposure in excess of the permissible exposure air concentrations may result in acute toxic effects such as respiratory difficulty, convulsions, central nervous system effects and possible cardiovascular collapse.

Eyes: Exposure to product fumes, vapors or mists may cause irritation. Liquid exposure may cause irritation. Symptoms may include a burning sensation, intolerance to light, redness/swelling/tearing, and possible erosion of the surface of the cornea. Contact with hot material will cause thermal burns.

Skin: Short-term contact with the skin can result in irritation which when accentuated by sunlight may result in a phototoxic reaction. Prolonged and repeated liquid contact can cause dermatitis, folliculitis, oil acne or skin tumors. Absorption through the skin may cause liver damage. Contact with hot material will cause thermal burns.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract followed by one or more of the following: nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort. Significant ingestion could result in liver damage.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Individuals with chronic respiratory or pre-existing skin disorders may be adversely affected by exposure to product fumes, vapors or mists. Persons with a history of liver disease, kidney disease or central nervous system depression are at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse health effects when working with this product.

Effects of Acute Exposure: Exposure to product fumes, vapors or mists at concentrations above the PEL/TLV may lead to systemic symptoms (salivation, vomiting, respiratory difficulties, dizziness, headache, loss of pupillary reflexes, cyanosis, hypothermia, and mild convulsions).

Effects of Chronic Exposure: Inhalation of fumes, vapors or mists over a prolonged period of time may present a lung cancer hazard. Prolonged and repeated skin contact in the absence of recommended hygiene practices may cause oil acne, folliculitis, and more serious skin disorders (e.g. changes in skin pigmentation, ulcerations, benign skin growths, skin cancer).

Carcinogenicity: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the National Toxicology Material Program (NTP), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) have determined that there is sufficient evidence that coal tar products are carcinogenic in humans and animals and aromatic oils are carcinogenic in animals. IARC and NTP have concluded that certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (i.e. Chrysene, Benz(A)Anthracene and fluoranthene) are probably carcinogenic in humans (Group 2B).

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if needed. Seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove all contaminated clothing and wash exposed area thoroughly with nonabrasive soap and water.

Ingestion: If person is conscious, first induce vomiting to prevent further absorption. After vomiting, the victim may be given a slurry of 100 g of activated charcoal in 8 ounces of water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 300F

Autoignition Temperature: Not determined

Lower Explosive Level (LEL): Not determined

Upper Explosive Limit (UEL): Not determined

Flammability Classification: Class IIIB

Extinguishing Media: CO₂, dry chemical, foam, water spray

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Material is not a combustible liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard but will ignite and burn at temperatures exceeding the flash point. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Water spray may cause frothing.

Combustion Products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Hydrogen Sulfide. Upon decomposition (burning), may emit toxic fumes/vapors which can form flammable/explosive mixtures in air.

Fire-Fighting Instructions and Equipment: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways. Use a foam or water spray to cool containers. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment where heavy smoke appears.



Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Stop spill at source if possible without hazard. Remove sources of heat or ignition. Avoid breathing vapors, mists, or fumes. Avoid skin contact. Cleanup personnel should be provided with appropriate clothing. Contain spilled material by diking/berming with absorbent solids such as sand or soil. Do not release runoff into sewer or waterways. In cases involving release to the environment such as a waterway of the United States, contact the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. In Canada report releases to the appropriate Provincial authorities. This material is a hazardous waste as defined in RCRA.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling and Storage Precautions Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or breathing fumes, vapors or mists. Use appropriate grounding and bonding practices. Wear appropriate protective equipment when performing maintenance on contaminated equipment. Store in properly closed, labeled containers away from sources of ignition. Store containers in a well ventilated, clean and dry area. Store at less than 100F and out of direct sunlight.

Work Hygiene Practices: Exercise good personal hygiene including the removal of contaminated clothing and prompt washing with soap and water.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use local or general exhaust ventilation in enclosed areas or if there is inadequate ventilation to control exposure.

Eye / Face Protection: Safety glasses or goggles and face shield where splashing may occur. Wear protective eyeglasses including side shields or 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.

Skin Protection: Full industrial-type clothing closed at the neck and sleeves. Wear chemical resistant gloves (e.g. nitrile, Viton, Tyvek/Saranex 23) and chemical resistant footwear and coveralls. Use of barrier creams (sunscreens) may be beneficial.

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 maximum worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or non-routine 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.

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

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: Black high viscosity liquid

Odor: Aromatic

Odor Threshold: Noticeable

Vapor Pressure: Not available

Vapor Density (Air=1): Not available

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 1.2-1.35

Water Solubility: Not soluble

Boiling Point: Not available

Melting Point: Not available

% Volatile: Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available.

pH: Not available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Will not occur

Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong oxidizing agents such as chlorates, nitrates, and peroxides.

Conditions to Avoid (Stability): None known

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide, Aldehydes, Aromatics. Irritating and/or toxic fumes maybe released if burned.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Acute Studies: None known

Eye Effects: Not known

Skin Effects: Lifetime skin painting studies with materials similar to major components of Crafco Superseal 777, 1614A and Low-Mod JFR have produced tumors following prolonged and repeated skin contact. Repeated dermal application of these materials (30 MG/KG/Day for 13 weeks) resulted in anemia, liver degeneration, and injury to bone marrow and lymphoid tissues. Treatment related mortality and body weight reduction was observed at 500 MG/KG. Repeated dermal application (125 MG/KG/Day) of these materials to pregnant rats during gestation produced maternal and fetal toxicity. Increased resorptions were observed at doses of 30 MG/KG/Day and above.

Acute Oral Effects: None known

Acute Inhalation Effects: None known

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Product can foul shoreline and be toxic to aquatic life.

Environmental Transportation; No data

Environmental Degradation; No data

Soil Absorption/Mobility; No data

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, it is the responsibility of the user to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the material is a hazardous waste according to RCRA.

Crafco Superseal 777, 1614A, Low-Mod JFR

The transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of RCRA waste material must be conducted in compliance with 40 CFR 262, 263, 264, 268, and 270. Disposal can occur only in the properly permitted facilities. Check state and local regulations for any additional requirements, as these may be more restrictive than federal laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this product may make the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Disposal of this material must be conducted in compliance with all federal, state and local regulations.

Empty containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. Recommend using a non-hazardous solvent to remove the product. Follow Federal, state and local regulations for the disposal of the waste material, regardless of its' waste classification.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Ambient Temperature Material

Proper Shipping Name: Not regulated by D.O.T

Hazard Class: Not applicable

DOT ID No.: Not applicable

DOT Shipping Label: Not applicable

Hot Material (above 212F)

Proper Shipping Name: Elevated Temperature Liquid N.O.S.

Hazard Class: 9

Packing Group: PGIII

Labels Required: Class 9

Placards Required: "HOT" UN3257

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

U.S. Federal Regulatory Information:

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) Yes

SARA 311 Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health Effects Yes

Delayed (Chronic) Health Effects Yes

Fire Hazard No

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard No

Reactivity Hazard No

EPA/TSCA Inventory: This product and/or its components are listed on the TSCA Chemical Inventory. Additional reporting (Tier II, Tier I or Toxic Chemical Release Reporting) may be required.

State Regulations: The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states, for details on each states regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in that state.

Pennsylvania Right-to-Know- Limestone (calcium carbonate)

Rhode Island Hazardous substance List- Limestone (calcium carbonate)

Minnesota Right-to-Know- Limestone (calcium carbonate)

Massachusetts Right-to-Know- Limestone (calcium carbonate), petroleum distillates

California Proposition 65 Carcinogens or Reproductive Toxins List: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer ,birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

This product maybe regulated by Louisiana's Right-to-Know law. Review applicable state regulations to determine the regulatory status of this product.

Section 16 - Other Information

NFPA Hazard Rating - Health 2 Moderate

- Fire 1 Slight

- Reactivity 0 Least

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