

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Coopers Creek Chemical Corporation

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Manufacturer: Coopers Creek Chemical Corp. 884 River Road, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2699

Telephone Contacts: Office: (610) 828-0375 **CHEMTREC 24-Hour Emergency Phone No.:** 1-800-424-9300

Product Code: 9075

Label Name: Cooper Black No. 775 Epoxy (A)

Synonym: Pitch paint

Chemical Class: Tar pitch mixture of solvents, solids

2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Component	CAS Reg. Number	Appr. Wt %	OSHA-PEL		ACGIH TLV	
			TWA	Ceiling	TWA	STEL
Coal tar pitch, high temp. May include:	65996-93-2	35	0.2 mg/m ³ *	NE	0.2 mg/m ³ *	NE
Acenaphthene	83-32-9		NE	NE	NE	NE
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8		NE	NE	NE	NE
Anthracene	120-12-7		NE	NE	0.2 mg/m ³ *	NE
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3		NE	NE	A2	NE
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8		0.2 mg/m ³ *	NE	A2	NE
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2		NE	NE	A2	NE
Benzo[ghi]perylene	191-24-2		NE	NE	NE	NE
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9		NE	NE	NE	NE
Carbazole	86-74-8		NE	NE	NE	NE
Chrysene	218-01-9		0.2 mg/m ³ *	NE	A2	NE
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3		NE	NE	NE	NE
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9		NE	NE	NE	NE
Fluoranthene	206-44-0		NE	NE	NE	NE
Fluorene	86-73-7		NE	NE	NE	NE
Indene	95-13-6		NE	NE	10 ppm	NE
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5		NE	NE	NE	NE
1-Methylnaphthalene	90-12-0		NE	NE	NE	NE
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6		NE	NE	NE	NE
Naphthalene	91-20-3		10 ppm	NE	10 ppm	15 ppm
Phenanthrene	85-01-8		.2 mg/m ³ *	NE	0.2 mg/m ³ *	NE
Pyrene	129-00-0		0.2 mg/m ³ *	NE	0.2 mg/m ³ *	NE
Talc	14807-96-6	26	20 mppcf	NE	2 mg/m ³ TD-AF	NE
Xylene	1330-20-7	20	100 ppm	NE	100 ppm	150 ppm
Polyamide resin	68082-29-1	11	NE	NE	NE	NE
n-Propoxy propanol	1569-01-3	3	NE	NE	NE	NE
Silica sand (quartz)	7631-86-9	2	**	NE	0.1 mg/m ³ RF	NE
2,4,6-tris-DMP	90-72-2	1	NE	NE	NE	NE
Soya lecithin	8002-43-5	2	NE	NE	NE	NE

Notes on Exposure Limits: NE=Not Established.

RF = Respirable Fraction. TD = Total Dust. AF= Asbestos Free.

*For benzene-(or cyclohexane-) soluble fraction of coal tar pitch volatiles.

**PEL for crystalline quartz (respirable): 10 mg/m³/(%SiO₂+2). PEL for Quartz (total dust): (30 mg/m³)/(%SiO₂+2)

3. Potential Health Effects

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification:

Health: 2* **Flammability: 3** **Reactivity: 0** **Personal Protection:** Depends upon conditions.

Inhalation:

High vapor concentrations are irritating to the nose and throat. Overexposure can cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and unconsciousness. Persons with impaired lung function or asthma-like conditions may experience breathing difficulties due to the irritancy effects of the aromatic solvent.

Eye Exposure:

Vapors can irritate eyes. Liquid contact can cause redness, tearing, and irritation. Solids may scratch eyeball. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause eye damage. Hot material can burn eye tissue, possibly resulting in loss of eyesight.

Skin Exposure:

Liquid and vapors can cause skin irritation and dermatitis, including acne. Coal tar pitch is a phototoxic substance that, in the presence of ultraviolet light (sunlight), can cause a skin reaction similar to an exaggerated sunburn, frequently causing blisters. Existing skin disorders (e.g., eczema) may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Hot material can cause severe heat burns.

Ingestion:

Swallowing can cause severe gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and depression of the central nervous system. Solvent can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting, causing lung inflammation and damage.

Delayed Effects:

Long-term overexposure to coal tar pitch can affect skin pigmentation and cause growths on the skin or skin cancer. It may cause cancer of the lungs, kidneys, or bladder. Long-term overexposure to solvents in this mixture can irreversibly cause liver or kidney damage and may cause embryofetotoxicity.

Chronic Effects / Carcinogenicity Determinations:

Coal tar pitch has been determined by IARC to be a human carcinogen. Coal tar pitch and several of its specific ingredients, including benzo[a]pyrene, have been determined by NTP to cause cancer in experimental animals.

4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove subject to fresh air immediately. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Consult a physician if symptoms persist.

Eye Contact:

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes (see ANSI Z358.1-1990). Consult a physician at once if hot material has contacted eye. Otherwise, seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Contact:

If contacted by unheated material or light spray, remove contaminated clothing, including shoes. Then remove material from skin with vegetable oil and wash thoroughly with soap and water. Hydrocortisone cream may be used for relief of skin irritation. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

If contacted by hot liquid, do **not** remove clothing in affected areas. Instead, immerse affected area immediately in ice-cold water until all heat has dissipated. Then wrap them in gauze and get medical attention promptly.

Ingestion:

Do not give anything by mouth. Do not induce vomiting, pulmonary complications can result. Consult a physician or poison control center at once.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Ignition Data:

Flash Point:	86°F, 30°C
Lower Flammable Limit:	1.0 percent (est.)
Upper Flammable Limit:	7.0 percent (est.)
Autoignition Temp:	463 C/867 F (est.)
Combustion Products:	Can include oxides of nitrogen, carbon, and possibly sulfur.

Fire Fighting Guidelines:

Extinguishing media: Use Class B extinguishant, e.g., dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, or water fog. In closed tanks, water or foam may cause frothing or eruption.

Wear respirator (pressure demand, self-contained breathing apparatus, MSHA/NIOSH-approved) and full protective gear for working fires. Cool exposed containers with water spray. Keep personnel removed from upwind of fire.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Protection:

Follow all precautions given in Section 8, and, in addition, wear permeation-resistant, elastomeric boots or overshoes.

Clean-Up:

Eliminate all sources of ignition and, if indoors, ventilate spill area. Stop source of spill or leak if possible. Contain spillage by diking with sand, earth, pigs, or other inert material in order to prevent spillage from entering sewers or open bodies of water and/or to prevent soil contamination.

In compliance with 40 CFR Part 302, report the release immediately to the National Response Center if amount released exceeds 157 pounds, an amount based upon the concentration of benzo[b]fluoranthene (RQ - 1 lb.) present in this material and listed in Table 302.4.

Allow hot material to cool, then transfer spillage to labeled recovery containers.

7. Handling and Storage

Eliminate ignition sources. Store in tightly closed, labeled containers protected from physical damage and separated from oxidizers. Storage locations should meet, as a minimum, all applicable requirements of NFPA 30 - *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code* (1993) as it applies to Class IC liquids.

8. Engineering Controls/Personal Protective Equipment

Ventilation and Containment:

Keep containers closed when not in use. If indoors, use either local or general exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep vapor and fume levels below applicable exposure limits. If outdoors, stay upwind whenever practical to do so.

Respiratory Protection:

If ventilation/containment measures are not reliably protect against inhalation overexposure, wear MSHA/NIOSH approved respirator suitable for protection from the vapor concentrations encountered.

Eye Protection:

Wear splash goggles (per appropriate ANSI standard) when pouring or transferring this material. Do **not** wear contact lenses.

Skin Protection:

Avoid skin contact by wearing permeation-resistant, elastomeric gloves and clothes with long sleeves and pants. Replace elastomeric protective equipment whenever it becomes swollen, gummy, torn, or shows evidence of barrier loss. Apply a solvent-resistant skin barrier cream to areas of skin that may come into contact with material. If working out-of-doors, first apply sunscreen lotion with a high sun block protection factor to skin exposed to sunlight, then apply barrier cream.

Other Protective Measures:

An eyewash station and emergency shower (ANSI Z358.1-1990) should be readily available.

Personal Hygiene:

Remove product from skin with vegetable oil whenever observed; reapply barrier cream as appropriate. Wash hands and forearms with soap and water after handling, and especially before eating or smoking. Shower at the end of each work shift. Launder contaminated clothing separate from other laundry before reuse.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:	Black,viscous liquid	Specific Gravity:	Approx. 1.22
Odor:	Hydrocarbon solvent	Pct. Volatiles:	23 (est.)
Water Solubility:	Negligible	Initial Boiling Pt:	139° C/282° F
Vapor Density:	Above 1.0	Vapor Pressure:	6.6 mm Hg @20° C (est.)
Flash point (Pensky Martins)	86 ° F	VOC/Gallon (lbs. Per gallon)	2.85 lbs./gallon maximum (mixed)

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability:

This material is stable under normal conditions of storage and handling. That is, it does not react with common substances (air, water, etc.), nor polymerize, nor decompose during foreseeable conditions of storage or use.

Reactivity:

Material reacts violently with strong oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, sodium or potassium hypochlorite, nitric acid and peroxides.

11. Toxicological Information

INTENTIONALLY OMITTED

12. Ecological Information

INTENTIONALLY OMITTED

13 Disposal Considerations

Containers:

Empty containers may contain hazardous residues that could burn or cause container to rupture violently if heated or ignited. Observe all MSDS and label precautions until containers are reconditioned. Do **not** weld on or apply heat or flame to container. Prevent unauthorized reuse of containers. Follow all applicable federal, state, and local regulations in disposing of containers.

Waste Disposal:

Incinerate at a permitted facility in accordance with local and state regulations. If flash point of waste liquid is below 140 F, store and ship waste as *Unlisted Hazardous Wastes Characteristic of Ignitability*, RCRA #D-001, RQ: 100 lbs. (per 40 CFR Parts 261 and 262). If waste is a solvent-free dry solid, it is not classified as Hazardous Waste.

14. Transport Information

Packaged Shipment - DOT Bill of Lading Descriptions

Up to 5 gal:

Paint, Class 3, UN1263, PG III

Drums:

RQ, Paint, Class 3, UN1263, PG III
(xylene, tar pitch/HAZ SUB: benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[b] fluoranthene)

Packaged Shipment - IMO/IMDG Description (check latest IMDG to confirm specific requirements)

Paint, Class 3, UN1263, PG III
(xylene, tar pitch/HAZ SUB: benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene)

15. Regulatory Information

All Ingredients of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory in accordance with Section 8(b).

The following ingredients are reportable under SARA Section 313 (40 CFR Part 372, Subpart D):

Name	CAS Number	Concentration, wt. pct
Xylene	1330-20-7	15-17
Ethyl Benzene	100-41-4	2-4
Polycyclic Aromatic Compound Category	None	0-2

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: "WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer."

16. Other Information

Prepared and Issued- December 2002. This MSDS conforms to the requirements of ANSI Z400.1.

This Material Safety Data Sheet and the information it contains is offered to you in good faith as accurate. We believe this information to be correct but cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable for their particular circumstances.

Any photocopy must be of this entire document.