Gillette Medical Evaluation Laboratories
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

NAME: LIQUID PAPER CORRECTION FLUID (WHITE AND COLORS)
CAS NO: NA **Effective Date:** 8/1/89 **Rev:** 3

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, Bond White

B. – PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point	Melting Point	Freezing Point
~170 °F ~77 °C	NA °F NA °C	NA °F NA °C
Specific Gravity (H_2O=1)	**Vapor Density (air=1)**	**Vapor Pressure @** 68 °F
~1.4 @ 25/25°C	~ 4.5	~ 71 (Calculated) mmHg
Evaporation (Ether =1)	**Saturation in Air** (by volume @ °F)	**Autoignition Temperature**
Slower	NA %	NA °F NA °C
% Volatiles (by volume)	**Solubility in Water**	
~70	<1%	pH NA

Appearance/Odor	White or colored fluid with a pungent solvent odor
Flash Point and Test Method(s)	None (Closed Cup) Product is non-flammable.
Flammable Limits in Air (% by volume)	(See Section H) Lower NA % Upper NA %

C. – REACTIVITY

Stability		Conditions to Avoid	Polymerization		Conditions to Avoid
stable	X	Contact with open flame or other high temperature sources.	may occur		NA
unstable			will not occur	X	

Incompatible Materials	Hazardous Decomposition Products
For solvents: strong alkalis/oxidizers; aluminum, zinc, and other reactive metals (e.g. potassium, sodium, magnesium).	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, except for % Volatiles, refers to solvent blend.

D. – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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

8 Hour TWA's: Trichloroethylene - 50 ppm (OSHA/ACGIH)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane - 350 ppm (OSHA/ACGIH)
Titanium Dioxide - 10 mg/cu m (OSHA/ACGIH)

These levels are not anticipated under foreseeable use conditions.

Warning Signals

NA

Routes/Effects of Exposure

1. Inhalation None anticipated under foreseeable use conditions. If vapors are deliberately concentrated and inhaled (abuse), the following symptoms may occur: respiratory irritation, dizziness, drowsiness, headache, nausea, unconsciousness, cardiac sensitization (abnormal heartbeat), 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. Estimated LD_{50} in rats is greater than 5 ml/kg or between 1 pint and 1 quart in humans (ref. Gosselin, Smith and Hodge, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th ed., 1984).
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. Estimated percutaneous LD_{50} in rabbits is greater than 5 ml/kg.
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

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.

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

Concentrated vapors of Trichloroethylene and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane can burn, producing hazardous decomposition products (Sec. C).

Extinguishing Media

As for adjacent fire. Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water fog.

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 an abuse situation, if breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration and seek medical attention 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.