Tapecoat Omniprime

Chase Corporation - Tapecoat Division

Chemwatch: **9634-49**
Version No: **3.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

Initial Date: **10/09/2026**
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S.GHS.USA.EN.E.B

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Tapecoat Omniprime
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	OMNIPM

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**Chase Corporation - Tapecoat Division**
Address	1527 Lyons Street, Evanston 60201 IL United States of America
Telephone	1 800 543-3458
Fax	Not Available
Website	info@chasecorp.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**Chemtrec**
Emergency telephone number(s)	**1-800-424-9300 (US)**
Other emergency telephone number(s)	**(+1)703-527-3887 (outside the US)**

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P391	Collect spillage.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
98-56-6	80-100	4-chlorobenzotrifluoride
25038-32-8	1-10	styrene/ isoprene copolymer

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: • Wash out immediately with water. • If irritation continues, seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: • Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). • Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. • Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. • Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	• Immediately give a glass of water. • First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	• Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • May be violently or explosively reactive. • Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. • If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.

	• Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	• Liquid and vapour are flammable. • Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. • Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. • Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. • Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. • Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Combustion products include: • carbon dioxide (CO_2) • carbon monoxide (CO) hydrogen chloride phosgene hydrogen fluoride • other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	• Remove all ignition sources. • Clean up all spills immediately. • Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. • Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. • Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. • Wipe up.
Major Spills	• Clear area of personnel and move upwind. • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • May be violently or explosively reactive. • Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. • Consider evacuation (or protect in place).

Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	• Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. • Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. • **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin • Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. • **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. • Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Other information	• Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. • Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. • **DO NOT** store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. • No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. • Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access. • Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	• Packing as supplied by manufacturer. • Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. • Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. • For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. • For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) • For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) • Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. • Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages • In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
Storage incompatibility	• Avoid strong bases. • Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Tapecoat Omniprime	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	• Safety glasses with side shields. • Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] • Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	• Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. • Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** • The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. • Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	• Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] • Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] • Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. • Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. • Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. • Overalls. • PVC Apron. • PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. • Eyewash unit. • Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. • Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. • For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). • Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown flammable liquid with characteristic odour.		
Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.33

Odour	Characteristic	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-33	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	105.26
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	139.3	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	43	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	10.5	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	82
Vapour pressure (kPa)	1.017	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Available	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**Total VOC %w/w**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	• Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. • Product is considered stable. • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not classified as causing respiratory irritation under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, particularly following prolonged exposure, may cause respiratory discomfort and, occasionally, respiratory distress. When inhaled, polystyrene is virtually non-toxic. High concentrations of dust may cause temporary irritation and cough. Fumes from hot wire cutting the material may irritate the nose and eyes. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
Ingestion	The material is not classified for acute toxicity via the oral route under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum. Exposure may cause salivation, and increases in blood cholesterol and triglycerides. There may also be increase in weight of the liver and kidney and deposition of fat in the adrenal gland.
Skin Contact	Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
Eye	Although the liquid is not classified as an eye irritant under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Workers exposed to polystyrene converting processes show disorders of the liver, blood, nervous system and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. A disturbed menstrual cycle, morphological changes in the placenta and complications arising during pregnancy and childbirth have also been recorded in polystyrene production workers. 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) may have potential to cause cancer because of its structural similarities with two known cancer causing agents.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Tapecoat Omniprime	Not Available	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2 mg/kg [2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >32.03 mg/l4h [1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) [1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 11500 mg/kg [2]	
styrene/ isoprene copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***	

styrene/ isoprene copolymer	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Medium to long term exposure to chlorobenzotrifluoride may produce increase in weight of the liver, kidney, and thyroid gland at high doses. Only limited reproductive effects were noted, and no gene alteration effects. There was also no evidence of definite cancer-causing effects. No data on its ability to cause birth defects was available.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ *– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Tapecoat Omniprime	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.41mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.68mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.03mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	3mg/l	2
styrene/ isoprene copolymer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data***				

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation

4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (BCF = 202)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (KOC = 1912)

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	• **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. • It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. • In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. • Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. • Recycle wherever possible. • Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. • Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). • Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1139
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Coating solution (includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial or other purposes such as vehicle undercoating, drum or barrel lining)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard Label: 3 Special provisions: B1, IB3, T2, TP1 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1139
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Coating solution (includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial or other purposes such as vehicle undercoating, drum or barrel lining)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 3L
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344

	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1139
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	COATING SOLUTION (includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial or other purposes such as vehicle under-coating, drum or barrel lining)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-E, S-E Special provisions: 955 Limited Quantities: 5 L

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Applicable
styrene/ isoprene copolymer	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Applicable
styrene/ isoprene copolymer	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status
- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
- US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
- US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

STYRENE/ ISOPRENE COPOLYMER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

- US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Available

US. EPCRA SECTION 313 TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **4-chlorobenzotrifluoride**, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Available

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, styrene/ isoprene copolymer)
China - IECSC	Yes
Colombia - Colombia National Industrial Chemicals Inventory	No (4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, styrene/ isoprene copolymer)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (styrene/ isoprene copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, styrene/ isoprene copolymer)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, styrene/ isoprene copolymer)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	10/09/2026
Initial Date	10/09/2026

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1	11/09/2026	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance,Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients,Hazards identification - Classification

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be

considered.

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