



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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**WEATHERSTRIP ADHESIVE
PART NO. 49429**

SECTION I – IDENTITY INFORMATION

Description : Black Weatherstrip Adhesive

SECTION II – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>INGREDIENTS</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>OSHA</u> <u>VPEL</u> <u>TWA</u>	<u>OSHA</u> <u>VPEL</u> <u>STEL</u>	<u>ACGIH</u> <u>TLV</u> <u>TWA</u>	<u>ACGIH</u> <u>TLV</u> <u>STEL</u>	<u>WGT %</u>
Hexane	110-54-3	50 ppm	50 ppm	50 ppm	50 ppm	15-20
Toluene	108-88-3	100 ppm	150 ppm	50 ppm	150 ppm	20-25
Acetone	67-64-1	750 ppm	1000 ppm	500 ppm	750 ppm	15-20
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	200 ppm	300 ppm	200 ppm	300 ppm	15-20

SECTION III – PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point (@ 760 mm Hg) : 133⁰F
Vapor Pressure (mmHg) : 181
Vapor Density (Air=1) : 2.71
Solubility in Water : Negligible
Specific Gravity (Water=1) : 0.88
Melting Point : N/A
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1) : 14.4
V.O.C. : 3.76 #/gal.
Viscosity : 3,750 cps
pH : N/A
Freezing Point : N/A
Appearance and Odor : Black, solvent odor

SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used) : -10⁰F (TCC)
Flammable Limits : LEL - 1% UEL – 12.6%
Extinguishing Media : Regular foam or carbon dioxide or dry chemical foam.
Hazardous Decomposition Products : May form toxic materials; carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons, etc.

Fire Fighting Procedures

: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fire. Water may not be effective for fighting fires. Water may not be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out.

Special Fire & Explosion Hazards

: Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. All five-gallon pails and larger metal containers should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point.

WARNING!! - Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapors or mist from process equipment operated at elevated temperature and pressure or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment may result in ignition without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "auto ignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operation temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions. Any use of this product at elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operation conditions.

Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering, or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a significantly high level, sparks can form that may ignite vapors of flammable liquids.

SECTION V – HEALTH HAZARDS

OVERVIEW

Flammable liquid, solvent odor, irritating to eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Overexposure may cause Central Nervous System effects.

Route(s) of entry

Eyes

: Inhalation, skin contact, ingestion.
: Exposure to liquid or vapor may cause mild eye irritation. Symptoms may include burning, tearing, redness, stinging, blurred vision and corneal injury.

Skin

: Exposure may cause mild skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying, cracking and skin burns. Pre-existing skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Skin absorption is possible, but harmful effects are not expected from this route of exposure under normal conditions of handling and use.

- Breathing : Symptoms are typically seen at air concentrations exceeding the recommended exposure limits. Symptoms of exposure may include:
- Nasal and respiratory irritation (nose, throat, and lung) pre-existing lung disorder, e.g. asthma-like conditions may be aggravated by exposure to this material.
 - Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression/Effect (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, coma, and even death).
 - Cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeat)
 - Cough
- Swallowing : This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia, which can be fatal. Symptoms of exposure may include:
1. Throat irritation.
 2. Gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea)
 3. Central Nervous System (CNS) Depression/Effect (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness, coma, and even death).
 4. High blood sugar.

FIRST AID:

- Eye : If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
- Skin : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged, wash exposed area with soap and water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.
- Breathed : If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention. Keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.
- Swallowed : ***DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING!*** This material is an aspiration hazard. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with head down. Seek medical attention. If possible, do not leave individual unattended. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia, which can be fatal.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

ACETONE: This material (or a component) has produced hyperglycemia and ketosis following substantial ingestion.

HEXANE: Exposure to high concentrations of this material (e.g. deliberate abuse or enclosed spaces) may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may irritate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material.

SECTION VI – REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	: Stable
Conditions to Avoid	: Heat, sparks, and flame and other sources of ignition.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	: Strong oxidizing agents, acids.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons.
Hazardous Polymerization	: Will not occur.

SECTION VII – HANDLING AND STORING

HANDLING: SEE SECTION 9 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Storage Temperature	: Ambient
Storage Pressure	: Atmospheric
GENERAL	: Keep container closed. loosen closure cautiously before opening. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place away from incompatible materials. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Protect material from direct sunlight. Ground and bond containers when transferring materials. Empty containers may retain hazardous properties. Follow all MSDS/label warnings even after container is emptied.

SECTION VIII – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Small Spill	: Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.
Large Spill	: Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks.) Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean up has been completed. Stop spill at source; dike area to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent or other absorbent material and shoveled into containers.

Prevent run-off to Sewers, Streams or Other Bodies of Water. If run-off Occurs, Notify Proper Authorities as Required, that a Spill Has Occurred.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Small Spill

: Allow volatile portion to evaporate in hood. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear hood ductwork. Dispose of remaining material in accordance with applicable regulations.

Large Spill

: Destroy by liquid incineration. Contaminated absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION IX – EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)

: A NIOSH/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control.

VENTILATION:

Local Exhaust

: Yes

Mechanical (General)

: Yes

Special

: None listed

Other

: None listed

Protective Gloves

: Wear resistant gloves. Consult your safety representative for specific recommendations.

Eye Protection

: Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised. However,

OSHA

regulations also permit other type of safety glasses. Consult your safety representative for

specific

recommendations.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment

: To prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots. Consult safety equipment supplier on respiratory and eye protection.

Work/Hygienic/Maintenance Practices

: Keep inhalation and skin exposure to a minimum. Wash before eating, smoking or using the rest room.

SECTION X – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CARCINOGENICITY:

NTP

: Not Listed

IARC Monographs

: Not Listed

OSHA Regulated

: Not Listed

Exposure to Vapor or Mist is Possible. Short-term Inhalation Toxicity is Low. Breathing Small amount During Normal Handling is Not Likely to cause Harmful Effects; Breathing Large Amounts May be Harmful.

Single Dose Oral Toxicity is Low. Swallowing Small Amounts during Normal Handling is Not Likely to Cause Harmful Effects; Swallowing Large Amounts May be Harmful.

Effects of Chronic Overexposure : Some reports have associated repeated and prolonged exposure to solvents with permanent brain damage and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent " or "Painter's Syndrome") symptoms reported included fatigue concentration difficulties, anxiety, depression, rapid mood swings, and short-term memory loss. These reports are not clear with regards to the type of solvents that cause these symptoms. There also is controversy among scientists as to whether the condition exists or is caused by this type of product. Since many diseases cause some or all of these symptoms, a doctor should be consulted if any symptoms appear.

This Material (or a Component) Has Been Shown to Cause Harm to the Fetus in Laboratory Animal Studies. Harm to the Fetus Occurs Only at Exposure Levels That Harm the Pregnant Animals. The Relevance to these Findings to Humans is Uncertain.

This Material (or a Component) Shortens the Time of Onset or Worsens the Liver and Kidney Damage Induced by Other Chemicals.

Overexposure to This Material (or its Components) Has Apparently Been Found to Cause the Following Effects in Laboratory Animals:

- *Liver Abnormalities*
- *Kidney Damage*
- *Nasal Damage*
- *Brain Damage*

Overexposure to This Material (or its Components) Has Been Suggested as a Cause of the Following Effects in Laboratory Animals and May Aggravated Pre-Existing Disorders of These Organs in Humans:

- *Mild, Reversible Liver Effects/Damage*
- *Mild Reversible Kidney Effects/Damage*
- *Nervous System Damage*
- *Lung Damage*
- *Nasal Damage*
- *Testis Damage*

Overexposure to This Material (or its Components) Has Been Suggested as a Cause of the Following Effects in Humans and May Aggravate Pre-existing Disorders of These Organs:

- *Central Nervous System Effects*
- *Visual Impairment*

TOLUENE: Intentional misuse by deliberate inhalation of toluene has been associated with liver, kidney, and brain damage in humans. Repeated exposure to toluene has been associated with high frequency hearing loss based on evidence in laboratory animals; the human health consequences of this finding is uncertain.

Based on animal studies, exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) increases the onset of

peripheral neuropathy caused by exposure to Methyl Butyl Ketone (MBK) and/or N-HEXANE and/or Ethyl Butyl Ketone. MEK, alone, has not been shown to cause peripheral neuropathy.

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N-HEXANE: *Prolonged and repeated exposure to N-Hexane may cause peripheral by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation.*

SECTION XI – HAZARD COMMUNICATION CODES

NFPA RATINGS:

Health	:	2
Flammability	:	3
Reactivity	:	0

SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

N/I – No information available

SECTION XIII – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

RCRA Hazard Class: U-226

Consult an expert on the disposal of recovered material. Ensure disposal in compliance with governmental requirements and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.

SECTION XIV – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Adhesive 3 UN1133 PGII Flammable Liquid

SECTION XV – REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act):

Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Response Compensation, and Liability Act):

<u>Component</u>	<u>RQ (lbs)</u>
N-HEXANE	5000
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	5000
ACETONE	5000
TOLUENE	1000

We recommend you contact local authorities to determine if there may be other local reporting requirements.

SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act):

311/312 Hazard Categories:

Immediate Health, Delayed Health, Fire.

313 Reportable Ingredients:

Hexane, Toluene, Methyl Ethyl Ketone

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

ACOIN (AUSTRALIA) The international ingredients of this product are listed as follows:
Toluene, Hexane, and Methyl Ethyl Ketone.

DSL (CANADA) The international ingredients of this product are listed as follows: Hexane,
Methyl Ethyl Ketone, and Toluene.

ECL (SOUTH KOREA) The international ingredients of this product are listed as follows:
Toluene, and Hexane.

EINECS (EUROPE) The international ingredients of this product are listed as follows: Toluene,
and Hexane.

ENCS (JAPAN) The international ingredients of this product are listed as follows: Toluene, and
Hexane.

STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS:

California Proposition 65

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and
Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance(s) known to the
State of California to cause cancer. BENZENE, TOLUENE

New Jersey RTK Label Information

Hexane	110-54-3
Acetone	67-64-1
Toluene	108-88-3
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3

Pennsylvania RTK Label Information

N-Hexane	110-54-3
Acetone	67-64-1
Toluene	108-88-3
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3

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