

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash all exposed areas with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops. Remove dried cement with baby oil.

Eyes: If material gets into eyes or if fumes cause irritation, immediately flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If symptoms of exposure develop, remove to fresh air. If breathing becomes difficult, administer oxygen. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is unconscious or drowsy. Get immediate medical attention by calling a Poison Control Center, or hospital emergency room. If medical advice cannot be obtained, then take the person and product to the nearest medical emergency treatment center or hospital.

Avoid Epinephrines as they may precipitate arrhythmias. Exposure to Methylene Chloride produces carboxyhemoglobine which may persist longer than that due to carbon monoxide exposure.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing

Use dry chemical, CO₂, or foam to extinguish fire. Cool fire exposed container with water. Water may be ineffective as an extinguishing agent.

Fire Firefighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires in areas where chemicals are used or stored.

Extremely flammable liquid. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition including sparks, flames, lighted cigarettes and pilot lights. Containers may rupture or explode in the heat of a fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a remote ignition source and flash back. Combustion will produce toxic and irritating vapors including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene and chlorine.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Remove all sources of ignition and ventilate area. Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Personnel cleaning up the spill should wear appropriate personal protective equipment, including respirators if vapor concentrations are high. Soak up spill with an inert absorbent and remove to safe outdoor area until dry. Prevent liquid from entering watercourses, sewers and natural waterways. See Section 12 for disposal information.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Use with adequate ventilation (equivalent to outdoors). Vapors may build up pressure in container, especially in warmer weather. Use care when opening.

Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area. Keep product away from heat, sparks, flames and all other sources of ignition. No smoking in storage or use areas. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Other: "Empty" containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Follow all MSDS precautions in handling empty containers. Do not cut or weld on or near empty or full containers.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation: Open doors & windows. Provide ventilation capable of maintaining emissions at the point of use below recommended exposure limits. If used in enclosed area, use exhaust fans. Exhaust fans should be explosion-proof or set up in a way that flammable concentrations of solvent vapors are not exposed to electrical fixtures or hot surfaces. Carbon filter mask with cartridge for organic solvents should be used even in ventilated areas with lower exposure levels. Carbon filter mask cannot be relied upon when levels of Methylene Chloride approaches 300ppm.

Respiratory Protection: For operations where the exposure limit may be exceeded, a NIOSH approved organic vapor respirator or supplied air respirator is recommended. Equipment selection depends on contaminant type and concentration, select in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 and good industrial hygiene practice. For firefighting, use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Skin Protection: Rubber gloves are suitable for normal use of the product. For long exposures chemical resistant gloves may be required such as 4H(tm) or Silver Shield(tm) to avoid prolonged skin contact.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles.

Other: Eye wash and safety shower should be available.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: 104 Degrees F / 39.8 C

Melting Point: Not applicable

Vapor Pressure: 340 mmHg @ 70 Degrees F

Vapor Density: (Air = 1) 2.75

Volatile Components: 70-80%

Solubility In Water: Negligible

pH: Not applicable

Specific Gravity: 0.88 +/- 0.02

Evaporation Rate: (BUAC = 1) = 2.7
Appearance: Black Thick Semi-Liquid
Odor: Sharp, penetrating solvent odor
Will Dissolve In: Methyl ethyl ketone
Material Is: Thick Semi-Liquid

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable.

Conditions To Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, flames and other sources of ignition.
Decomposition Products: Combustion will produce toxic and irritating vapors including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, phosgene and chlorine.

Incompatibility/ Materials To Avoid: Oxidizing agents, alkalis, amines, ammonia, acids, chlorine compounds, chlorinated inorganics (potassium, calcium and sodium hypochlorite) and hydrogen peroxides. May attack plastic, resins and rubber. Will damage paint and other finishes.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation: Vapors or mists may cause mucous membrane and respiratory irritation, coughing, headache, dizziness, dullness, nausea, shortness of breath and vomiting. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression, narcosis and unconsciousness. May cause lung or other organ damage.

Skin: May cause irritation with redness, itching and pain. Methyl ethyl ketone and Methylene Chloride may be absorbed through the skin causing effects similar to those listed under inhalation.

Eye: Vapors may cause irritation. Direct contact may cause irritation with redness, stinging and tearing of the eyes. May cause eye damage.

Ingestion: Swallowing may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia and lung damage. Ingestion may be fatal.

Chronic Toxicity: Prolonged or repeated overexposure may cause dermatitis and damage to the lungs, central nervous system and other organs.

Carcinogenicity: Methylene chloride may be a carcinogen or suspect carcinogen.

Reproductive Toxicity: Methyl ethyl ketone and Methylene Chloride has been shown to cause embryofetal toxicity and birth defects in laboratory animals. Avoid any exposure if pregnant.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Persons with pre-existing skin, lung or other organ disorders may be at increased risk from exposure to this product.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

VOC This product emits VOC's (volatile organic compounds) in its use.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Dispose in accordance with current local, state and federal regulations.

Leave empty containers open, in a safe outdoor location to allow solvents to evaporate before disposal. The solvents degrade quickly in air, but degradation period is extended in soil or water. Absorb and transfer spills to safe outside location to allow all solvents to evaporate. After dry, may be disposed of in standard trash.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Less than 1 Liter (0.3 gal)	Greater than 1 Liter (0.3 gal)
UN/NA Number: None	UN1133, UN1593
Proper Shipping Name: Consumer Commodity	Adhesives
Hazard Class: ORM-D	6.1
Packing Group: None	PGIII
Hazard Labels: ORM-D	Flammable Liquid IMDG
UN Number: UN1133	UN1133, UN1593
Proper Shipping Name: Adhesives	Adhesives
Hazard Class: 6.1	6.1
Packing Group: III	III
Label: ORM-D (Limited Quantities Class 6.1 are excepted from other labeling)	(Toxic, Flammable Liquid)

Flashpoint (deg C) -10 to -5 Degrees C -10 to -5 Degrees C
2008 North American Emergency Response Guidebook Number: 127

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