

Adhesives and Chemicals, Inc.

(570) 654-6735 Fax:(570) 654-0676

131 Brown Street, Pittston, PA 18640-3799

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ADTAC 66304C

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Adtac 66304C

Manufacturer's Name: Adhesives and Chemicals, Inc.
131 Brown Street
Yatesville, Pittston, PA 18640

Telephone numbers: 570-654-6735
570-883-0303

Emergency Number: Chemtrec 800-424-9300

Updated: 11/11/11

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS Number	% by weight
Thermoplastic rubber	Trade secret	20 to 25
Heptane	142-82-5	19 to 24
Toluene	108-88-3	20
Modified rosin ester		16 to 21
Petroleum hydrocarbon resin	Trade secret	11 to 16
Aliphatic petroleum distillates	64742-52-5	2 to 7

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential health effects

Eye

Can cause eye irritation. Symptoms include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling of eyes.

Skin

Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin, burns and other skin damage. Additional symptoms of skin contact may include: allergic skin reaction (delayed skin rash which may be followed by blistering, scaling and other skin effects),¹ Passage of this material into the body through the skin is possible, but it is unlikely that this would result in harmful effects during safe

Swallowing

Swallowing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. This results in lung inflammation and other lung injury.

Inhalation

Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits (see section 8).

Symptoms of exposure

Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: metallic taste, stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system excitation (giddiness, liveliness, light-headed feeling) followed by central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness) and other central nervous system effects, temporary changes in mood and behavior, loss of appetite, muscle weakness, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), coma, and death.

Target Organ Effects

Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to damage to many organ systems having effects on: central and peripheral nervous systems, vision, hearing, liver, kidneys, heart and blood. Such abuse has been associated with brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to hearing loss progressing to deafness. In addition, while noise is known to cause hearing loss in humans, it has been suggested that workers exposed to organic solvents, including toluene, along with noise may suffer greater hearing loss than would be expected from exposure to noise alone. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild reversible liver effects, mild reversible kidney effects, cardiac sensitization, respiratory tract damage (nose, throat, and airways), effects on hearing, central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: cardiac sensitization kidney damage.

Developmental information

There are no data available for assessing risk to the fetus from maternal exposure to this material. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.

Cancer information

This material is not expected to cause cancer in humans since it did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. This material is not listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the National Toxicology Program, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Other health effects

No data

Primary routes of entry

Inhalation, skin absorption, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Eyes**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

Swallowing

Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

Inhalation

If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, see medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.

Note to physicians

Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity (see section 3 – Swallowing) when deciding whether to induce vomiting. Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: respiratory tract, skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), kidney, central nervous system, auditory system. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Flash point**

<20.0° F (-6.6° C)

Explosive limit

(for component) Lower: 1.2%, Upper: 7.0%

Auto-ignition temperature

No data

Hazardous products of combustion

May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and various hydrocarbons.

Fire and explosion hazards

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 motor, static discharger, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Extinguishing media

Regular foam, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

Fire fighting instructions

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

NFPA rating

Not determined

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Small spill**

Eliminate all sources of ignition such as flares, flames (including pilot lights), and electrical sparks. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

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. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five-gallon pails and larger metal containers, including tank cars and tank trucks, should be ground an/or bonded when material is transferred.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves (consult your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory protections

If workplace exposure limits of product or any component are exceeded, a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSH regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

Engineering controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV.

Exposure guidelines

THERMOPLASTIC RUBBER

No exposure guidelines established

HEPTANE (142-82-5)

OSHA PEL 500 ppm – TWA

OSHA VPEL 400 ppm – TWA

OSHA VPEL 500 ppm – STEL

ACGIH TLV 400 ppm – TWA

ACGIH TLV 500 ppm – STEL

TOLUENE (108-88-3)

OSHA PEL 200 ppm – TWA

OSHA PEL 300 ppm – ceiling

OSHA VPEL 100 ppm – TWA

OSHA VPEL 150 ppm – STEL

ACGIH TLV 50 ppm – TWA (skin)

ACGIH TLV 150 ppm – STEL (skin)

MODIFIED ROSIN ESTER

No exposure guidelines established

PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON RESIN

No exposure guidelines established

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (64742-52-5)

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point

(for component) 198° to 204°F (92 to 96°C) @ 760 mmHg

Vapor pressure

(for component) 115 mmHg @ 68° F

Specific vapor

No data

Specific gravity

0.9 @ 77°F

Liquid Density

7.5 lbs/gal @ 77° F

0.9 kg/l @ 25° C

Percent Volatiles

40 to 44%

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous polymerization

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

Hazardous decomposition

May form carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and various hydrocarbons.

Chemical stability

Stable

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with strong alkalis, strong mineral acids, and strong oxidizing agents.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

no data

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

no data

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Destroy by liquid incineration in accordance with applicable regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT information – 49 CFR 172.101**

DOT description: ADHESIVES,3,UN1133,II

Container mode

55 gal drum

NOS component

None

RQ (reportable quantity) – 49 CFR 172.101

Toluene component: 4878 lbs.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**US Federal regulations****TSCA (Toxic substances control act) status**

The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ – 40 CFR 302.4(a)

Toluene component: 1000 lbs

CERCLA RQ – 40 CFR 302.4(b)

Material without a “listed” RQ may be reportable as an “unlisted hazardous substance”/ See 40 CFR 302.5 (b).

SARA 302 components – 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

None

Section 3111/312 Hazard Class – 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate (X), delayed (X), fire (X), reactive (), sudden release of pressure ()

SARA 313 components – 40 CFR 372.65

Toluene component: CAS # 108-88-3, 20%

OSHA Process Safety Management 29 CFR 1910

None listed

EPA accidental release prevention 40 CFR 68

None listed

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 substances know to the state of California to cause reproductive harm: toluene, benzene.

New Jersey RTK Label information

N-heptane 142-82-5

Toluene 108-88-3

Pennsylvania RTK label information

Heptane (N-) 142-82-5

Benzene, methyl- 108-88-3

SPECIAL COMMENT REGARDING ALL MATERIALS MANUFACTURED

All information, recommendations and suggestions appearing herein concerning our products are based upon test data believed to be reliable. However, it is the user's responsibility to determine the safety, toxicity and suitability for use of the product described herein. Since the actual use by others is beyond our control, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made by Adhesives and Chemicals, Inc. as to the effects or such use, the results to be obtained, or the safety and toxicity of the product nor does Adhesives and Chemicals assume any liability arising out of use, by others, of the product referred to herein. The information herein is not to be considered as absolutely complete since additional information may be necessary or desirable when particular or exceptional conditions or circumstances exist or because of applicable laws or government regulations.