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 EMERGENCY PHONE NO. 718-358-4910
 INFORMATION PHONE NO. 718-358-4910

MOC (TC), (KAP)
 DES
 Joel Curt

H.M.I.S.	2*
HEALTH	2*
FLAMMABILITY	4
REACTIVITY	0

These ratings should be used only as part of fully implemented H.M.I.S. program.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I

PRODUCT CLASS ADHESIVE DATE OF PREPARATION 3/10/87
 TRADE NAME HYSOND*/80 (NAT)
 MANUFACTURER CODE LD. C9280A

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	ALLOWABLE EXPOSURE LEVEL				VP MM HG 20 DEG.			
		PPM	MG/CU.M.	FBR/CC	MPPCF SKIN MAC				
TOLUENE	108-88-3	TLV	100	375	na	na	na	na	22
		PEL	200		na	na	na	na	
HEXANE	110-54-3	TLV	50	180	na	na	na	na	120
		PEL	500	1800	na	na	na	na	
HEXANE ISOMERS	UNKNOWN	TLV	500	1800	na	na	na	na	na
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	TLV	200	590	na	na	na	na	70
		PEL	200	590	na	na	na	na	
VM&P NAPHTHA	3030-30-6	TLV	500	1350	na	na	na	na	40
		PEL	500		na	na	na	na	

na = Not applicable
 X-SKIN = SKIN ABSORPTION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A ROUTE OF EXPOSURE
 X-MAC = ALLOWABLE EXPOSURE LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED FOR ANY TIME PERIOD

SECTION III - HEALTH INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF SHORT TERM OVEREXPOSURE
SWALLOWING
 Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Aspiration of material into lung may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
INHALATION
 May cause nose or throat irritation. High concentrations may cause acute central nervous system depression characterized by headaches, dizziness, nausea and confusion.
EYE
 May cause eye irritation.
SKIN
 May cause defatting and irritation of the skin.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE
 Repeated overexposure to toluene may cause liver damage.
 Repeated overexposure to n-hexane may cause damage to the peripheral nervous system.
 Methyl ethyl ketone increases the potential for n-hexane to cause neurotoxic effects. Additional precautions must be taken to keep exposure to both substances well below their allowable exposure levels. Reports have associated prolonged and repeated occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH.
 Toluene has been found to cause kidney, lung and spleen damage in laboratory animals.

SECTION IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SWALLOWING
 If swallowed call Poison Control Center, Hospital Emergency Room, or Physician immediately.

INHALATION
 Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE
 Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN
 Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
 Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

SECTION V - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE 149 DEG.F. TO 475 DEG.F.

0812.700

VAPOR
PRESSURE
LOW
P.S.I.

SECTION V - PHYSICAL DATA (CONTINUED)

VAPOR DENSITY Heavier than air. % VOLATILE BY VOLUME 86
 EVAPORATION RATE slower than ether. VOC 5.4 lb/gal less water 648 g/l less water CALCULA
 WEIGHT LB./GAL 6.8 VOC 39.8 lb/gal solids 4776 g/l solids CALC

SECTION VI - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION FLAMMABLE LIQUID - CLASS 1B
 FLASHPOINT 9. DEG. F., CALCULATED
 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Use NFPA Class 3 fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry che
 cal or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Pot
 mer foam is preferred for large fires.
 UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may
 cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain
 medical attention.
 DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPORS MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.
 SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
 Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool exposed containers to
 prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when
 exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

SECTION VII - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Normally stable.
 CONDITIONS TO AVOID Avoid excessive heat and sources of ignition.
 INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) Strong acids or alkaline materials.
 HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS Burning, including when heated by welding or cutting, will produce smoke,
 carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. In addition, hydrogen chloride, chlorine
 may be generated.
 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION Polymerization does not occur
 CONDITIONS TO AVOID Keep away from heat sparks and flame.

SECTION VIII - ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED
 Keep spectators away. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot
 surfaces, and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks).
 Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer
 liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal, or remove
 with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent diki
 materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination
 of sewers, streams, and groundwater with spilled material or used
 absorbent.
 WASTE DISPOSAL Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local laws.
 Incinerate only in EPA permitted facility. Do not incinerate closed
 containers. Observe precautions for disposal of flammable materials.
 Contaminated absorbent may be disposed in a hazardous waste landfill.
 Dispose only in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
 RCRA CLASSIFICATION This product, if discarded directly, would be classified a hazardous waste
 based on its ignitability characteristic, i.e. has a flash point of 140
 deg. F. or less. The proper RCRA classification would be D001.
 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS None known

SECTION IX - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION When spraying outdoors, or in open or well-ventilated areas, use NIOSH ap
 proved mechanical filter respirator to remove overspray.
 In restricted ventilation areas, use NIOSH approved paint spray (combine
 and organic vapors). In confined areas use a NIOSH approved air-supplied
 respirator. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory Protection".
 VENTILATION Provide general dilution and local exhaust ventilation in sufficient
 volume and pattern to keep concentration of hazardous ingredients listed
 in Section II below the lowest exposure limit stated. Remove decomposition
 products that are generated when welding, cutting, or brazing objects
 coated with this product. Vapors produced while drying or baking this
 product must be properly vented.
 HAND PROTECTION Solvent impermeable gloves are required for repeated or prolonged contact
 EYE PROTECTION Wear safety spectacles.
 OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Not likely to be needed.

SECTION X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE
 Do not store above 75 degrees F. Store large quantities in compliance

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SECTION X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS; (CONTINUED)

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE
with OSHA 29CFR 1910.106.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Close container after each use.
Empty containers must be washed and re-used for any purpose.
Containers should be grounded and bonded to the receiving container.
Do not weld, braze or cut on empty container.
Never use pressure to empty. Drum is not a pressure vessel.

SECTION XI - OTHER INFORMATION

US DOT INFORMATION

HAZARD CLASS: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

ID NUMBER: UN1133

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: ADHESIVE

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