

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910 1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072

IDENTITY (as Used on Label and List)

RS-135 Rubber Glue

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Supplier's name Rubber-Seal Products

Emergency Telephone Number (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC

Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)

Telephone Number for Information (800) 257-6547

5751 N. Webster St.

Date Prepared 12/29/11

Dayton, OH 45414

Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II—Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))

OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
*Acetone CAS# 67-64-1	1000 ppm	750 ppm	
Petroleum Distillate CAS# 8030-30-6	500 ppm	200 ppm	
*Toluene CAS # 110-54-3	200 ppm	1000 ppm	

*These ingredients are reportable under Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III.

VOC Total Content 569 grams per liter Less water and exempt compounds EPA Method 24

Toluene is considered a HAP, Total content is 124 grams per liter

Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	150°F	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1)	.77
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	153	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	3.3	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	6.6
Solubility in Water	.2%		

Appearance and Odor Medium Thin Liquid, Syrupy, Solvent Odor

Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Closed Cup -10°F	Flammable Limits	LEL 1.1	UEL 13.0
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Extinguishing Media CO₂, Foam, or Dry Chemical

Special Fire Fighting Procedures Water may be ineffective but may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. Fire fighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure-demand or their positive pressure mode when fighting fires.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards All 5 gallon pails and larger containers should be grounded when transferred. Material is volatile and gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation & be ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, electric motors, smoking & static discharge at locations far from material. DO NOT USE WELDING OR CUTTING TORCH ON DRUMS EVEN WHEN EMPTY.

Section V—Reactivity Data			
Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	XX	
Incompatibility (<i>Materials to Avoid</i>) Avoid Contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong alkali's and strong mineral acids			
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts CO, CO2, Smoke particles when subjected to excessive heat or flame.			
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	XX	
Section VI—Health Hazard Data			
Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation?	Skin?	Ingestion?
Health Hazards (<i>Acute and Chronic</i>) EYES—Liquid irritating to eyes causing redness and tearing . SKIN—Prolonged or repeated contact will dry and defat skin leading to irritation and dermatitis. BREATHING—Excessive inhalation of vapors may cause respiratory system irritation. INGESTION—swallowing may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, diarrhea, and nervous system impairment. Aspiration into the lungs as a result of vomiting may cause lung damage.			
Overexposure symptoms include drowsiness, light headedness, dizziness, nausea, and headaches. Repeated or prolonged overexposure may cause any of the following: depression, facial numbness, visual disorders, anemia, giddiness, memory loss, decreased reaction time. Gross acute overexposure could produce coma and asphyxiation.			
Chronic overexposure may cause nervous system damage, peripheral neuropathy , as well as blood and liver changes.			
Carcinogenicity	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure Overexposure symptoms include drowsiness, light headedness, dizziness, nausea and headaches.			
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure			
Emergency and First Aid Procedures EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes and call a physician. SKIN CONTACT: Wash affected area with soap and water. INHALATION: Move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult provide oxygen and call a physician. If SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately.			
Section VII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use			
Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled Observe precautions in all areas. Extinguish all ignition sources.			
Small Spill—Absorb with paper, floor absorbent, or other absorbent. Collect residue and store in closed metal container. (USDOT if waste will be transported.) Large Spill—Stop spill at source. Dike area around spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining material may be taken up with sand or other absorbent material and shoveled into metal containers. Be careful of sparks while shoveling.			
Waste Disposal Method Commercial incineration with destruction and removal efficiency greater than 99.99% or reclaim is preferred. Otherwise, dispose in accordance with applicable regulations. U.S. EPA Hazardous Waste # D001 (Ignitable)			
Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing Keep away from heat sparks and flame. Use only in areas ventilated with enough air movement to remove vapors and prevent vapor buildup. The vapors released by this product may be easily ignited. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors. Avoid breathing of overspray adhesive particles during spray application. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep out of reach of children. Use an operating spray booth if at all possible. If not, provide local exhaust ventilation to prevent vapor buildup. If adequate ventilation cannot be maintained, consult your local safety appliance dealer for an appropriate respirator suited to the needs of your application.			
Other Precautions Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.			
Section VII—Control Measures			
Respiratory Protection (<i>Specify Type</i>) Use an operating spray booth if at all possible. If not, provide other local exhaust ventilation to prevent vapor buildup. If adequate ventilation cannot be maintained, an appropriate respirator is advised.			
Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Provide sufficient ventilation, general and/or local exhaust to maintain exposure below TLV's	Special
	Mechanical (<i>General</i>)		Other
Protective Gloves	Impervious Gloves		Eye Protection OSHA approved chemical splash goggles or alternative.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.			
Work/Hygienic Practices			