

Permatex Black Super Weatherstrip Adhesive

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5063-40

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Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **Not Available**

S.Local.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex Black Super Weatherstrip Adhesive
Synonyms	PX81850
Proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Contact adhesive.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech	ITW AAMTech
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South 3175 VIC Australia
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Fax	+64 9272 1949	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.co.nz	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.co.nz	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 2436 2255	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3112

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5
Risk Phrases [1]	R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
	R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
	R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
	R65 HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.
	R11 Highly flammable.
	R63(3) Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
	R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
	R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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	R22	Harmful if swallowed.
	R62(3)	Possible risk of impaired fertility.
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
GHS Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquid Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - SE (Narcosis) Category 3, STOT - RE Category 2, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
AUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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Label elements

Permatex Black Super Weatherstrip Adhesive



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of danger	F, Xn
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SAFETY ADVICE

S02	Keep out of reach of children.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S281	After contact with skin, wash immediately with detergent and plenty of water.
S29	Do not empty into drains.
S33	Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S39	Wear eye/face protection.
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S41	In case of fire and/or explosion, DO NOT BREATHE FUMES.
S43	In case of fire use the extinguishing media detailed in section 5 of this SDS.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S52	Not recommended for interior use on large surface areas.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).

Other hazards

	Inhalation and/or skin contact may produce health damage*.
	Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
108-88-3	15-25	<u>toluene</u>
78-93-3	15-25	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>
67-64-1	15-25	<u>acetone</u>
110-54-3	5-15	<u>n-hexane</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. ▶ Avoid giving milk or oils. ▶ Avoid giving alcohol.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

for simple ketones:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5mL/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Consider intubation at first sign of upper airway obstruction resulting from oedema.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to toluene:

- ▶ Toluene is absorbed across the alveolar barrier, the blood/air mixture being 11.2/15.6 (at 37 degrees C.) The concentration of toluene, in expired breath, is of the order of 18 ppm following sustained exposure to 100 ppm. The tissue/blood proportion is 1/3 except in adipose where the proportion is 8/10.
- ▶ Metabolism by microsomal mono-oxygenation, results in the production of hippuric acid. This may be detected in the urine in amounts between 0.5 and

Continued...

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- ▶ 2.5 g/24 hr which represents, on average 0.8 gm/gm of creatinine. The biological half-life of hippuric acid is in the order of 1-2 hours.
- ▶ Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (eg cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ <50 mm Hg or pCO₂ > 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial damage has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenaline) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
o-Cresol in urine	0.5 mg/L	End of shift	B
Hippuric acid in urine	1.6 g/g creatinine	End of shift	B, NS
Toluene in blood	0.05 mg/L	Prior to last shift of workweek	

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Major Spills

- ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Continued...

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Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. <p>Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Check for bulging containers.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene	Toluene	191 mg/m3 / 50 ppm	574 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	445 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	890 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	1185 mg/m3 / 500 ppm	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	n-hexane	Hexane (n-Hexane)	72 mg/m3 / 20 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
toluene	Toluene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Butanone, 2-; (Methyl ethyl ketone; MEK)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	Acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane	Hexane	300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
toluene	2,000 ppm	500 ppm
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	3,000 [Unch] ppm
acetone	20,000 ppm	2,500 [LEL] ppm
n-hexane	5,000 ppm	1,100 [LEL] ppm

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
Personal protection	

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Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C
##methyl ethyl	ketone

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AX-AUS / Class 1	-	AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AX-3	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black highly flammable liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.9
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	55	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	-26 (TCC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	13.0	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	Volatile Component (%vol)	52% (VOC - by wt)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	23.3 @20C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)
Skin Contact	The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Permatex Black Super Weatherstrip Adhesive	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
toluene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12124 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 2mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >26700 ppm/1hd ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):0.87 mg - mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 49 mg/L/4H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/30sec - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 636 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):20 mg/24h-moderate Skin (rabbit):500 mg - moderate
methyl ethyl ketone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >8100 mg/kg ^[1]	- mild
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 23.5 mg/L/8H ^[2]	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3474.9 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50.1 mg/L/8 hr ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kgE ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
	n-hexane	TOXICITY
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3301.5 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 48000 ppm/4H ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 15847.2 mg/kg ^[1]		
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

TOLUENE	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>For toluene:</p> <p>Acute Toxicity Humans exposed to intermediate to high levels of toluene for short periods of time experience adverse central nervous system effects ranging from headaches to intoxication, convulsions, narcosis, and death. Similar effects are observed in short-term animal studies.</p> <p>Humans - Toluene ingestion or inhalation can result in severe central nervous system depression, and in large doses, can act as a narcotic.</p>
ACETONE	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>for acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant.</p>
N-HEXANE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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& METHYL ETHYL
KETONE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	✓

Legend: ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
toluene	LOW (Half-life = 28 days)	LOW (Half-life = 4.33 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
n-hexane	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
toluene	LOW (BCF = 90)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 69)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
toluene	LOW (KOC = 268)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
n-hexane	LOW (KOC = 149)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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Permatex Black Super Weatherstrip Adhesive

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1133
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 3 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : * Limited quantity : 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1133
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 3 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 3L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 364 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 60 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 353 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 5 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y341 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1133
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 3 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-E , S-D Special provisions : Not Applicable Limited Quantities : 5 L

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Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	toluene	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	methyl ethyl ketone	Z
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	n-hexane	X; Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

TOLUENE(108-88-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

METHYL ETHYL KETONE(78-93-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

ACETONE(67-64-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

N-HEXANE(110-54-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (toluene; acetone; n-hexane; methyl ethyl ketone)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

Permatex Black Super Weatherstrip Adhesive

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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