

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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HMIS HAZARD RATING

Health	2
Fire	3
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	X

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By: M. Hogan

SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: **DAUBOND 5269LAT**
Chemical Family: Modified Acrylic Resin
Material Usage: One Component Adhesive/Primer

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	Wt%	Recommended Exposure Limits (TWA)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone CAS #78-93-3	30-40	OSHA PEL: 200 ppm ACGIH TLV: 200 ppm
Ethyl Alcohol CAS #64-17-5	15-25	OSHA PEL: 1000 ppm ACGIH TLV: 1000 ppm
n-Butyl Alcohol CAS #71-36-3	15-25	OSHA PEL: 100 ppm ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm

SECTION 3: HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Primary Routes of Entry: Inhalation, skin absorption.

Acute Effects: Skin, eye, and respiratory irritation, possibly severe. Excessive inhalation may produce CNS depression which could progress to coma and death. Symptoms of exposure may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), loss of appetite, leg cramps, involuntary eye movement, pain in the abdomen and lower back, respiratory depression (slowing of the breathing rate), blurred vision, shortness of breath, loss of coordination, confusion, irregular heartbeat, cyanosis (causes blue coloring of the skin and nails from lack of oxygen), narcosis (dazed or sluggish feeling), anesthesia, visual impairment (including blindness), respiratory failure, coma, and death. stupor, uncoordinated or strange behavior or unconsciousness. Nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may defat the skin and cause dermatitis; allergic reactions may arise in sensitive individuals.

Carcinogenicity: This product contains ethanol. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that exposure to ethanol through chronic human consumption of alcoholic beverages can cause cancer. The relevance of this finding to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain. This product may contain a small amount of toluene (<.4%). Per IARC, toluene is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3). Toluene has been demonstrated to be embryofetotoxic and teratogenic in laboratory animals.

Target Organ Effects: This product contains ethanol. Alcoholic beverage consumption has been associated with brain damage, heart damage, and pancreatitis in humans. The relevance of these findings to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain. Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans. This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the liver and kidney damage induced by other chemicals. This material (or a component) shortens the time of onset or worsens the neurotoxic effects induced by other chemicals. Although this rarely occurs, survivors of severe intoxication may suffer from permanent neurological damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals: mild, reversible kidney effects, blood abnormalities, male reproductive effects, effects on hearing, pancreatic damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, brain damage, testis damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans: visual impairment, liver damage.

Developmental Information: Ethanol has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Methanol has caused birth defects in laboratory animals, but only when inhaled at extremely high vapor concentrations. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. Alcoholic beverage consumption has been associated with birth defects in humans. The relevance of this finding to ethanol exposure in industrial environments is uncertain.

Pre-Existing Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Preexisting disorders of the following organs (or organ systems) may be aggravated by exposure to this material: skin, lung (for example, asthma-like conditions), liver, kidney, central nervous system, pancreas, heart, blood-forming system, male reproductive system, auditory system. Exposure to this material may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemias. Individuals with preexisting heart disorders may be more susceptible to arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats) if exposed to high concentrations of this material.

Note to Physicians: Inhalation of high concentrations of ethanol, 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 product contains a small amount of methanol (<.9%) which can cause intoxication and central nervous system depression. Methanol is metabolized to formic acid and formaldehyde. These metabolites can cause metabolic acidosis, visual disturbances and blindness. Since metabolism is required for these toxic symptoms, their onset may be delayed from 6 to 30 hours following ingestion. Ethanol competes for the same metabolic pathway and has been used to prevent methanol metabolism. Ethanol administration is indicated in symptomatic patients or at blood methanol concentrations above 20 ug/dl. Methanol is effectively removed by hemodialysis. Fomepizole (4-methylpyrazole) is an effective antagonist of alcohol dehydrogenase, and as such, may be used as an antidote in the treatment of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol and methanol poisoning. This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air and call emergency medical care. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Eyes: In case of contact with material, immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: Wash skin with soap and water. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes at the site.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Consult a physician. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: 16 °F. (TCC)

Explosive Limits: LEL = 1.2 UEL = 36.0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Small Fires: Dry chemical, CO₂, water spray, or alcohol-resistant foam. Large Fires: Water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Apply cooling water to sides of containers that are exposed to flames until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles. If this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire.

Special Firefighting Protection/Emergency Action: Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases. Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide limited protection. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Stay upwind; keep out of low areas. Isolate for 1/2 mile in all directions if tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in fire. If runoff from fire control occurs, notify the appropriate authorities.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards: Flammable/combustible material; may be ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Container may explode in heat of fire. Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Products of Combustion: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, miscellaneous hydrocarbons.

SECTION 6: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released or Spilled: Shut off ignition sources; no flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Stop leak if you can do it without risk.

Small Spills: Take up with sand or other noncombustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal.

Large Spills: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

SECTION 7: SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Precautions To Be Taken In Handling/Storage: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep away from flames, sparks or hot surfaces. Never use a torch to cut or weld on or near container. Empty containers can contain explosive vapors.

Other Precautions: Never wear contaminated clothing. Launder or dry clean before wearing. Discard oil-soaked shoes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water (waterless hand cleaner may be helpful in removing residues) after use and before smoking or eating. Avoid excessive skin contact.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Respiratory Protection: NIOSH-approved respirator for organic vapor and mist to control exposure where ventilation is inadequate.

Ventilation: General and local exhaust.

Personal Protective Equipment: Protective Gloves: Impervious gloves (Viton, PVOH, etc.). Eye Protection: Safety glasses with sideshields or chemical goggles. Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: If splashing is anticipated, wear rubber apron and boots or other protective equipment to minimize contact.

SECTION 9: REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility: Strong acids, bases, oxidizers. Keep away from caustic soda, lime and other strong alkalis, hydrochloric, sulfuric and other strong inorganic acids, amines and oxidizing agents such as peroxides, nitric acid, perchloric acid, chromic acid, chromium trioxide, copper or copper alloys or pyridines.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, toluene, miscellaneous hydrocarbons.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION 10: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color: Clear

Appearance: Liquid

Odor: Ketone

Boiling Point (initial): 165 °F.

Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1): 4.6

Vapor Pressure (mmHg @ 20 °C): 85

Vapor Density (air=1): >1

Solubility in Water: Appreciable

Specific Gravity: 0.88 ± 0.02

pH: Not Applicable

Percent Volatile by Volume: 82.2 ± 1

SECTION 11: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Methods: Dispose of in accordance with state, local and federal regulations. Materials may become a hazardous waste through use. If permitted, incineration may be practiced.

SECTION 12: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Volatile Organic Content: (Calculated Values)

VOC per liter: 5.53 lbs/gal (663 grams/liter)
VOC per liter minus exempt solvents & water: 5.53 lbs/gal (663 grams/liter)
VOC Vapor Pressure: 85 mmHg @ 20 °C

EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) (40 CFR Part 261): U159/D001/U220

EPA Hazard Category (40 CFR Part 370): IMMEDIATE (ACUTE)
FIRE (COMBUSTIBLE)
DELAYED (CHRONIC)

SARA TITLE III:

This product contains the following TOXIC CHEMICALS subject to the Reporting Requirements of Sec. 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and of 40 CFR Part 372:

Chemical	CAS No.	Wt%
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78933	34.3

This product contains the following EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE(S) subject to Emergency Planning Requirements under Sec. 301-303 (40 CFR Parts 300 and 355) and Emergency Release Notification Requirements under Sec. 304:

Chemical	CAS No.	Wt%	RQ/TPQ Lbs
NONE			

This product contains the following (CERCLA LIST) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE(S) subject to Emergency Release Notification Requirements under Sec. 304 (40 CFR Part 302):

Chemical	CAS No.	Wt%	Final RQ Lbs
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78933	34.3	5000
Ethyl Alcohol	64-17-5	21.4	100/1
n-Butyl Alcohol	71-36-3	20.0	1/100

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65:

This product contains chemicals identified by the State of California under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Reinforcement Act of 1986 ("Proposition 65") as either a carcinogenic or reproductive hazard:

Although the information contained herein is believed to be reliable, it is furnished without warranty of any kind. This information is not intended to be all-inclusive as to the manner and conditions of use, handling, and storage.