

# 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)	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.
Techno Adhesive #106 Nonflam	

### Section I

Manufacturer's name Techno Adhesives Company	Emergency Telephone Number (800) 432-0107
Address (Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)	Telephone Number for Information (800) 432-0107
12113 Mosteller Road	Date Prepared 11/17/03
Cincinnati, OH 45241	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)
Methylene Chloride CAS# 75-09-2	25 ppm	50 ppm		70%
Perchloroethylene CAS# 127-18-4	100 ppm	25 ppm		12%

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

### Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point Initial 104°F Dry Point	250°F	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1)	1.39
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	287	Melting Point	N/A
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	3.49	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	4
Solubility in Water	None		

Appearance and Odor Green, Amber Rubber Cement, Slightly Irritating Odor

### Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) None	Flammable Limits	LEL 14%	UEL 22%
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Extinguishing Media Water Fog, Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Foam

Special Fire Fighting Procedures Wear positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and protective fire-fighting

Clothing. If protective clothing is not used, fight fire from protected location.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards May form toxic materials such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride and phosgene. Smoke may contain the original material. Drums may explode due to pressure buildup.

**DO NOT USE WELDING OR CUTTING TORCH ON DRUMS EVEN WHEN EMPTY.**

(Reproduce locally)

OSHA 174 Sept. 1985

**Section V—Reactivity Data**

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	XX	Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources. Avoid open flames, welding arcs, or other high temperature sources which may induce thermal breakdown.

Incompatibility (*Materials to Avoid*) Avoid contact with powders of metals, amines, strong bases, strong oxidizers and prolonged contact with aluminum (liquid form only).

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts Hydrogen chloride and traces of phosgene and chlorine.

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	XX	

**Section VI—Health Hazard Data**

Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation?	Skin?	Ingestion?
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Health Hazards (*Acute and Chronic*) EYES—May cause pain & irritation, and may cause slight corneal injury. SKIN—Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, drying, flaking—may cause more severe response if confined.

INGESTION—Single dose oral toxicity is considered low. If aspirated, it may be absorbed by the lungs and result in injury to other body systems.

INHALATION—Excessive exposure can cause upper respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness and even death from lack of oxygen. May also cause carboxyhemoglobiemia, impairing the bloods ability to carry oxygen. Tests for reproduction and birth defects by exposure are negative.

Carcinogenicity	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?
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Methylene Chloride and perchlorethylene have been shown to increase the rate of spontaneously occurring malignant tumors in the B6C3F1 mouse and benign tumors in laboratory rats. Other animal studies as well as several human epidemiology studies failed to show a tumorigenic response. Material is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk when handled as recommended.

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 15 minutes and get medical attention. SKIN CONTACT: Wash affected area with soap and water.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Get medical attention immediately. INHALATION: Move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult provide oxygen and call a physician. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and seek medical attention.

**Section VII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use**

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled Small spills: Soak up material immediately and remove to outdoors. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Large spills: Contain the material, transfer to closed metal containers, evacuate the area, and keep out of water supply. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing Store in cool, dry place. Solvent is heavier than air and will collect in low unventilated areas. Emptied container retains product residue, all hazard precautions must be observed. Do not use welding or cutting torch on containers even when empty.

Other Precautions Do not dump material into sewers, on the ground or into any body of water. Aluminum is not an acceptable material of construction for pipes, pumps or storage tanks.

**Section VII—Control Measures**

Respiratory Protection (*Specify Type*) A NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator. (Check with your local safety equipment dealer.)

Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Provide sufficient mechanical (general) and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposures below TLV's.	Special	Material vapors are heavier than air—a floor exhaust system is recommended.
	Mechanical ( <i>General</i> )		Other	

Protective Gloves Chemical Resistant Eye Protection OSHA approved chemical splash goggles.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots. Wash clothing before reuse.

Work/Hygienic Practices

