



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Black Vulcanizing Cement- Brush – 32oz.

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material identification:

Product Name: Black Vulcanizing Cement- Spray

Product Description: BVC Brush (flammable)

Catalogue #: 1-713

CAS Number: Mixture

Chemical Name: Natural Rubber Adhesive

Company Identification:

Manufacturer: ELGI Rubber Company, LLC
Plant-1
600 N Magnolia ave,
Luling, TX 78648
Phone: 830-876-5539

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.

Call CHEM TEL only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident involving chemicals.

(800) 255-3924 North America

(813) 248-0585 (Collect) International

HEALTH EMERGENCIES Call LOS ANGELES Poison information Center (24 hrs.) 1-800-356-3129

NEPA

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency overview

Extremely flammable liquid. Skin irritant. A component is a possible cancer hazard. Overexposure may cause damage to the liver, lungs and kidneys. Keep away from heat, sparks, flame, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures below recommended limits. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Potential Health effects:

Eyes:

Contact may cause mild eye irritation including stinging, watering and redness.

Skin:

Skin irritant. Contact may cause redness, itching, burning and skin damage. Prolonged or repeated contact can worsen irritation by causing drying and cracking of the skin, leading to dermatitis (inflammation) No. LD50 toxicity data available on skin absorption. Studies by other exposures groups suggest a low degree of hazard by skin absorption.

Inhalation:

Low to moderate degree of toxicity by inhalation.

Ingestion:

Low degree of toxicity by ingestion. Aspiration hazard – This material can enter lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and damage.

Signs and symptoms:

Effects of overexposure may include nausea, vomiting, irritation of the respiratory and digestive tracts transient excitation followed by signs of nervous system depression (e.g., headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue.

Cancer:

A component is a possible cancer hazard.

Target Organs:

Potential hazard to the liver, lungs and kidneys.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure:

Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin, respiratory (asthma-like), kidney and liver disorders.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Components	Typical Weight Percentage	CAS Number
Heptane	92%	142-88-5
Carbon Black	0.1-0.4%	1333-86-4

Remainder of components are either not hazardous or are below regulatory requirements.

4. First Aid

Eyes:

If irritation or redness develops, move victim away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin:

Remove contaminated shoes and clothing and flush affected areas with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention.

Inhalation:

If respiratory symptoms develop or other symptoms of exposure develop, move victim away from the source of exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If victim is not breathing, clear airway and immediately begin artificial respiration. If breathing difficulties develop, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. See immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

Aspiration Hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequate breathing. Seek medical attention.

Note to Physicians:

Epinephrine and other sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to high concentrations of hydrocarbon solvents (e.g., in enclosed spaces or with deliberate abuse). The use of other drugs with less arrhythmogenic potential should be considered. If sympathomimetic drugs are administered, observe for the development of cardiac arrhythmias.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point (test method): 7 degrees F (SFCC)

Flammable Limits: LEL: 1% UEL: 8%

Autoignition Temperature: No data

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced firefighters. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined places.

NFPA Fire Rating: Health Hazard	1
Flammability	3
Reactivity	0

Key: Least = 0, Slight = 1, Moderate = 2, High = 3, Extreme = 4

Special Firefighting Procedures:

For fires beyond the incipient stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear bunker gear. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, or when explicitly required by DOT, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant. Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Move undamaged containers from immediate vapors and to protect personnel. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done with minimal risk. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes.

Unusual Fire and Explosive Hazards:

This material is extremely flammable and can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition. (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights or mechanical/electrical equipment.) Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flashback or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors or in sewers. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Extremely flammable. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. Stay up wind and away from spill/release. Notify persons down wind of spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection as conditions warrant. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains and other

unauthorized treatment drainage systems, and natural water ways. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Spilled material may be absorbed into an appropriate absorbent material. Notify appropriate state, federal and local agencies. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling: Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Can accumulate static charge by low or agitation. Can be ignited by static discharge. The use of explosion-proof equipment is recommended and may be required. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures such as ASTM D-4276 and 29CFR 1910.146. The use of appropriate respiratory protection is advised when concentrations exceed any established exposure limits. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames. Use good personal hygiene practice.

“Empty” containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. “Empty” drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Before working on in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to OSHA Regulations, ANSI Z49.1 and other governmental and industrial references pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding or other contemplated operations.

Storage:

Keep container(s) tightly closed. Use and store this material in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area away from heat and all sources of ignition. Post area “no smoking or open flame.” Store only in approved containers. Keep away from any incompatible material. Protect container(s) against physical damage. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Ventilation:

If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne dust concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required.

Specific Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes:

Approved eye protection to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation or injury is recommended. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin:

The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact, possible irritation, absorption and skin damage. Depending on conditions of use, apron and/or arm covers may be necessary.

Respiratory:

A NIOSH/MSHA approved air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910. 134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirators use.

Other:

Eye wash and quick drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. It is recommended that impervious clothing be worn.

Exposure Guidelines

Component	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH STEL	OSHA PEL	OSHA STEL
Heptane	400 ppm	500 ppm	500 ppm	none
Carbon Black	3.5 mg/m3	none	3.5 mg/m3	none

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance: Black, creamy viscous liquid
Odor: Rubber solvent or typical hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold level: 9.77 ppm (heptane)
Physical State: Liquid
pH: N/A
Vapor Pressure (mmHg and temp): N/A
Vapor Density (air = 1): 3 (estimate)
Boiling Point (at 1 atm): 130°F - 270°F
Melting Point: N/A
Solubility in Water: Negligible
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1): 0.72 @ 60°F
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate + 1): 4 (Estimate)

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability (thermal, light, etc.):

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling

Conditions to Avoid:

Avoid all possible sources of ignition.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid):

Avoid contact with strong acids, alkalis and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Heptane CAS# 142-88-5

Target Organ(s):

Heptane has demonstrated liver, lung and kidney effects in laboratory animals.

Carbon Black CAS# 133-86-4

Carcinogenicity:

There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of carbon black. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black extracts.

Overall Evaluation:

Carbon black is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Rubber Fumes

Carcinogenicity:

Epidemiological studies suggest that exposure to rubber fumes may be a significant factor in the observed increased evidence in certain types of cancer and also in the causation of some other diseases.

12. Ecological Information

Not evaluated

13. Disposal Considerations

All disposal of this material must be done in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Waste characterization and disposal compliance are the responsibility of the waste generator.

14. Transport Information

DOT Proper Shipping Name: Adhesive, containing a flammable liquid

DOT Identification Number: UN1133

DOT Hazard Class: 3

DOT Packing Group: II

15. Regulatory Information

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration): This material is considered to be hazardous as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

Component	TSCA Inventory	DSL	SARA 313	SARA 302	CERCLA RQ	CA Prop 65
Heptane	X	X				
Carbon Black	X	X				X

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

This material / product contains chemicals (as listed above) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.

Sections 311/312:

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA "Hazard Categories" promulgated under sections 311 and 312 of SARA Title III and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

Acute: Yes Chronic: Yes Fire: Yes Reactivity: No

This material has not been identified as a carcinogen by NTP, IARC OR OSHA

16. Other Information:

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstance. This MSDS has been prepared by Elgi Rubber's Environmental and Safety Department.