

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD)

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(CHEMTREC – 24 HOURS A DAY)
PREPARED: JANUARY 1, 2006
SUPERCEDES: MARCH, 2002

SECTION I PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MSDS REFERENCE NO: M-54	H	
	HEALTH	1
PRODUCT NUMBER: 50509	F	
	FLAMMABILITY	3
PRODUCT NAME: PERMASEAL	R	
	REACTIVITY	0
PRODUCT CLASS: SYNTHETIC RUBBER SEALENT		
	PERSONAL	
DOT HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: ADHESIVE FLAMMABLE LIQUID UN 1133	PROTECTION	1

SECTION II - INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS#	PERCENT	TLV	PEL	NOTE
METHYL ETHYL KETONE (2-BUTANONE)	78-93-3	35-40	200ppm	300ppm	1
SYNTHETIC RUBBER	9003-18-3	15-25	N/A	N/A	
TALC	14807-96-6	12-16	N/A	N/A	
KETONE RESIN	25054-06-2	10-15	N/A	N/A	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	1-3	N/A	N/A	

NOTE 1: SARA TITLE III (SECTION 313) LISTED CHEMICAL.

SECTION III – PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE: 78.1 – 81.1 C	VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR
% VOLATILE: 35 – 40%	EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
PRODUCT DENSITY: 1.02	WEIGHT/GAL: 8.5 LBS.

SECTION IV – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION	FLASH POINT 20°F TCC LEL 1.8
OSHA – Flammable Liquid – Class IB	
DOT – Flammable Liquid	

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Foam “Alcohol” Foam CO2 Dry Chemical Water Fog Other

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face-piece operated in pressure-demand or other positive pressure mode.

SECTION V – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYES – Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, and blurred vision.
SKIN - Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting dermatitis.
BREATHING – Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation.
SWALLOWING – Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRONE TO AGGRAVATION BY EXPOSURE

Bronchitis, Emphysema

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Dermal Inhalation Ingestion

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

- IF ON SKIN – Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water.
- Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.
- IF IN EYES-FLUSH WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally, get medical attention.
- IF SWALLOWED – Do not induce vomiting, keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.
- IF BREATHED – If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.

SECTION VI – REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY Unstable Stable

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION May Occur Will Not Occur

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

CO, CO₂, HCl and possibly others.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

See Section IV

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid)

Strong Oxidizing Agents

SECTION VII – SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

SMALL SPILL – Absorb liquid on paper, vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood.

LARGE SPILL – Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames, including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean up has been completed. Stop spill at source, dike area of spill to prevent spreading, pump liquid to salvage tank. Remaining liquid may be taken up on sand, clay, earth, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and shoveled into container.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

SMALL SPILL – Allow volatile portion to evaporate in hood. Allow sufficient time for vapors to completely clear hood ductwork. Dispose of remaining material in accordance with applicable regulations.

LARGE SPILL – Destroy by liquid incineration. Contaminated absorbent may be deposited in a landfill in accordance with Local, State, and Federal regulations.

SECTION VIII – SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If TLV of the product or any component is exceeded, a NIOSHA/MSHA jointly approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators under specified conditions. (See your safety equipment supplier) Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

VENTILATION

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV (S).

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Wear resistant gloves such as: natural, rubber, and neoprene.

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. (Consult your safety equipment supplier).

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash off promptly.

SECTION IX – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

- Keep bungs tight.
- Store away from heat.
- Containers close to a fire may (should) be cooled by water.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

- Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed.
- Overexposure to material has apparently been found to cause the following effects in laboratory animals; liver abnormalities, kidney damage, lung damage, spleen damage, and brain damage.