



319 COOL-TOP WHITE MASTIC SP 650 BT Material Safety Data Sheet

NDA means No Data Available

NE means Not Established

Identity (As Used on Label and List) No. 319 Cool-Top White Mastic SP 650 BT	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.
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Section I

Manufacturer's Name Address (Number, Street, City, State and Zip Code) DeWitt Products Company 5860 Plumer Detroit, MI 48209	Telephone Number for Information 313-554-0575 800-962-8599 Date Prepared August 2012
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Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components	CAS#	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	% Wt.
Mineral Spirits	8052-41-3	100 ppm	500ppm	5-30
High Flash Naphtha	64742-95-6	150 ppm	100 ppm	5-30
1.2.4. Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	25 ppm	25 ppm	2-20
Xylene	1330-20-7	100 ppm	100 ppm	2-10
Cumene	98-82-8	NDA	NDA	2-5
Trade Secret	Trade Secret	100 ppm	100 ppm	5-30
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	5-15
Proprietary Amine	Proprietary	NE	NE	0.5-2
Hazard Class: HMIS Health=2 Flammability=2 Reactivity=0				

Section III - Physical /Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: 138-142°C	Vapor Density: 3
	Vapor Pressure: 9.5
Flash Point (SETA): 26°C (80°F)	Specific Gravity: 0.95
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1): 0.75	Appearance and Odor:
Solubility in Water: Neg	Clear or colored paste with hydrocarbon odor

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Extinguishing Media:	Class "B" dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or other suitable extinguishing material such as dry sand. Do not use halogenated agents. When flames have been eliminated, cover residue with dry extinguishing agent or dry sand and allow it to remain undisturbed until it has cooled. If fire appears to increase in intensity, stop using these agents. Apply Class "D" extinguishing agent or more dry, inert, granular material. Ring fire with extinguishing material and allow the fire to burn out.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Move fire-exposed containers if it can be done without risk to firefighters. Water spray can be used to cool fire-exposed containers. Water fog or spray can also be used by trained

firefighters to disperse the vapors of Xylene and to protect personnel. Stop the leak or discharge, if possible. For small releases, if it is not possible to stop the leak, and it does not endanger personnel, let the fire burn itself out. If this product is involved in a fire, fire runoff water should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage.

Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards: None known

Section V - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable
Incompatibility: Strong oxidizers
Hazardous Decomposition: Oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbon fragments
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

Emergency Overview: Flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may cause central nervous system depression, light headedness, nausea, headache and respiratory irritation. Skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Potential Health Effects:

Skin: Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis.
Eyes: Mildly irritating to the eyes. The effect of prolonged eye contact is not known
Inhalation: Upper respiratory tract irritation. May cause nausea or dizziness. High vapor concentrations can cause central nervous system depression, liver and kidney damage.
Ingestion: Acute gastrointestinal tract irritation.

First Aid Measures:

Skin: Wash skin with waterless hand cleaner followed by soap and water. If redness appears treat it as a sunburn, if redness persists or rash appears seek prompt medical attention.
Eyes: Flush with water immediately for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.
Inhalation: Remove individual to fresh air, upwind from fume source. If irritation persists seek medical attention immediately.
Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Prevent aspiration into lungs. Aspiration of even small amounts into lungs may result in aspiration pneumonitis. Seek prompt medical attention.

Chronic Carcinogenicity: None

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Storage

Handling & Storage: Store away from heat, sparks and open flames. Solvent vapors are heavier than air and may be moved from the source location by ventilation systems to points far away.
Do not store near oxidizers.
Storage Procedures: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry ventilated area. Maintain package labeling during storage.
Accidental Release Measures: Contain spill as quickly as possible. Keep flowing material away from heat, sparks or open flames. Do not smoke near a spill. Use clay, sand, earth, etc. to absorb the spill.
Put material into a suitable steel drum which can be closed securely.
Waste Disposal: Bury in an approved landfill according to federal, state and local regulations. Empty containers that have been completely emptied and the residue allowed to dry are not considered hazardous waste.
Other Precautions: Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a dry ventilated area. Maintain package labeling during storage.

Section VIII - Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

Ventilation: Use natural cross ventilation, local (mechanical) pick-up, and/or general area mechanical cross ventilation. Ventilation pattern should be designed to prevent accumulation of heavier than air solvent vapors. Ventilation must be sufficient to maintain solvent vapor

concentrations.

Eye Protection:	As necessary in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.113. Chemical safety goggles are
Protective Clothing:	As necessary to prevent wetting of the skin. Nitrile gloves are recommended.
Respiratory Protection:	As required if airborne concentrations are above the TLV. If respirators become necessary use NIOSH approved unit for organic vapor and dusts.
Other Precautions:	With good industrial hygiene no other precautions should be necessary. These products are intended for professional use.

Section IX - Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data Xylene, all isomers:

Effects from Acute Exposure:	Oral (LD50), Acute:	4,300 mg/kg [Rat].
	Inhalation (LC50), Acute:	4,550 ppm for four hours [Rat].
	Dermal (LD50), Acute:	14,1000 uL/kg [Rabbit]

Overexposure to xylene may cause upper respiratory tract irritation, headache, cyanosis, blood serum changes, CNS damage and narcosis. Effects may be increased by the use of alcoholic beverages. Evidence of liver and kidney impairment were reported in workers recovering from a gross over-exposure.

Effects from Prolonged or Repeated Exposure:

Impaired neurological function was reported in workers exposed to solvents including xylene. Studies in laboratory animals have shown evidence of impaired hearing following high levels of exposure. Studies in laboratory animals suggest some changes in reproductive organs following high levels of exposure but no significant effects on reproduction were observed. Studies in laboratory animals indicate skeletal and visceral malformations, developmental delays, and increased fetal resorptions following extremely high levels of maternal exposure observed in laboratory animals following high levels of exposure. The relevance of these observations to humans is not clear at this time.

Section X - Transportation Information

Non-Hazardous in containers of 118 gallons or less.

Ship as Class 55.