



**760 RUBBER SEAL EPDM CONTACT BONDING ADHESIVE**  
**Material Safety Data Sheet**

NDA means No Data Available  
 NE means Not Established

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| <b>Identity (As Used on Label and List)</b><br>No. 760 Rubber Seal EPDM Contact Bonding Adhesive | <b>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.</b> |
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**Section I**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Manufactured for:</b><br><br>DeWitt Products Company<br>5860 Plumer<br>Detroit, MI 48209 | <b>Telephone Number for Information</b><br>800-962-8599<br><br><b>For Chemical Emergency:</b><br>CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300<br><br><b>Date Prepared</b><br>February 2013 |
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**Section II - Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information**

| Chemical Name  | CAS #      | Weight % |
|--|------------|----------|
| Acetone  | 67-64-1    | 20-30%   |
| Solvent, Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aliphatic                      | 64742-89-8 | 5-10%    |
| Toluene  | 108-88-3   | 5-10%    |
| N-Hexane   | 110-54-3   | 5-10%    |
| Cyclohexane  | 110-82-7   | 1.5-5%   |
| n-Heptane  | 142-82-5   | 1-1.5%   |
| Ethyl Benzene  | 100-41-4   | 0.1-0.5% |
| Phenolic Resin   |            | 1.5-5%   |
| <b>NFPA Hazard Rating:</b> Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0 |            |          |
| <b>HMIS Hazard Rating:</b> Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 0 |            |          |

**Section III - Hazards Identification**

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. MAY AFFECT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CAUSING DIZZINESS, HEADACHE OR NAUSEA. MAY CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN, CAUSE IRRITATION AND BURNS.

**Symptoms of Exposure:** Signs and symptoms of exposure to this material through breathing, swallowing, and/or passage of the material through the skin may include: stomach or intestinal upset (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, airways), central nervous depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), temporary changes in mood and behavior, irregular heartbeat, and death.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Exposure to this product may aggravate pre-existing skin and respiratory diseases. Individuals with neurological diseases should avoid exposure to hexane.

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Chronic Effects:</b>        | May cause kidney and spleen damage. May cause brain cell and neuromuscular damage based upon animal studies.  |
| <b>Carcinogenicity:</b>        | Ethyl benzene has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. The relevance of this finding to humans is uncertain. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified ethyl benzene as a possible human carcinogen. |
| <b>Reproductive Hazard:</b>    | Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies show that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy can cause birth defects in humans.                           |
| <b>Primary Route Exposure:</b> | Skin absorption, inhalation   |

#### Section IV - First Aid Measures

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Eye Contact:</b>       | Hold eyelids open and flush immediately with a gentle stream of water for at least 15 minutes, preferable at an eyewash fountain. Get medical attention.  |
| <b>Skin Contact:</b>      | Clean with rubbing alcohol first, followed immediately by washing affected area with soap and water. Launder clothing before reuse.   |
| <b>Inhalation:</b>        | If symptoms develop, move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Keep person warm and quiet; seek immediate medical attention.                              |
| <b>Ingestion:</b>         | Seek medical attention. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, do not give anything by mouth; place individual on the left side with the head down. Contact a physician, medical facility, or poison control center for advice about whether to induce vomiting. |
| <b>Note to Physician:</b> | This material is an aspiration hazard. Potential danger from aspiration must be weighed against possible oral toxicity when deciding whether to induce vomiting.  |

#### Section V - Fire Fighting Measures

|  |  |                               |     |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-----|
| <b>Flash Point:</b>                              | 30.00°F/-1.11°C  | <b>Lower Explosive Limit:</b> | NDA |
|  | Method Used: Closed Cup  | <b>Upper Explosive Limit:</b> | NDA |
| <b>Extinguishing Media:</b>                      | Water mist, Dry powder, Foam, Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )  |                               |     |
| <b>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:</b>       | Heat builds up pressure in closed containers. Cool with water stream.  |                               |     |
| <b>Special Firefighting Procedures:</b>          | Material is volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge or other ignition sources at locations near the material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear), and respiratory protection (SCBA). |                               |     |
| <b>Hazardous Combustion Products:</b>            | Aldehydes, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Hydrocarbons, hydrogen chloride, organic compounds, magnesium oxide fumes   |                               |     |
| <b>Flammability Class for Flammable Liquids:</b> | Flammable Liquid Class IB  |                               |     |

#### Section VI - Accidental Release Measures

|   |
|---|
| <b>Accidental Release or Spilling of Material</b>   |
| 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. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or any bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal. Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent, or other absorbent material and transfer to hood. |

## Section VII - Handling and Storage

**Handling:** Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues, all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. Static ignition hazard can result from handling and use. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Special precautions may be necessary to dissipate static electricity for non-conductive containers. Use proper bonding and grounding during product transfer as described in National Fire Protection Association document NFPA 77. When used as part of an EPDM roofing system involving roller application, pails should be electrically and mechanically connected to the application equipment, and the system should be grounded. When used as part of a roofing system involving spray application, the roof surface, applicator nozzle and human operator should be electrically and mechanically connected, and the system should be grounded.

**Storage:** Store in original container. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Electrical installations/working materials must comply with the technological safety standards.

## Section VIII - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

**Ventilation:** Use in a well-ventilated area.

**Respiratory Protection:** If personal exposure concentrations cannot be maintained below the appropriate exposure limits using engineering controls, a NIOSH approved respirator may be appropriate based on employer-determined exposure levels. Air supplied or SCBA respirators may be required when the measured chemical concentration exceeds the capacity of the air purifying respirator or when personal exposure levels are unknown.

**Skin Protection:** Chemical resistant gloves (e.g., neoprene or nitrile) may be required for direct handling. This is to be determined by end user.

**Eye Protection:** The use of safety glasses with side shields when using this product may be warranted.

**Other Protective Equipment:** Not required.

**Hygienic Practices:** Wash exposed skin prior to eating, drinking and smoking and at the end of each work shift. Wash contaminated clothing prior to reuse.

## Section IX - Physical and Chemical Properties

|                          |                      |                                      |                     |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Boiling Point:</b>    | >133°F               | <b>Melting Point:</b>                | Unknown             |
| <b>Odor:</b>             | Strong aromatic odor | <b>Appearance:</b>                   | Yellow amber liquid |
| <b>Vapor Pressure:</b>   | NDA                  | <b>Evaporation Rate:</b>             | <1 (Ether=1)        |
| <b>Vapor Density:</b>    | >1 (Air=1)           | <b>Solubility in H<sub>2</sub>O:</b> | NDA                 |
| <b>Percent Volatile:</b> | NDA                  | <b>Specific Gravity:</b>             | NDA (Water=1)       |
| <b>pH @ 0.0%:</b>        | Unknown              |                                      |                     |

## Section X - Stability and Reactivity

**Thermal Stability:** Stable

**Conditions to Avoid:** Heat, flames and sparks

**Incompatible Products:** Strong alkalis, strong mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, aldehydes, hydrogen chloride, organic compounds, phenol

**Hazardous Reactions:** Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

## Section XI - Toxicological Properties

| Chemical        | LC Rat           | LD 50                |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Acetone         | >16000 ppm, 4 hr | 5800 mg/kg, rat      |
| Toluene         | 8,000 ppm, 4 hr  | 2600-7500 mg/kg, rat |
| Solvent Naphtha | 3400 ppm, 4 hr   | >8000 mg/kg, rat     |

|               |                |                   |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| N-Hexane      | 3400 ppm, 4 hr | 25 g/kg, rat      |
| Cyclohexane   | >4044 ppm      | 29820 mg/kg, rat  |
| n-Heptane     | 103 g/m3, 4 hr | >15000 mg/kg, rat |
| Ethyl Benzene | 4000 ppm, 4 hr | 3500 mg/kg, rat   |

### Section XII - Ecological Information

**Ecological Information:** NDA

### Section XIII - Disposal Considerations

**Disposal Method:** Dispose in accordance with all Federal, State, and Local regulations.

### Section XIV - Transportation Information

**Regulatory Agency:** U.S.A., DOT, IMO  
**Proper Shipping Name:** Adhesives  
**Hazards Classification:** 3  
**Identification Number:** UN 1133  
**Packing Group:** NDA  
**Labels Required:** Flammable Liquid  
**Other Requirements:** None