



Material Safety Data Sheet

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SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: WEB-GRIP 5260 Bulk
MANUFACTURER: WEB-DON, Inc.
ADDRESS: 1400 Ameron Drive, Charlotte, NC 28206

EMERGENCY PHONE: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

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Product Use: Intended Use: Adhesive

SECTION 2: INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>% by Wt.</u>
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	100%

SECTION 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

3.1 EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Immediate health, physical, and environmental hazards: Closed containers exposed to heat may build pressure and explode.

Contains a chemical or chemicals which can cause cancer. May cause target organ effects.

3.2 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

INHALATION

Inhalation is the major potential route of exposure. Exposure to high concentrations of vapor or mist can cause central nervous system depression with symptoms of headache, dizziness, stupor, loss of consciousness or death depending on concentration and duration of exposure. Exposure to high concentrations can cause irregular heartbeat, cardiac arrest and death. Overexposure has been shown to cause adverse effects on the lungs, liver, kidney, nervous system and other internal organs.

Carboxyhemoglobin levels can be elevated in persons exposed to methylene chloride and can cause a substantial stress on the cardiovascular system. This elevation can be additive to the increase caused by smoking and other carbon monoxide sources.

SKIN

Prolonged or repeated contact of liquid can cause irritation, defatting of skin, and dermatitis. Prolonged single exposure can result in progressively severe burning sensation and redness. May be absorbed through the skin and cause adverse health effects as described in the INHALATION section.

EYE

Liquid in eyes produces pain and irritation with mild, temporary damage possible. Vapor can irritate eyes.

INGESTION

Single dose toxicity low to moderate. If vomiting occurs, methylene chloride can be aspirated into lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonia and systemic effects. Ingestion may cause adverse health effects as described in the INHALATION section.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Alcoholics, acute and chronic liver and kidney disease, chronic lung disease, anemia, coronary disease or rhythm disorders of the heart. Exposure can result in cardiac sensitization and increase the risk of cardiac arrest.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER CHEMICALS WHICH ENHANCE TOXICITY

Consumption of alcoholic beverages may increase potential for development of toxic effects resulting from exposure to this product.

CHRONIC EFFECTS

Prolonged overexposure has caused toxic effects on the liver and kidneys, and has caused cancer in certain laboratory animal tests. IARC has classified methylene chloride in Group 2B as a substance considered possibly carcinogenic to humans. Methylene Chloride appears on the NTP carcinogen list. See Section 11 for additional toxicological information.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Contact physician or emergency medical facility immediately.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash exposed area thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

EYES

Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while frequently lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation persists, call a physician.

INGESTION

Do not induce vomiting. Contact physician or emergency medical facility immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Chlorinated hydrocarbons may sensitize the heart to epinephrine and other circulating catecholamines so that arrhythmias may occur. Careful consideration of this potential adverse effect should precede administration of epinephrine or other cardiac stimulants and the selection of bronchodilators.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURE

5.1 FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES

Flammability:	Non-Flammable Liquid
Auto ignition temp	556°C (1032°F)
Flash Point	None
Flammable Limits-LEL	12
Flammable Limits-UEL	19

5.2 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS

Concentrated vapors can be ignited by high intensity energy source. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Extinguish fire using an agent suitable for surrounding fire.

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and use positive pressure, full facepiece SCBA

5.3 PROTECTION OF FIRE FIGHTERS

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear full protective equipment (Bunker Gear) and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Closed containers exposed to heat from fire may build pressure and explode.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Evacuate the area, ventilate, and avoid breathing vapors. Dike area to contain spill. If spill occurs indoors, turn off heating and/or air conditioning systems to prevent vapors from contaminating entire building. Clean up area (wear protective equipment - refer to Section 8) by mopping or with absorbent material and transfer to closed containers for disposal. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters. Do not flush to sewer. All spills or leaks of this material must be handled and disposed of in accordance with local, state and Federal regulations.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 HANDLING

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors. Do not taste or swallow. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, or using restroom. Any clothing or shoes which become contaminated with methylene chloride should be removed immediately and thoroughly laundered before wearing again.

Follow protective controls set forth in Section 8 when handling this product. Do not use in poorly ventilated or confined spaces. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures as required by 29 CFR 1910.146.

7.2 STORAGE

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store in labeled and sealed containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area out of sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Do not store in open, unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Do not remove or deface label. Prevent water or moist air from entering storage tanks or cylinders.

Do not reuse drum without recycling or reconditioning in accordance with any applicable Federal, state or local laws. Do not use cutting or welding torches, open flames, or electric arcs on empty or full containers.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use with appropriate local exhaust ventilation. Provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation. Do not use in a confined area or areas with little or no air movement. Use general dilution ventilation and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures. If ventilation is not adequate, use protection equipment.

8.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

8.2.1 Eye/Face protection

Wear safety glasses. Contact lenses should not be worn. Chemical goggles and/or face shields should be worn where splashing is a possibility.

8.2.2 Skin Protection

Wear solvent-resistant gloves such as Viton, polyvinyl alcohol, or equivalent. Solvent-resistant boots, apron, headgear and/or face shield should be worn where splashing is a possibility.

8.2.3 Respiratory Protection

Where vapor concentration exceeds or is likely to exceed 25 ppm, a NIOSH-approved, continuous flow supplied air-respirator, hood or helmet is acceptable. A NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied-air respirator, with full face piece, is required for vapor concentrations above 625 ppm. A NIOSH approved self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus, with full-face piece, is required for spills and/or emergencies. The minimum requirements for respiratory protection for methylene chloride appear in 29 CFR 1910.1052(f).

GENERAL

Protective equipment and clothing should be selected, used, and maintained according to applicable standards and regulations. For further information, contact the clothing or equipment manufacturer or the Vulcan Chemicals Technical Services Department. Safety shower and eyewash station should be available.

8.2.4 Prevention of Swallowing

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash exposed areas thoroughly with soap and water.

8.3 EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

Ingredient	Authority	Type	Limit	Additional Information
Methylene Chloride	ACGIH	TWA	50 ppm	Table A3
Methylene Chloride	OSHA	TWA	25 ppm	
Methylene Chloride	OSHA	STEL	125 ppm	

SOURCES OF EXPOSURE LIMIT DATA:

ACGIH:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AIHA:	American Industrial Hygiene Association Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL)
CMRG:	Chemical Manufacturer Recommended Guideline
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
IARC:	International Agency for the Research on Cancer
NIOSH:	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP:	National Toxicology Program
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Odor, Color:	Strong solvent odor, clear or red in color
Boiling point	104 degrees F (40 degrees C)
Vapor Density	2.9
Vapor Pressure	350 mm Hg @ 20°C
Specific Gravity	1.29 to 1.33 gms/cc (10.7 to 11.1 lbs/gal)
Solubility in Water	1.32gm/100gm @ 25°C

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable.

Materials and Conditions to Avoid: Sparks and/or flames

Hazardous Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Hydrogen chloride, phosgene, chlorine

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

Methylene chloride depresses the central nervous system. Concentrations between 900-1,000 ppm may cause dizziness. Nausea, headache, and vomiting can occur at concentrations above 2,000 ppm. At 7,000 ppm, numbness and tingling in arms and legs and rapid heartbeat have occurred. Loss of consciousness and death has occurred at levels above 9,000 ppm, if exposure is prolonged.

ANIMAL TOXICITY

Inhalation LC50:	14,000 ppm - 7 hours (mouse)
Dermal LC50:	Not determined
Oral LC50:	1600 mg/kg (rats)

CHRONIC TOXICITY

Adverse effects on the liver and kidneys have been reported in laboratory animal studies. The finding of chronic toxic effects in laboratory animals may indicate toxicity to humans. Overexposure should be avoided, failure to do so could result in injury, illness or even death, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

CARCINOGENICITY

Methylene chloride has been evaluated for possible cancer causing effects in laboratory animals. Inhalation studies at concentrations of 2,000 and 4,000 ppm increased the incidence of malignant liver and lung tumors in mice. Three inhalation studies of rats have shown increased incidence of benign mammary gland tumors in female rats at concentrations of 500 ppm and above, and increases in benign mammary gland tumors in males at concentrations of 1,500 ppm and above. Rats exposed to 50 and 200 mg/kg/day lifetime and hamsters exposed via inhalation concentrations up to 3,500 ppm lifetime did not show an increased incidence of tumors.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that, with respect to both methylene chloride and propylene oxide, there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity to experimental animals and inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity to humans, resulting in a classification as a 2B animal carcinogen. The NTP has classified methylene chloride and propylene oxide as substances reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens. ACGIH classified methylene chloride and propylene oxide as A3 - Animal Carcinogens.

Epidemiology studies of 751 humans chronically exposed to methylene chloride in the workplace of which 252 were exposed for a minimum of 20 years did not demonstrate any increase in deaths caused by cancer or cardiac problems. A second study of 2,227 workers confirmed these results.

MUTAGENICITY

Methylene Chloride has been evaluated for its potential to induce genotoxic effects in both *in vivo* and *in vitro* systems, with mixed results. Based on this evidence, methylene chloride may be considered to be a weak mutagen in mammalian systems.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Laboratory animal studies on mice, rats and rabbits have been conducted to evaluate the potential reproductive and developmental effects of methylene chloride exposures. Methylene chloride exposure has not been shown to cause teratogenic effects (birth defects) in experimental animals.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Water: Methylene chloride in water is subject to rapid evaporation, with estimated evaporative half-lives ranging from 3 to 5.6 hours under moderate mixing conditions. Hydrolysis is not significant in water under normal environmental conditions. Biodegradation may occur in groundwater, but will be very slow compared with evaporation. Methylene chloride is not expected to bioconcentrate, with an estimated bioconcentration factor of 5.

Soil: Methylene chloride is expected to evaporate rapidly from near-surface soil. It is probable that methylene chloride can leach through subsoil into groundwater. Soil adsorption potential is low. Calculated Adsorption Coefficient ($\log K_{oc}$) is 1.68.

Air: Methylene chloride in the atmosphere will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals, with a half-life of several months. It is not subject to direct photooxidation.

ECOTOXICITY

Acute LC ₅₀ (96 Hours, flow-through) for Fathead Minnow.	193 mg/L
Acute LC ₅₀ (96 Hours, static) for Fathead Minnow:	310 mg/L
Acute LC ₅₀ (96 Hours, static) for Bluegill:	220 mg/L @ 21-23oC
Acute LC ₅₀ (96 Hours) for Mysid Shrimp	256 mg/L

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

SPILL RESIDUES

Recovered liquid may be sent to an EPA permitted reclaimer or incineration facility. Contaminated material must be disposed of in a permitted waste management facility. Consult Federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved procedures.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Dichloromethane Mixture, 6.1, UN 1593, PG III

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS

311/312 Hazard Categories:

Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - Yes Reactivity Hazard - No Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - Yes

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of that section and 40 CFR part 372 (EPCRA):

<u>Ingredient (Category if applicable)</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>% by Wt.</u>
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	100

STATE REGULATIONS CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

<u>Ingredient (Category if applicable)</u>	<u>C.A.S. No.</u>	<u>Classification.</u>
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	**Carcinogen

**WARNING: contains a chemical which can cause cancer.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Classification

Health: 2

Flammability: 1

Reactivity: 0

Special Hazard: None

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) hazard ratings are designed for use by emergency response personnel to address the hazards that are presented by short-term, acute exposure to a material under conditions of fire, spill, or similar emergencies. Hazard ratings are primarily based on the inherent physical and toxic properties of the material but also include the toxic properties of combustion or decomposition products that are known to be generated in significant quantities.

No revision information is available.

DISCLAIMER: This information in this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is believed to be correct as of the date issued.

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