

Material Safety Data Sheet MSDS

CME, LLC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

Everseal Surface Seal and Port Adhesive Part B

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CME, LLC
1312 Marquette Dr. Ste E
Romeoville, IL 60446

Customer Information Number: 630-771-0380

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Tan

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Mild

Hazards of product:

WARNING! Causes eye irritation. May cause skin irritation.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a Hazardous Chemical as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause moderate corneal injury.

Skin Contact: Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Inhalation: At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation. This material contains mineral and/or inorganic fillers. There is essentially no potential for inhalation exposure to these fillers incidental to industrial handling due to the physical state.

Ingestion: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Swallowing may result in irritation of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. For the amine: May cause methemoglobinemia, thereby impairing the blood's ability to transport oxygen.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
Glycerol , propylene oxide polymer	25791-96-2	> 55.0 - < 65.0 %
Talc	14807-96-6	> 25.0 - < 35.0 %
2,2'-Iminobisethanol, Propylene Oxide Polymer	35176-06-8	< 10.0 %
Phenyl Diethanolamine	120-07-0	< 10.0 %
Sucrose , propylene oxide polymer	9049-71-2	< 10.0 %
Magnesium carbonate	546-93-0	< 5.0 %
Alkyletheramine	39423-51-3	< 5.0 %
Dipropylene glycol	25265-71-8	< 5.0 %

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Notes to Physician: Administer 100% oxygen to relieve headache and a general sense of weakness. Determine methemoglobin concentration of blood every 3 to 6 hours for first 24 hours. It should return to normal within 24 hours. The treatment of toxic methemoglobinemia may include the intravenous administration of methylene blue. If methemoglobin >10-20% consider methylene blue 1-2 mg/kg body weight as 1% solution intravenously over 5 minutes followed by 15-30 cc flush (Price D, Methemoglobinemia, Goldfrank Toxicologic Emergencies, 5th ed., 1994). Also provide 100% oxygen. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Methemoglobinemia may aggravate any preexisting condition sensitive to a decrease in available oxygen, such as chronic lung disease, coronary artery disease or anemia.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Foam. Water fog or fine spray.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None known.

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust.

Personal Precautions: Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not breathe vapor. Keep container closed.

Storage

Store in tightly closed, properly vented containers. Store in a dry place. Store indoors. Storage temperature: 10 - 35 °C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Although some of the fillers used in this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions because of the physical state of the material.

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin Protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Viton. Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Neoprene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Tan
Odor	Mild
Flash Point -	Closed Cup > 110 °C (> 230 °F) ASTM D3278
Flammable Limits In Air Lower:	No test data available
Upper:	No test data available
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	No test data available
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	No test data available
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.25 ASTM D1475
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	No test data available
Solubility in Water (by weight)	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Volatile Organic Compounds	0.13 lb/gal EPA METHOD NO. 24, PROCEDURE B (typical value)

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability	Stable.
Incompatible Materials:	Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.
Thermal Decomposition	Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Fumes.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Skin Absorption

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Genetic Toxicology

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

12. Ecological Information

CHEMICAL FATE

Data for Component: Glycerol , propylene oxide polymer

Movement & Partitioning

No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000).

Persistence and Degradability

For this family of materials: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Data for Component: Talc

Movement & Partitioning

Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation is not applicable.

Data for Component: Sucrose , propylene oxide polymer

Movement & Partitioning

No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Persistence and Degradability

Based largely or completely on information for similar material(s). Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Data for Component: Dipropylene glycol

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

ECOTOXICITY

Data for Component: Glycerol , propylene oxide polymer

For this family of materials: Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Data for Component: Talc

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, zebra fish (Brachydanio rerio): > 100,000 mg/l

Data for Component: Sucrose, propylene oxide polymer

Based largely or completely on information for similar material(s). Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. DOW HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk

NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk

NOT REGULATED

IMDG

NOT REGULATED

ICAO/IATA

NOT REGULATED

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Dipropylene glycol	25265-71-8	< 5.0 %
Talc	14807-96-6	> 25.0 - < 35.0 %

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

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To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

Component	CAS #	Amount
Talc	14807-96-6	> 25.0 - < 35.0 %

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

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

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are either on the TSCA Inventory, are exempt from TSCA Inventory Requirements under 40 CFR 720.30, or comply with the PMN Polymer Exemption 40 CFR 723.250.

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	Health	Fire	Reactivity
	2	1	1

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

A structural adhesive

Revision

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Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation

CME LLC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.