



7/1/20

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH)

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name(s): BOND&SEAL
Product Description: Petroleum Naphtha Mixture
CAS No: Mixture

Manufacturer / Supplier:
EPRO Services, Inc.
PO Box 347
Derby, KS 67037
800-882-1896 (8:00am – 5:00pm CST)

2. HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

OSHA/HCS status: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture:

- Flammable Liquids – Category 3
- Carcinogenicity – Category 2
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (single exposure) (Narcotic effects) – Category 3
- Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
- Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 99.2%

GHS label elements

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements: Flammable liquid and vapor. Suspected of causing cancer. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Precautionary statements

General: Read label before use. Keep out of reach of children. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear protective gloves. Wear eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, and hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating, lighting, and all material-handling equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Keep container tightly closed. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing vapor.

Response: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

Storage : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements: Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity.

Hazards not otherwise classified: Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor may cause flash fire or explosion.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance: Mixture

Ingredient Name	%	CAS number
Light Aromatic Solvent Naphtha	48-56	64742-95-6
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	24-32	95-63-6
Dimethylbenzene	0-2.4	1330-20-7
Benzenine, (1-Methylethyl)-	0-2.4	98-82-8
Ethyl Benzene	0-2.4	100-41-4
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl dilsocyanate	6-12	101-68-8

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of necessary first aid measures

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt, or waistband.

Skin contact: Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt, or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: No specific data.

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, or unconsciousness.

Skin contact: No specific data.

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11).

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Flammable liquid and water vapor. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in a positive pressure mode.

Remark: Vapor may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. (Xylenes (mixed)).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders: If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil, or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements, or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure- obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame, or any other ignition source. Use explosion- proof electrical (ventilating, lighting, and material handling) equipment. Use only non- sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Restrict flow velocity according to API 2003 (2008), NFPA 77 (2007), and Laurence Britton, "Avoiding Static Ignition Hazards in Chemical Operations". To reduce potential for static discharge, ensure that all equipment is properly grounded and bonded and meets appropriate electrical classification requirements.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking, and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking, and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limits

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (US) - TWA: 25 ppm
Dimethylbenzene	ACGIH TLV (US) - TWA: 100 ppm - STEL: 150 ppm OSHA PEL (US) - TWA: 100 ppm
Benzenine, (1-Methylethyl)-	OSHA PEL (US) – TWA: 50 ppm ACGIH TLV (US) – TWA: 50 ppm
Ethyl Benzene	ACGIH TLV (US) – TWA: 20 ppm OSHA PEL (US) – TWA: 100 ppm
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl dilsocyanate	LT exposure limit (8 hr TWA): WEL 0.02 mg/m ³ ST exposure limit (15 min): WEL 0.07 mg/m ³

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor, or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms, and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases, or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields.

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should always be worn when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots, and gloves.

Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state: Liquid

Order: Aromatic

pH: Not applicable

Boiling point: 161°C (321.8°F)

Burning time: Not applicable

Lower explosive (flammable) limit: 0.9%

Vapor pressure: 0.3 kPa (2 mm Hg) (at 20°C)

Relative density: 0.874 (Water=1)

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water: Not available

Decomposition temperature: Not available

Viscosity: Kinematic – 0.75 cSt

Color: Colorless

Order threshold: Not available

Melting point: -14°C (6.8°F)

Flash point: Closed cup - 46°C (114.8°F)

Burning rate: Not applicable

Upper explosive (flammable) limit: 6.2%

Vapor density: 4.3 (Air=1)

Solubility in water: Not available

Auto-ignition temperature: 485°C (905°F)

SADT: Not available

Solubility: Easily soluble in the following materials: diethyl ether. Soluble in the following materials: methanol, acetone. Insoluble in the following materials: cold water, hot water, n-octanol.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability: The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Incompatible materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Product	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Barsol D-100	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	>6193 mg/m ³	4 hrs
	LC50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3160 mg/kg	--
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3492 mg/kg	--
Flexilon 1109	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	490 mg/m ³	4 hrs

Serious eye damage/irritation: Slightly irritating.

Respiratory sensitization: Product is a respiratory irritant and potential respiratory sensitizer. Repeated inhalation of vapor or aerosol at levels above the occupational exposure limit could cause respiratory sensitization.

Skin sensitization: Epidemiological studies have shown evidence of skin sensitization. Animal studies have shown that respiratory sensitization can be induced by skin contact with known respiratory sensitizers including diisocyanates.

Carcinogenicity: In the absence of prolonged exposure to high concentrations leading to chronic irritation and lung damage, it is highly unlikely that tumor formation will occur.

Reproductive toxicity: Not available

Teratogenicity: Not available

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Not available

Aspiration hazard: Not available

Information on the likely routes of exposure: Routes of entry anticipated: Dermal, Inhalation

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Inhalation: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin contact: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact: No specific data.

Inhalation: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, or unconsciousness.

Skin contact: No specific data.

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting.

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available

Potential delayed effects: Not available

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects: Not available

Potential delayed effects: Not available

Potential chronic health effects

General: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure

Mutagenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Teratogenicity: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Developmental effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Fertility effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Numerical measures of toxicity – Acute toxicity estimates: Not available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity: Not available

Persistence and degradability: Not available

Bioaccumulative potential: Not available

Mobility in soil: Unlikely that significant environmental exposure in the air or water will arise.

Other adverse effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should always comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

UN Number: Not applicable
UN proper shipping name: Combustible liquid
Transport hazard class: Combustible liquid
Packing group: III
Environmental hazards: No

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal regulations

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: No products were found.
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated flammable substances: No products were found.
Clean Air Act (CAA) 112 regulated toxic substances: No products were found.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances: Not listed
Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances: Not listed
DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not listed
DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals): Not listed

Sara 302/304: Not products were found
Sara 304 RQ: Not applicable
Sara 311/312 Classification: Fire hazard. Immediate (acute) health hazard. Delayed (chronic) health hazard.

California Prop. 65

Ingredient name	Cancer	Reproductive	No significant risk level	Maximum acceptable dosage level
Ethyl Benzene	Yes.	No.	No.	No.

Canada inventory: Not determined.

International regulations

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals: Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals: Not listed
Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals: Not listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Material Information System

Health: 1 Flammability: 2 Physical hazards: 0

HMIS ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks.

This information provided on this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designated only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal, and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.