

SECTION V - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PEL - Permissible exposure level (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910, 1000 Table Z-1 and Z-2

TLV - Threshold limit value (ACGIH) ACGIH (1984-85)

See page (3) for acute and chronic health effects and emergency and first aid procedures.

SECTION VI - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	UNSTABLE		CONDITIONS TO AVOID Avoid open flames, welding arcs or other high temperature
	STABLE	X	sources which induce thermal decomposition.
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid): Water-long term contact can deplete stabilizers followed by slow hydrolysis producing corrosive acid. Avoid prolonged contact with or storage in aluminum or its alloys. Metallic aluminum and zinc powders should be avoided.			
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	MAY OCCUR		CONDITIONS TO AVOID None
	WILL NOT OCCUR	X	
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Fumes, smoke, CO, CO ₂ in case of incomplete combustion in air. Hydrogen chloride and very small amounts of phosgene and chlorine from solvent.			

SECTION VII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED Keep people away. Recover free liquid. Add absorbent (sand, earth, sawdust, etc.) to spill area. Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate confined spaces. Open all windows and doors. Shovel into containers for disposal. Keep petroleum products out of sewers and water courses by diking and impounding. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD Small spill - Allow volatile portion to evaporate in well ventilated area. Dispose of remaining material in accordance with applicable regulations.
 Large spill - Dispose of material or contaminated absorbent by incineration or deposition in approved landfill in accordance with local, state or federal regulations.

SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify type) Use NIOSH approved hydrocarbon vapor canister or supplied air respiratory protection in confined or enclosed spaces or where vapor concentration exceeds TLV or PEL.		
VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST Sufficient to maintain exposure below TLV or PEL	SPECIAL none
	MECHANICAL (General) none	OTHER none
PROTECTIVE GLOVES Use chemical resistant gloves if needed to avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. EYE PROTECTION Use splash goggles or face shield when eye contact may occur.		
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Use chemical resistant apron or other clothing if needed to avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact.		

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING Handle with reasonable care. Avoid breathing vapors. Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed when not in use. Aluminum is not an acceptable material of construction for pumps, mixers, fittings or storage tanks for use with this product. Metallic aluminum and zinc powders should be avoided.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS Vapors of this product are heavier than air and will collect in low areas such as pits, degreasers, storage tanks and other confined areas. Do not weld or cut where vapors are present.

All hazard precautions given in data sheet must be observed.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CON-BOND 1560 N/F

N/F 1 A
N/F 1 B

SECTION X - ACUTE EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

- Inhalation - Minimal anesthetic or narcotic effects may be seen in the range of 500-1000 ppm. Progressively higher levels over 1000 ppm may cause dizziness, drunkenness; concentrations in excess of 10,000 ppm can cause unconsciousness and death. These high levels may also cause cardiac arrhythmias (irregular heartbeats).
- Ingestion - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
- Eye Contact - Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, blurred vision. Slight transient corneal injury possible. Should heal in a few days.
- Skin Contact - Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis. Can be absorbed through the skin but not likely to be absorbed in harmful amounts.

SECTION XI - CHRONIC EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational over-exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage and liver abnormalities.

SECTION XII - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

- Inhalation - If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention.
- Ingestion - Do not induce vomiting. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs due to vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
- Eye contact - Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention.
- Skin contact - Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Eyes: May cause irritation. Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic steroid preparation frequently. Consult ophthalmologist.

Skin: Chronic exposure may cause defatting type of dermatitis. If rash is present, treat as any contact dermatitis.

Ingestion:

May cause chemical pneumonia if aspirated into lungs. Danger of chemical pneumonia must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophagoscopy control.

Systemic:

May increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary. Consult standard literature. No specific antidote. Treatment based on the sound judgment of physician and individual reaction of the patient.