



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
ALSAN MBSP MASTIC

HMIS	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr style="background-color: #0056b3; color: white;"><td style="text-align: center;">2 HEALTH</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #ff0000; color: white;"><td style="text-align: center;">1 FLAMMABILITY</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #ff8c00; color: white;"><td style="text-align: center;">1 REACTIVITY</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #cccccc;"><td style="text-align: center;">G PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</td></tr> </table>	2 HEALTH	1 FLAMMABILITY	1 REACTIVITY	G PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT		<p style="text-align: right;">TETRACHOLORETHYLENE CLASS 6.1 UN 1897 P.G.: III</p>
2 HEALTH						
1 FLAMMABILITY						
1 REACTIVITY						
G PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT						

SECTION II. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product name: Product number: Use: Manufacturer: Distributor: In case of emergency:	Alsan MBSP Mastic L-MBSP05 and L-MBSP06 Mastic grade waterproofing SEBS resin Soprema, Inc. 310 Quadral Drive Wadsworth, Ohio 44281 UNITED STATES Soprema, Inc. 310 Quadral Drive Wadsworth, Ohio 44281 UNITED STATES SOPREMA (8:00am to 5:00pm - Eastern time): (800) 356-3521 CHEMTREC (USA) (24h.): (800) 424-9300 Point Center: (800) 222-1222
--	---

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW!!!

May be fatal if inhaled. Causes eye, skin and respiratory irritation. This product contains isocyanates. May cause allergic skin reaction. May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Persons who are allergic to isocyanates should avoid contact with this product. Suspected of causing cancer. Contains toluene diisocyanate which has caused cancer in laboratory animals.

SECTION II. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON DANGEROUS INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS#	PEL	TLV
Tetrachlorethylene	127-18-4	25 ppm	50 ppm

SECTION III. POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS*Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure***INHALATION:**

In confined or poorly ventilated areas vapors can readily accumulate and cause unconsciousness and death. Dizziness may occur at 200ppm; progressively higher levels may also cause nasal irritation, nausea, lack of coordination, drunkenness; and over 1000ppm, unconsciousness and death. A single brief (minutes) inhalation exposure at levels above 6000ppm may be immediately dangerous to life. Based on structural analogy and/or equivocal data in animals, excessive exposure may potentially increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heart beats). Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

SKIN CONTACT:

Short single exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Repeated contact may cause drying or flaking of skin.

EYE CONTACT:

May cause pain and slight temporary irritation. Vapors may irritate at approximately 100ppm.

INGESTION:

Single dose oral toxicity is low. If aspirated (liquid enters the lungs), may be rapidly absorbed through the lungs and result in injury to other body systems.

SECTION IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

SKIN	Immediately was exposed area with soapy water. If irritation persists seek medical attention. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use.
EYES	Move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Immediately flush with large quantities of water for at least 15, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
INHALATION	Remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration. Keep person warm, quiet and seek medical attention.
INGESTION	DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep person warm and quiet. Seek medical attention immediately.

SECTION V. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point	None
Explosive limit	None
Extinguishing media	Regular foam or carbon dioxide or dry chemical
Special fire fighting procedures	Wear self contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode when fighting fires.
Unusual fire or explosion hazards	No autoignition temperature. Fire exposed drums should be cooled with stream of water.

SECTION VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**RELEASE OR SPILL:**

Small Spill: Mop up, wipe up or soak up immediately. Remove to out of doors.

Large Spill: Evacuate area. Contain liquid; transfer to closed metal containers. Keep out of water supply.

SECTION VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Empty containers retain product residue which should be treated in accordance with all precautions on this data sheet.

KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN FOR INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL USE ONLY FOR USE BY TRAINED PERSONNEL ONLY KEEP CONTAINER CLOSED DURING STORAGE.

Handle with reasonable care and caution. Avoid breathing vapors. 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 enter these areas where vapors of this product are suspected unless special breathing apparatus is used and an observer is present for assistance.

SECTION VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

HANDS	Impervious waterproof gloves recommended.
RESPIRATORY	If TLV is exceeded, NIOSH/MSHA air respirator advised. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
EYES	Use of safety glasses or chemical splash goggles recommended.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS	Provide local exhaust to keep TLV of Section 2 ingredients below acceptable limit. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas of poor ventilation.
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, impervious clothing and boots are recommended.

SECTION IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL FORM	Liquid
COLOR	White or silver
BOILING POINT	250 °F @ 760 mmHg
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	150 ± 0.2
VAPOR PRESSURE	18 mmHg @ 68 °F
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1)	< 1
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1)	> 1

SECTION X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**STABILITY:**

Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Avoid open flames, welding arcs, and or other high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition. Avoid strong acids and oxidizing materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Involvement in fire forms hydrogen chloride and small amounts of phosgene and chlorine.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

SECTION XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION*Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure***INHALATION:**

In confined or poorly ventilated areas vapors can readily accumulate and cause unconsciousness and death. Dizziness may occur at 200ppm; progressively higher levels may also cause nasal irritation, nausea, lack of coordination, drunkenness; and over 1000ppm, unconsciousness and death. A single brief (minutes) inhalation exposure at levels above 6000ppm may be immediately dangerous to life. Based on structural analogy and/or equivocal data in animals, excessive exposure may potentially increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heart beats). Alcohol consumed before or after exposure may increase adverse effects.

SKIN CONTACT:

Short single exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin irritation, even a burn. Repeated contact may cause drying or flaking of skin.

EYE CONTACT:

May cause pain and slight temporary irritation. Vapors may irritate at approximately 100ppm.

INGESTION:

Single dose oral toxicity is low. If aspirated (liquid enters the lungs), may be rapidly absorbed through the lungs and result in injury to other body systems.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and may cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of physician in response to reactions of patient.

SECTION XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information provided.

SECTION XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal:

Dispose in accordance with local, state and federal environmental regulations.

SECTION XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Description:

DOT Hazard Classification: Tetrachlorethylene

Hazard Class: 6.1

UN Number: 1897

Packing Group: III

SECTION XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA TITLE III:

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals: This product contains the following chemicals subject to SARA Title III Section 313 Reporting requirements: Tetrachloroethylene 127-18-4

SECTION XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

ASTM: American Society for Testing and Materials

CAS: Chemical Abstract Services

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations (United States)

CSA: Canadian Standardisation Association

DOT: Department of Transportation (United States)

DSL: Domestic Substances List (Canada)

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency (United States)

HMIS: Hazardous Material Information System

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50: (Lethal concentration₅₀) Concentration of a substance in air that causes death of 50% mortality of a defined animal population

LD50: (Lethal dose₅₀) Single dose of a substance that, when administered by a defined route in an animal assay, is expected to cause the death of 50% of a defined animal population.

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (United States)

NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

NTP: National Toxicology Program

OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration (United States)

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (United States)

RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

TDG: Transportation of Dangerous Goods

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

TWA: Time-weighted average

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act (United States)

WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (Canada)

Reference:

Supplier MSDS

This MSDS has been prepared by: SOPREMA, INC.

For information: 800-543-3085

The Material Safety Data Sheets of SOPREMA are available on Internet at the following site: [HTTP://WWW.SOPREMA.US](http://www.soprema.us)

SECTION XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

Justification of the update:

New MSDS.

This MSDS contains all the information required by ANSI Z-400.1-1998 standard (United States), by regulation 29 CFR Part 1910.1200 of the Hazard Communication Standard of OSHA, and is in accordance with standard DORS/88-66 OF WHMIS Canada.

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier or any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.