

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

**INTERNATIONAL BLACK BUTYL SPLICE ADHESIVE**

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**1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

**Material Identity**

Product Name: INTERNATIONAL BLACK BUTYL SPLICE ADHESIVE

General or Generic ID: RUBBER/RESIN IN SOLVENT (S)

**Company**

Ashland Chemical Co.  
P.O. Box 2219  
Columbus, OH 43216  
614-790-3333

**Emergency Telephone Number:**

1-800-ASHLAND (1-800-274-5263)  
24 hours everyday

**Regulatory Information Number:**

1-800-325-3751

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**2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Ingredient (s)	CAS Number	% (by weight)
TOLUENE	108-88-3	54.0
ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	64742-89-8	14.0- 18.0
HYDROCARBON RESIN	68131-76-0	8.0- 12.0
BUTYL RUBBER		6.0- 10.0
XYLENE	1330-20-7	4.5
HALOBUTYL RUBBER	Trade Secret	1.6- 6.0
POLYUREA	Trade Secret	1.0- 3.4
HEXANE	110-54-3	4.1- 6.0

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**3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**Potential Health Effects**

**Eye**

Exposure can cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling.

**Skin**

Exposure can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated exposure may dry the skin. Symptoms may include redness, burning, drying and cracking, skin burns and skin damage. Skin absorption is possible, but harmful effects are not expected from this route of exposure under normal conditions of handling and use.

**Swallowing**

Single dose oral toxicity is low. Swallowing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; swallowing large amounts may be harmful. This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage.

**Inhalation**

Exposure to vapor or mist is possible. Short-term inhalation toxicity is low. Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects; breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms are more typically seen at air concentrations exceeding the recommended exposure limits.

**Symptoms of Exposure**

Gastrointestinal irritation (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea), irritation (nose, throat, respiratory tract), central nervous systems depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), central nervous system depression (dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, unconsciousness), respiratory depression,, shortness of breath, coma, and death.

**Target Organ Effects**

Exposure to this material (or a component) has been found to cause kidney damage in male rats. The mechanism by which this toxicity occurs is specific to the male rat and the kidney effects are not expected to occur in humans. Prolonged and repeated exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy by damaging peripheral nerve tissue (that of the arms and legs) and result in muscular weakness and loss of sensation. Prolonged intentional toluene abuse may lead to brain damage characterized by disturbances in gait, personality changes and loss of memory. Comparable central nervous system effects have not been shown to result from occupational exposure to toluene. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs in humans: mild, reversible liver effects, cardiac sensitization, effects on hearing, respiratory tract damage, testis damage, kidney damage, central nervous system damage. Overexposure to this material (or its components) has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in humans, and may aggravate pre-existing disorders of these organs: central nervous system effects, cardiac sensitization, kidney damage.

**Developmental Information**

This material (or a component) has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. This material (or a component) has been shown to cause harm to the fetus in laboratory animal studies. Harm to the fetus occurs only at exposure levels that harm the pregnant animal. The relevance of these findings to humans is uncertain. Toluene may be harmful to the human fetus based on positive test results with laboratory animals. Case studies reveal that prolonged intentional abuse of toluene during pregnancy may cause birth defects in humans.

**Cancer Information**

In testing of C-6 isomers for carcinogenicity by inhalation, there was a treatment-related increase in liver tumors (adenomas and carcinomas) in female mice at the highest dose only (9,000 ppm). There was no increase in tumor incidence in male mice or in rats of either sex at any dose level.

**Other Health Effects**

No data

**Primary Route (s) of Entry**

Inhalation, Skin absorption, Skin contact, Eye contact.

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES****Eyes**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Flush eyes gently with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart; seek immediate medical attention.

**Skin**

Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with large amounts of water. If skin is damaged, seek immediate medical attention. If skin is not damaged and symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Launder clothing before reuse.

**Swallowing**

Do not induce vomiting. This material is an aspiration hazard. If individual is drowsy or unconscious, place on left side with the head down. Seek medical attention. If possible, do not leave individual unattended.

**Inhalation**

If symptoms develop, immediately move individual away from exposure and into fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention; keep person warm and quiet. If person is not breathing, begin artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen.

**Note to Physicians**

Inhalation of high concentrations of this material, as could occur in enclosed spaces or during deliberate abuse, may be associated with cardiac arrhythmias. Sympathomimetic drugs may initiate cardiac arrhythmias in persons exposed to this material.

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES****Flash Point**

20.0 F (-6.6 C) SETA

**Explosive Limit**

(for component) Lower 1.0 Upper 7.0 %

**Autoignition Temperature**

No data

**Hazardous Products of Combustion**

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

**Fire and Explosion Hazards**

Material is highly volatile and readily gives off vapors which may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

**Extinguishing Media**

Regular foam, water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical.

**Fire Fighting Instructions**

Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in the positive pressure demand mode with appropriate turn-out gear and chemical resistant personal protective equipment. Refer to the personal protective equipment section of this MSDS.

**NFPA Rating**

Not determined

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### Small Spill

Absorb liquid on vermiculite, floor absorbent or other absorbent material.

### Large Spill

Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until clean-up has been completed. Stop spill at source. Prevent from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Prevent from spreading. If runoff occurs, notify authorities as required. Pump or vacuum transfer spilled product to clean containers for recovery. Absorb unrecoverable product. Transfer contaminated absorbent, soil and other materials to containers for disposal.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed. All five gallon pails and larger metal containers including tank cars and tank trucks should be grounded and/or bonded when material is transferred. When used as part of an EPDM roofing system involving roller application, pails should be electrically and mechanically connected to the application equipment and the systems should be grounded. When used as part of a roofing system involving spray application, the roof surface, applicator nozzle and human operator should be electrically and mechanically connected and the system should be grounded. Hydrocarbon solvents are basically non-conductors of electricity and can become electrostatically charged during mixing, filtering or pumping at high flow rates. If this charge reaches a sufficiently high level, sparks can form that may ignite the vapors of flammable liquids.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Eye Protection

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses. Consult your safety representative.

### Skin Protection

Wear resistant gloves (consulting your safety equipment supplier). To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots..

### Respiratory Protections

If workplace exposure limit(s) of product or any component is exceeded (see exposure guidelines), a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator is advised in absence of proper environmental control. OSHA regulations also permit other NIOSH/MSHA respirators (negative pressure type) under specified conditions (see your industrial hygienist). Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

### Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general and/or local exhaust) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV (s).

## Exposure Guidelines

Component  
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TOLUENE (108-88-3)  
OSHA VPEL 100.000 PPM – TWA  
OSHA VPEL 150.000 PPM – STEL  
ACGIH TLV 50.000 PPM – TWA (SKIN)  
ACGIH TLV 150.000 PPM – STEL (SKIN)

ALIPHATIC PETROLEUM DISTILLATES (64742-89-8)  
No exposure limits established

HYDROCARBON RESIN (68131-76-0)  
No exposure limits established

BUTYL RUBBER  
No exposure limits established

XYLENE (1330-20-7)  
OSHA VPEL 100.00 PPM – TWA  
OSHA VPEL 150.000 PPM – STEL  
ACGIH TLV 100.000 PPM – TWA  
ACGIH TLV 150.000 PPM – STEL

HALOBUTYL RUBBER  
No exposure limits established

POLYUREA  
No exposure limits established

HEXANE (110-54-3)  
OSHA VPEL 50.000 PPM – TWA  
ACGIH TLV 50.000 PPM – TWA

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Boiling Point

(for component) 140.0 – 220.0 F ( 60.0 – 104.4 C) @ 760 mmHg

### Vapor Pressure

(for component) 227.000 mmHg @ 100.00 F

### Specific Vapor Density

1.0 @ AIR=1

### Specific Gravity

.860 @ 77.00 F

### Liquid Density

7.190 lbs/gal @ 77.00 F

.860 kg/l @ 25.00 C

**Percent Volatiles**

73.0 - 77.00 %

**Evaporation Rate**

SLOWER THAN ETHYL ETHER

**Appearance**

No data

**State**

LIQUID

**Physical Form**

No data

**Color**

No data

**Odor**

No data

**PH**

Not applicable

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****Hazardous Polymerization**

Product will not undergo hazardous polymerization.

**Hazardous Decomposition**

May form: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

**Chemical Stability**

Stable.

**Incompatibility**

Avoid contact with: strong oxidizing agents.

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No data

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No data

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### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

#### Waste Management Information

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

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### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### DOT Information – 49 CFR 172.101

##### DOT Description:

ADHESIVES,3,UN1133,III

##### Container/Mode:

55 GAL DRUM/TRUCK PACKAGE

##### NOS Component:

NONE

#### RQ (Reportable Quantity) – 49 CFR 172.101

Product Quantity (lbs)	Component
1836	TOLUENE
20491	XYLENE

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### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### US Federal Regulations

##### TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status

TSCA (UNITED STATES) The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

##### CERCLA RQ – 40 CFR 302.4

Component	RQ (lbs)
TOLUENE	1000
XYLENES (O-, M-, P- ISOMERS)	1000
HEXANE	1

##### SARA 302 Components – 40 CFR 355 Appendix A

None

##### Section 311/312 Hazard Class – 40 CFR 370.2

Immediate (X)    Delayed (X)    Fire (X)    Reactive ( )    Sudden Release of Pressure ( )

##### Sara 313 Components – 40 CFR 372.65

Section 313 Component (s)	CAS Number	MAX %
TOLUENE	108-88-3	54.30
XYLENE (MIXED ISOMERS)	1330-20-7	4.46
N-HEXANE	110-54-3	5.74

**International Regulations****Inventory Status**

Not determined

**State and Local Regulations****California Proposition 65**

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance (s) known to the state of California to cause cancer.

BENZENE

The following statement is made in order to comply with the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: This product contains the following substance (s) known to the state of California to cause reproductive harm.

TOLUENE

**New Jersey RTK Label Information**

TOLUENE	108-88-3
NAPHTHA, SOLVENT	64742-89-8
XYLENES	1330-20-7
N-HEXANE	110-54-3

**Pennsylvania RTK Label Information**

BENZENE, METHYL-	108-88-3
BENZENE, DIMETHYL-	1330-20-7
HEXANE	110-54-3

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**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate but is not warranted to be whether originating with the company or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.