

Material Safety Data Sheet

Carlisle Olybond 500 SpotShot Part B

MSDS No. 308721B, 308722B

Date of Preparation: 08/17/10

Revision: 001

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: Carlisle OlyBond 500 SpotShot Part B (2)
Chemical Formula: Not Applicable (proprietary blend of various chemicals)
Other Designations: OlyBond 500 Adhesive Fastener (Part 2)
General Use: Insulation adhesive
Manufacturer: Carlisle SynTec Incorporated, 1285 Ritner Highway, Carlisle, PA 17013, Phone: 800-479-6832
24-Hour Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC (USA) 800-424-9300

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% wt or % vol
Polyol	Mixture	NA
Amine Catalyst	Mixture	<1

Trace Impurities:

Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDLH
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
Polyol	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.
Amine Catalyst	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.	none estab.

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

HMIS	
H	2
F	1
R	0
PPE†	
	†Sec. 8

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: Inhalation, skin contact, ingestion, eye contact

Target Organs: Nose, throat, lungs

Acute Effects

Inhalation: Heating, spraying, foaming, or otherwise mechanically dispersing (drumming, venting or pumping) operations of this blend may generate more vapor or aerosol concentrations of its components. Tertiary amines can produce severe respiratory tract irritation. This will be experienced as discomfort in the nose, throat and chest, with nasal discharge, cough, headache and difficulty breathing.

Eye: Will cause irritation on contact. Symptoms from tertiary amine exposure include watering or discomfort of the eyes with marked excess redness and swelling. Severe exposure could produce chemical burns of the cornea. Tertiary amines have also been known to produce a transient blurring of vision against a general bluish haze and the appearance of halos around bright objects (referred to as "blue haze"). Contact may cause eye irritation and injury

Skin: Prolonged contact may lead to burning associated with severe reddening, swelling, and possible tissue destruction.

Ingestion: Tertiary amines can cause severe irritation and possible chemical burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach with pain and discomfort in the mouth, throat, chest and abdomen.

Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list the components of this blend as carcinogens.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use fingers to ensure that the eyelids are separated and that the eye is being irrigated. Consult a physician.

Skin Contact: Remove all contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin with large quantities of water and soap. Wash clothing before wearing again and clean shoes. If redness, itching or a burning sensation develops or persists after the area is washed, consult a physician.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Give large quantities of water for dilution. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility immediately.

After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.

Note to Physicians:

Eyes: Exposure to tertiary amine vapors in this product may cause minor transient edema of the corneal epithelium known as "blue haze".

Skin: Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body including the scalp and nails is extremely important.

Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of this product.

Inhalation: Tertiary amines produce severe respiratory tract irritation. This will be experienced as a discomfort in the nose throat and chest, with nasal discharge, cough and difficulty with breathing.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 190.6°C

Flash Point Method: PMCC

Autoignition Temperature: NDA

LEL: NDA toxic fumes are released in fire situations.

UEL: NDA toxic fumes are released in fire situations.

Flammability Classification: NFPA Combustible Class III B

Extinguishing Media: Use dry chemical foam, carbon dioxide, halogenated agents or water. Use cold-water spray to cool fire-exposed containers to minimize risk of rupture. A solid stream of water directed into the burning liquid could cause frothing. If possible, contain fire run-off water.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: NDA

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may produce carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and silicone oxides.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full-face piece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode. Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing.



Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Isolate and confine spill area. Remove all sources of flames, heating elements, gas engines, etc.

Emergency clean-up personnel should select the specific respirator based on contamination levels found. Clean up personnel should use an air-purifying respirator equipped with full-face organic vapor cartridge if vapors are detected or are irritating. In areas of high concentrations, a fresh air-line respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing should be used. Prevent spreading and contamination of surface waters and drinking supplies. Notify local health officials and other appropriate agencies if such contamination should occur. Treat large and small spills in a similar manner.

Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.

Cleanup: With adequate ventilation and appropriate personal protective equipment, cover the area with an inert absorbent material such as clay or vermiculite, and transfer to steel waste containers. The spill area should then be washed down with soap and water to dilute and remove remaining traces of material. Ventilate area to remove the remaining vapors.

Disposal: Any disposal practice must be in compliance with all federal, state and local laws and regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in the MSDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Waste characterization and disposal compliance are solely the responsibility solely of the party generating the waste or deciding to discard or dispose of the material.

DO NOT ALLOW material to enter sewers, bodies of water or contact the ground. Refer to RCRA 40 CFR 261, and/or any other appropriate federal, state or local requirements for proper classification information.

Container Disposal: Empty containers that retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor), which can be dangerous. Do not pressurize, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations.

Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Avoid skin and eye contact. Use personal protective equipment when transferring material to or from drums, totes or other containers. Safety glasses and gloves are the minimum protection. Additional precautions must be used when splash hazards are present. Consult the ISOFOAM Polyisocyanates Handling and Safety Information when this "B" blend is used in conjunction with the isocyanate "A" blends. If contamination with isocyanates is suspected, do not reseal containers. Do not smoke or use naked lights, open flames, space heaters, or other ignition sources near pouring, frothing or spraying operations.

Storage Requirements: When stored between 15°C and 30°C (60°F and 85°F) in sealed containers, typical shelf life is six months or more from the manufacture date. Consult technical data sheet for shelf life requirements affecting performance quality. Opened containers must be handled properly to prevent moisture contamination.

Special Emphasis for Spray Applications: Inspect the application area for potential exposure to other persons or for over-spray to drift onto buildings, vehicles or other property. When spraying building exteriors, persons entering or exiting the building, as well as those inside, could be exposed to polyisocyanates due to wind conditions, open windows or air intakes. Do not begin application work until these potential problems have been corrected.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source. Operations requiring heating and/or spraying may require more ventilation or personal protective equipment.

Administrative Controls:

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels or storage tanks), wear an SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.

The specific respirator selected must be based on contamination levels found in the workplace and must not exceed the working limits of the respirator and be jointly approved by NIOSH and MSHA. Air purifying respirators equipped with a full-faced organic vapor cartridge can be used only if isocyanate vapors are not present from the "A" component. In areas of high concentrations, fresh air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. A positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus can be used in emergencies or other unusual situations.

Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Materials may include butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene and Saranex coated with Tyvek. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses. If vapor exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full face-piece respirator or supplied air hood. Fitted chemical goggles or full-face shield and safety glasses must be used consistent with splash hazard present.

Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.

Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.

Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Other Protective Equipment: An eyewash station and safety shower or other drenching facilities are recommended in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance and Odor: Amber or red liquid, slightly sweet odor

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1, at 25°C): 1.03

Water Solubility: Slight

Viscosity at 25°C: 550 cps

% Volatile: Negligible

VOC: Negligible

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: This is a stable material.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Incompatible with oxidizing materials, isocyanates and acids

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid high temperatures, sparks, flame and extended exposure to temperatures over 110°F (45°C)

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion may produce carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and silicone oxides.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data: No Information Available

Eye Effects: Minor irritation and reddening

Acute Inhalation Effects: Minor Irritation

Acute Oral Effects: Not Established

Skin Effects: Irritation

Chronic Effects: Not Established

Carcinogenicity: Not Established

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not Determined

Environmental Fate: Not Determined

Environmental Degradation: Not Determined

Soil Absorption/Mobility: Not Determined

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Chemical additions, processing or otherwise altering this material may make the waste management information presented in this MSDS incomplete, inaccurate or otherwise inappropriate. Waste characterization and disposal compliance are the sole responsibility of the party generating the waste or deciding to discard or dispose of the material. Product as sold is not a RCRA hazardous waste when disposed.

Do not allow material to enter sewers, bodies of water, or contact the ground. Refer to RCRA 40 CFR 261 and/or any other appropriate federal, state or local requirements for proper classification information.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, state/provincial and national requirements.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name: Not Regulated

Packaging Authorizations

Quantity Limitations

Shipping Symbols:

a) **Exceptions:** N/A

a) **Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:** N/A

Hazard Class:

b) **Non-bulk Packaging:** N/A

b) **Cargo Aircraft Only:** N/A

ID No.:

c) **Bulk Packaging:** N/A

Packing Group:

Vessel Stowage Requirements

Label:

a) **Vessel Stowage:** N/A

Special Provisions (172.102):

b) **Other:** N/A

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:

RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: Not listed (40 CFR 261.33)

RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261.20-24): Not hazardous. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) listed/unlisted specific per RCRA, Sec. 3001; CWA, Sec. 311 (b)(4); CWA, Sec. 307(a), CAA, Sec. 112

CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ), None reported

SARA 311/312 Codes:

Immediate Health Hazard

SARA 313 Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65):

None

SARA 302 EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355):

None

TSCA Status: On the TSCA inventory

OSHA Regulations:

Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): Not listed
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance (29CFR 1910.1200) Hazardous

State Regulations:

California Proposition 65: Material(s) in this product known to the State of California to cause cancer: None.
California Proposition 65: Material(s) in this product known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm: None.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: Research and Development

Revision Notes: General Review

Additional Hazard Rating Systems:

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