

Version: 2 Issue Date: 6-19-2015 Revision Date: 8-4-2022

ASI 504 Black

Section 1: Product and Company Identification

American Sealants, Inc. 9190 Yeager Ln Fort Wayne, Indiana 46809 Phone: 260-489-0728 Fax: 260-489-0519

Product Identifier: Recommended Use: Restrictions on Use: ASI 504 Black Adhesive, binding agents None known Emergency Phone Number Infotrac: +1-800-535-5053 (Within US) Infotrac: +1-352-323-3500 (Outside US)

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

Hazard Classification

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

Label Elements

Precautionary statements

Prevention Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Other hazards

No data available

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients			
Chemical Nature: Silicone elastomer This product is a mixture.			
Component CASRN Concentration			
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7	>= 15.0 - <= 34.0%	
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes,			
isoalkanes, cyclics, < 0.03%	64742-46-7	<= 34.0%	
aromatics			

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice:

First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation:	Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth-to-mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.	
Skin contact:	Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.	
Eye contact:	Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.	
Ingestion:	If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.	
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:		
Aside from the inform medical attention and described in Section 1	ation found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are 1: Toxicological Information.	

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures	
Extinguishing media	
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Water spray. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	None known.
Special Hazards Arising from the substa	ince or mixture
Hazardous combustion products:	Carbon oxides. Silicon oxides.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:	Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health.
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting Procedures:	Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Evacuate area. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.
Special protective equipment for firefighters:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary. Use personal protective equipment.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up:	Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations. Wipe up or scrape up and contain for salvage or disposal. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills, provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.
Environment Precautions:	Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Section 7: Handling and Storage	
Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid contact with eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied. Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROL S/PERSONAL PROTECTION
	section.
Conditions for Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities:	Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations.
	Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents. Unsuitable materials for containers: None known.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value		
Distillates (petroleum),	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm		
nyurotreated middle	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate				
	OSHA Z-1	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	2,000 mg/m3 500 ppm		
	OSHA Z-1	TWA Mist	5 mg/m3		

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20,	Further information: (b): The value in mg/m3 is approximate
n-alkanes, isoalkanes,	
cyclics, < 0.03% aromatics	
Exposure controls	
Engineering controls:	Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.
Individual protection meas	ures
Eye/face protection:	Use safety glasses (with side shields).
Skin protection	 Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier. Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.
Respiratory protection:	Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties			
Appearance	Paste	Color:	Black
Odor:	Acetic acid	Odor Threshold:	No data available
pH:	Not applicable	Melting Point/freezing point:	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Not applicable	Flash point:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)	Not applicable	Flammability (soild, gas)	Not classified as a flammability hazard
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available	Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Vapor Density (air = 1):	No data available	Density:	0.96
Water Solubility	No data available	Partition Coefficient (n- octanol/water)	No data available

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Auto Ignition:	No data available	Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic viscosity	Not applicable	Kinematic viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive	Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing
Molecular weight	No data available		

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity		
Reactivity:	Not classified as a reactivity hazard	
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal conditions	
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:	Can react with strong oxidizing agents.	
Conditions to Avoid:	None known.	
Incompatible Materials:	Oxidizing agents	
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde	

Section 11: Toxicological Information	ion
Toxicological information appears in th	nis section when such data is available.
Acute toxicity	
Acute oral toxicity	Very low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in irritation of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. May cause nausea and vomiting.
	As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.
	Based on information for component(s):
	LD50, >5,000 mg/kg Estimated
Information for components	5
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclic 0.03% aromatics	 LD50, Rat, male and female, > 5,000 mg/kg s,
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
	As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
	Based on information for component(s):

	LD50,	>2,000 mg/kg Estimated
Information for components		
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n	-	LD50 Rabbit >3.160 mg/kg
alkanes isoalkanes cyclic	. <	
0.03% aromatics	, `	
Distillates (netroleum)		1050 Rabbit > 3.160 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this
bydrotreated middle		concentration
Acuto inhalation toxicity	Priof	concentration.
Acute initialation toxicity	from	heated material may cause respiratory irritation. May cause
	rocnir	reated inaterial may cause respiratory initiation. May cause
	respir	atory initiation and central hervous system depression.
	Ac pro	adust. The LCEO has not been determined
Information for community	As pro	Juuct. The LCSO has not been determined.
Information for components		
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n	-	LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, >5.266 mg/l
alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	5, <	
0.03% aromatics		
Distillates (petroleum),		LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.2 mg/l
hydrotreated middle		
Skin corrosion/irritation	Based	l on information for component(s):
	Brief	contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
	May c	cause drying and flaking of the skin.
Information for components		
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n	-	Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics	5, <	May cause drying and flaking of the skin.
0.03% aromatics		
Distillates (petroleum),		Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness.
hydrotreated middle		
Serious eve damage/irritation	Mayo	rause slight eve irritation
May cause sight eye initiation. May cause mild eye discomfort		rause mild eve discomfort
Information for components	ivita y c	
Hudroserbons C1E C20 n		May cause clight temperary ave irritation
	-	May cause slight temporary eye initiation.
alkalles, isoalkalles, cyclics	>, <	tissues
0.05% dronatics		lissues.
Distillates (petroleum),		May cause slight eye initiation.
invarotreated initiale		
Consitization	Con al	in construction.
Sensitization	FOR SK	in sensitization:
	Conta	ins component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in
	guine	a pigs.
	-	
	FOR re	spiratory sensitization:
Information for components	No re	levant information found.
Hydrocarbons C15-C20 n	-	For similar material(s)
alkanes isoalkanes cyclic	. <	Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea nigs
0.03% aromatics	., .	For respiratory consistration:
		No relevant data found
Distillates (netroleum)		For similar material(s)
bydrotrostod middle		Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea nigs
inyurotreateu iniuule		Did not cause allergic skill reactions when tested in guilled pigs.

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	For respiratory sensitization:
	No relevant data found.
Specific target organ toxicity-single Eva	luation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE
exposure tox	icant.
Information for components	
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an
alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <	STOT-SE toxicant.
0.03% aromatics	
Distillates (petroleum),	Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure
hydrotreated middle	specific target organ toxicity.
Aspiration Hazard Bas	ed on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.
Information for components	
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-	Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting,
alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <	causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.
0.03% aromatics	
Distillates (petroleum),	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
hydrotreated middle	
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Bas	ed on available data for the component(s), repeated exposures are not
Repeated Exposure: ant	icipated to cause significant adverse effects.
Information for components	
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-	Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated
alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <	to cause significant adverse effects.
0.03% aromatics	
Distillates (petroleum),	Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated
nydrotreated middle	to cause significant adverse effects.
Carcinogenicity	stains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals
Unformation for components	tains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.
information for components	
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-	No relevant information found.
alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <	
Distillates (netroleum)	For similar material/s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory
bydrotreated middle	animals
nyarotreated initiale	difficults.
Teratogenicity Cor	ntains component(s) which did not cause hirth defects or any other
fet	al effects in lab animals.
Information for components	
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-	Did not cause hirth defects in laboratory animals
alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <	
0.03% aromatics	
Distillates (petroleum),	For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other
hydrotreated middle	fetal effects in laboratory animals.
Reproductive toxicity Cor	ntains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in
ani	mal studies.
Information for components	

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Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, 0.03% aromatics	In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.
Distillates (petroleum),	For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with
hydrotreated middle	reproduction.
Mutagenicity Ba w	ased on information for component(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies ere predominantly negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were egative.
Information for components	
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-	Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics,	< In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.
0.03% aromatics	
Distillates (petroleum),	In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic
hydrotreated middle	toxicity studies were negative.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LL50, Scophthalmus maximus (turbot), 96 Hour, > 1,028 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LL50, Acartia tonsa, 48 Hour, > 3,193 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EL50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, 3 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOELR, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), 8 d, > 100 mg/l, Test substance: Water Accommodated Fraction

Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 0.03% aromatics

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LL50, Scophthalmus maximus (turbot), 96 Hour, 1,028 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

For similar material(s):

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EL50, Daphnia magna, static test, 48 Hour, 210 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 LL50, Acartia tonsa, 48 Hour, > 3,193 mg/l, ISO 14669 and PARCOM method
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants EL50, Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 10,000 mg/l, ISO 10253
Toxicity to bacteria Tetrahymena pyriformis, 40 Hour, Growth inhibition Persistence and Degradability:
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle
Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable. 10-day Window: Not applicable Biodegradation: 74 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 306
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 0.03% aromatics
 Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. For similar material(s): Biodegradation: 57.5 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F 10-day Window: Fail
Biodegradation: 74 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 306
Bioaccumulative Potential:
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle
Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 0.03% aromatics
Bioaccumulation: No data available. Not applicable
Mobility in soil
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle
No relevant data found.
Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 0.03% aromatics
Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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	WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR
	MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING
	THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS
	ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION
	AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR
	UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options
	include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other
	thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to:
	Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability &
	Reactivity Information, MSDS Section10 Regulatory Information,
	MSDS Section 15
Treatment and disposal methods of used	Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by
nackaging	an approved waste management facility. Waste characterizations
packaging:	and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of
	the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

Transport in bulk according to Annex Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

II of MARPOL 73/78 and IBC Code

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

Section 15: Regulatory Information		
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (I	mergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act	
of 1986) Sections 311 and 312		
No SARA hazards		
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (I	mergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act	
of 1986) Sections 313		
This material does not contain any chemical components with know reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.	n CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis)	
Pennsylvania Right To Know		
The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirer	nents of Pennsylvania law:	
Components	CASRN	
Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated	701313-67-8	
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated middle	64742-46-7	

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64742 46 7
04742-40-7
7631-86-9
112945-52-5
63148-62-9

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Hydrocarbons, C15-C20, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, < 0.03% aromatics, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.



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OSHA P0 / TWA - 8-hour, time-weighted average; OSHA Z-1 / TWA - 8-hour, time-weighted average; OSHA Z-3 / TWA - 8-hour, time-weighted average

Disclaimer:

The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate which has been obtained from other companies and organizations.

End of Document