



# Premium Flexible Glazing Putty (ONT.4411)

## Safety Data Sheet ONT.4411

Date of issue: 02/09/2015

Version: 1.0

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Safety Data Sheet conforms to ANSI Z400.5, and to the format requirements of the Global Harmonizing System.

THIS SDS COMPLIES WITH 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD)

IMPORTANT: Read this SDS before handling & disposing of this product.

Pass this information on to employees, customers, & users of this product.

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

### 1.1. Product identifier

Product Identity : 4411 Premium Flexible Glazing Putty  
Product Uses : Glazing Putty

### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

**Supplier**  
MCGEHEE & MCGEHEE ENTERPRISES INC  
120 SOUTH BOGGESS AVENUE  
- USA  
T (270) 338-4600 - F (270) 338-4602

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

DANGER!!

### 2.1 Hazard Statements: (CAT = Hazard Category)

- (H200s) PHYSICAL: Flammable Liquids (CAT: 3)  
H226 COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID (N.AMERICA); FLAMMABLE LIQUID & VAPOR (ELSEWHERE).  
(H300s) HEALTH: ASPIRATION HAZARD (CAT: 1)  
H304 MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED AND ENTERS AIRWAYS.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Skin Corrosion/Irritation (CAT: 2)  
H315 CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation (CAT: 2)  
H320 CAUSES EYE IRRITATION.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Acute Toxicity, Inhalation (CAT: 4)  
H332 HARMFUL IF INHALED.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure (CAT: 3)  
H335 MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION.  
H336 MAY CAUSE DROWSINESS OR DIZZINESS.  
(H300s) HEALTH: Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure (CAT: 2)  
H371 MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ORGANS.  
(H400s) ENVIRONMENT: Hazardous to Aquatic Environment, Acute (CAT: 3)  
H402 HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE.



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### 2.2 Precautionary Statements

EXPOSURE PREVENTION: STRICT HYGIENE!

PREVENT DISPERSION OF MISTS OR DUST!

P100s = General, P200s = Prevention, P300s = Response, P400s = Storage, P500s = Disposal

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P264 Wash with soap & water thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P301+310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap & water.

P304+340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air & keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present & easy to do - Continue rinsing.

P309+311 If exposed or you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332+313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P337+313 If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

P361 Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P405 Store locked up.

P501 Dispose of contents/container complying with local/regional/federal regulations.

SEE SECTION 8, 11 & 12 FOR TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

### SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	WT%
Polyester Resin	Mixture	-	35-45
Talc	14807-96-6	-	25-35
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	202-851-5	15-25
Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	0-5
Soda Lime Borosilicate Glass	65997-17-3	-	0-5
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9 & 112945-52-5	-	0-2
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	0-1
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	-	0-1
Light Aromatic Naphtha	64742-95-6	-	0-1
Isobutanol	78-83-1	-	0-1
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	-	0.04

The specific chemical component identities and/or the exact component percentages of this material may be withheld as trade secrets. This information is made available to health professionals, employees, and designated representatives in accordance with the applicable provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1200 (I)(1).

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TRACE COMPONENTS: Trace ingredients (if any) are present in < 1% concentration, (< 0.1% for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract mutagens, and sensitizers). None of the trace ingredients contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations that may be present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), U.S. State equivalents, and Canadian Hazardous Materials Identification System Standard (CPR 4).

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Most Important Symptoms/Effects, Acuter & Chronic

See Section 11 for symptoms/effects, acute & chronic.

#### 4.2 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.

#### 4.3 Eye Contact

If this product enters the eyes, check for and remove any contact lenses. Open eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. "Roll" eyes to expose more surface. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

#### 4.4 Skin Contact

If the product contaminates the skin, immediately begin decontamination with running water. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. If skin becomes irritated and irritation persists, medical attention may be necessary. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse, discard contaminated shoes.

#### 4.5 Inhalation

After high vapor exposure, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Seek immediate medical attention.

#### 4.6 Swallowing

If swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. If professional advice is not available, give two glasses of water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Never induce vomiting or give liquids to someone who is unconscious, having convulsions, or unable to swallow. Seek immediate medical attention.

#### 4.7 Rescuers

Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take a copy of label and SDS to physician or health professional with victim.

#### 4.8 Notes to Physician

There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Any material aspirated during vomiting may cause lung injury. Therefore, emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. If it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents, this should be done by means least likely to cause aspiration (such as: Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation).

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1 Fire & Explosion Preventive Measures

NO open flames, NO sparks, & NO smoking. Above flash point, use a closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment, lighting. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling.

#### 5.2 Suitable (& Unsuitable) Extinguishing Media

Use dry powder, AFFF, foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.

#### 5.3 Special Protective Equipment & Precautions for Fire Fighters

Water spray may be ineffective on fire but can protect fire-fighters & cool closed containers. use fog nozzles if water is used. Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear. (Helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves & rubber boots).

#### 5.4 Specific Hazards of Chemical & Hazardous Combustion Products

FLAMMABLE!! VAPORS CAN CAUSE FLASH FIRE

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Isolate from oxidizers, acids, heat, sparks, electric equipment & open flame.

Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat.

Applying to hot surfaces requires special precautions.

Empty container very hazardous! Continue all label precautions!

Check for peroxides prior to distillation, eliminate if found.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Spill and Leak Response and Environmental Precautions

Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. No action shall be taken involving personal risk without suitable training. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering spill area. Do not touch or walk through material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area, protect people, and respond with trained personnel. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area).

### 6.2 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, Emergency Procedures

The proper personal protective equipment for incidental releases (such as: 1 Liter of the product released in a well-ventilated area), use impermeable gloves, they should be Level B: triple-triple-gloves (rubber gloves and nitrile gloves over latex gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus specific for the material handled, goggles, face shield, and appropriate body protection. In the event of a large release, use impermeable gloves, specific for the material handled, chemically resistant suit and boots, and hard hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or respirator.

Personal protective equipment are required wherever engineering controls are not adequate or conditions for potential exposure exist. Select NIOSH/MSHA approved based on actual or potential airborne concentrations in accordance with latest OSHA and/or ANSI recommendations.

### 6.3 Environmental Precautions

Stop spill at source. Construct temporary dikes of dirt, sand, or any appropriate readily available material to prevent spreading of the material. Close or cap valves and/or block or plug hole in leaking container and transfer to another container. Keep from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways, and if necessary, call the local fire or police department for immediate emergency assistance.

### 6.4 Methods and Material for Containment & Clean-Up

Absorb spilled liquid with polypads or other suitable absorbent materials. If necessary, neutralize using suitable buffering material, (acid with soda ash or base with phosphoric acid), and test area with litmus paper to confirm neutralization. Clean up with non-combustible absorbent (such as: sand, soil, and so on). Shovel up and place all spill residue in suitable containers. Dispose of at an appropriate waste disposal facility according to current applicable laws and regulations and product characteristics at time of disposal (see Section 13 - Disposal Considerations).

### 6.5 Notification Procedures

In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. US regulations require reporting release of this material to the environment which exceed the applicable reportable quantity or oil spills which could reach any waterway including intermittent dry creeks. The National Response Center can be reached at (800) 424-8802.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

Isolate from oxidizers, acids, heat, sparks, electric equipment & open flame. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing of vapor or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Consult Safety Equipment Supplier. Wear goggles, face shield, gloves, apron & footwear impervious to material. Wash clothing before reuse. Avoid free fall of liquid. Ground containers when transferring. Do not flame cut, saw, drill, braze, or weld. Empty container very hazardous! Continue all label precautions! Check for peroxides prior to distillation, eliminate if found.

### 7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities

Keep in fireproof surroundings. Store only if stabilized. Keep separated from strong oxidants, strong acids, copper & copper alloys. Keep cool. Keep in the dark. Store in an area without a drain or sewer access. Do not store above 49 C/120 F.

Keep container tightly closed & upright when not in use to prevent leakage. Wear full face shield, gloves & full protective clothing when opening or handling. When empty, drain completely, replace bungs securely.

### 7.3 Nonbulk: Containers

Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight, sources of intense heat, or where freezing is possible. Material should be stored in secondary containers or in a diked area, as appropriate. Store containers away from incompatible chemicals (see Section 10, Stability and Reactivity). Post warning and "NO SMOKING" signs in storage and use areas, as appropriate. Empty containers should be handled with care. Never store food, feed, or drinking water in containers which held this product.

### 7.4 Bulk Containers

All tanks and pipelines which contain this material must be labeled. Perform routine maintenance on tanks or pipelines which contain this product. Report all leaks immediately to the proper personnel.

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### 7.5 Tank Car Shipments

Tank cars carrying this product should be loaded and unloaded in strict accordance with tank-car manufacturer's recommendation and all established on-site safety procedures. Appropriate personal protective equipment must be used (see Section 8, Engineering Controls and Personal Protective Equipment.). All loading and unloading equipment must be inspected, prior to each use. Loading and unloading operations must be attended, at all times. Tank cars must be level, brakes must be set or wheels must be locked or blocked prior to loading and unloading. Tank car (for loading) or storage tanks (for unloading) must be verified to be correct for receiving this product and be properly prepared, prior to starting the transfer operations. Hoses must be verified to be in the correct positions, before starting transfer operations. A sample (if required) must be taken and verified (if required) prior to starting transfer operations. All lines must be blown-down and purged before disconnecting them from the tank car or vessel.

### 7.6 Protective Practices during Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment

Follow practices indicated in Section 6 (Accidental Release Measures). Make certain application equipment is locked and tagged-out safely. Always use this product in areas where adequate ventilation is provided. Collect all reinstates and dispose of according to applicable Federal, State, Provincial, or local procedures.

### 7.7 Empty Container Warning

Empty containers may contain residue and can be dangerous. Do not attempt to refill or clean containers without proper instructions. Empty drums should be completely drained and safely stored until appropriately reconditioned or disposed. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery, or disposal through suitably qualified or licensed contractor and in accordance with governmental regulations. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR TOEHR SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Exposure Limits

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	TWA (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)
Polyester Resin	Mixture	-	None Known	None Known
Talc	14807-96-6	-	None Known	None Known
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	202-851-5	100 ppm	20 ppm A4
Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	100 ppm	100 ppm A4
Soda Lime Borosilicate Glass	65997-17-3	-	None Known	None Known
Amorphous Silica	7631-86-9 & 112945-52-5	-	5 mg/m3*	3 mg/m3*
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	100 ppm	100 ppm A3
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	-	None Known	None Known
Light Aromatic Naphtha	64742-95-6	-	50 ppm	50 ppm
Isobutanol	78-83-1	-	100 ppm	50 ppm
Quartz Silica	14808-60-7	-	**	0.1 mg/m3

\* Respirable Dust

\*\* 30/(%Quartz+2)mg/m3

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MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	CEILING	STEL (OSHA/ACGIH)	HAP
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	201-851-5	None Known	40 ppm	Yes
Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	None Known	150 ppm	Yes
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	None Known	125 ppm	Yes

In addition, using manufacturers' data, based on EPA Method 311, the following EPA Hazardous Air Pollutants may be present in trace amounts (less than 0.1%): Benzene, Toluene, Cumene

### 8.2 Appropriate Engineering Controls

#### RESPIRATORY EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapor, dust or mist is generated and the occupational exposure limit of the product, or any component of the product, is exceeded, use appropriate NIOSH or MSHA approved air purifying or air-supplied respirator authorized in 29 CFR 1910.134, European Standard EN 149, or applicable State regulation, after determining the airborne concentration of the contaminant. Air supplied respirators should always be worn when airborne concentration of the contaminant or oxygen content is unknown. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations below exposure limits. If adequate ventilation is not available or there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limits, a respirator may be worn up to the respirator exposure limitations, check with respirator equipment manufacturer's recommendations/limitations. For particulates, a particulate respirator (NIOSH Type N95 or better filters) may be worn. If oil particles (such as: lubricants, cutting fluids, glycerin, and so on) are present, use a NIOSH Type R or P filter. For a higher level of protection, use positive pressure supplied air respiration protection of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus or if oxygen levels are below 19.5% or are unknown.

#### EMERGENCY OR PLANNED ENTRY INTO UNKNOWN CONCENTRATIONS OR IDLH CONDITIONS

Positive pressure, full-face piece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; or positive pressure, full-face piece Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus with an auxiliary positive pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

#### VENTILATION

LOCAL EXHAUST: Necessary

MECHANICAL (GENERAL): Necessary

SPECIAL: None

OTHER: None

Please refer to ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices", most recent edition, for details.

### 8.3 Individual Protection Measures, such as Personal Protective Equipment

#### EYE PROTECTION:

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. If contact is possible, chemical splash goggles should be worn, when a higher degree of protection is necessary, use splash goggles or safety glasses. Face-shields are recommended when the operation can generate splashes, sprays or mists.

#### HAND PROTECTION:

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Glove must be inspected prior to use. Preferred examples: Butyl rubber, Chlorinated Polyethylene, Polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"), Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"), Neoprene, Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"), Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC") or "vinyl", Viton. Chemical-Resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good practices. Wash and dry hands.

#### BODY PROTECTION:

Use body protection appropriate for task. Cover-all, rubber aprons, or chemical protective clothing made from impervious materials are generally acceptable, depending on the task.

#### WORK & HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using toilet facilities and at the end of the working period. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations & safety showers. Remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Destroy contaminated leather articles. Launder or discard contaminated clothing.

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Putty, Off-White
Odor	:	Aromatic
Odor Threshold	:	Not Available
pH (Neutrality)	:	Not Available
Melting Point/Freezing Point	:	Not Available
Boiling Range (IBP, 50%, Dry Point)	:	Not Available
Flash Point (Test Method)	:	27 C / 81 F (TCC)
Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1)	:	Not Applicable
Flammability Classification	:	Class I C
Lower Flammable Limit in Air (% by vol)	:	1.1
Upper Flammable Limit in Air (% by vol)	:	Not Available
Vapor Pressure (mm of Hg) @20 C	:	5.5
Vapor Density (air=1)	:	3.6
Gravity @ 68/68F / 20/20C	:	
Density	:	1.810
Specific Gravity (Water=1)	:	1.812
Pounds/Gallon	:	15.097
Water Solubility	:	Moderate
Partition Coefficient (n-Octane/Water)	:	Not Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	:	482 C / 900 F
Decomposition Temperature	:	Not Available
Viscosity @ 20 C (ASTM D445)	:	Not Available

\*Using CARB (California Air Resources Board Rules)

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity & Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions, no hazardous reactions when kept from incompatibles. Styrene monomer vapors are uninhibited & may form polymers in vents or flame arresters of storage tanks, resulting in blockage of vents.

### 10.2 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions & Conditions to Avoid

Isolate from oxidizers, acids, heat, sparks, electric equipment & open flame.

### 10.3 Incompatible Materials

The substance can readily form explosive peroxides, under the influence of light and air, heat, oxidants, oxygen, and peroxides causing fire and explosion hazard. Check for peroxide prior to distillation, eliminate if found.

Reacts violently with strong oxidants, strong acids, causing fire & explosion hazard. Attacks many plastics, rubber, coatings, copper, copper alloys.

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### 10.4 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Silicon Dioxide, Calcium Oxide from burning.

### 10.5 Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Acute Hazards

#### 11.1.1 EYE & SKIN CONTACT:

Severe burns to skin, defatting, dermatitis.

Absorption thru skin increases exposure.

Severe burns to eyes, redness, tearing, blurred vision.

Liquid can cause severe skin & eye burns. Wash thoroughly after handling.

#### 11.1.2 INHALATION:

Severe respiratory tract irritation may occur. Vapor harmful.

Acute overexposure can cause harm to affected organs by routes of entry.

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

#### 11.1.3 SWALLOWING:

ASPIRATION HAZARD! Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Do NOT induce vomiting.

If spontaneous vomiting occurs, keep victim's head below the waist to prevent aspiration. Swallowing can cause abdominal irritation, nausea, vomiting & diarrhea. They symptoms of chemical pneumonitis may not show up for a few days.

### 11.2 Subchronic Hazards/Conditions Aggravated

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Pre-existing disorders of any target organs mentioned in this Document can be aggravated by over-exposure by routes of entry to components of this product. Persons with these disorders should avoid use of this product.

### 11.3 Chronic Hazards

#### 11.3.1 CANCER, REPRODUCTIVE & OTHER CHRONIC HAZARDS:

Potential Cancer Hazard based on tests with laboratory animals using Ethylbenzene. Overexposure may create cancer risk. Leukemia been reported in humans from Benzene. This product contains less than 4 ppm of Benzene. Not considered hazardous in such low concentrations. Depending on degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. Some persons may be more sensitive to the substance's effect on blood cells.

#### 11.3.2 TARGET ORGANS:

May cause damage to target organs, based on animal data.

#### 11.3.3 IRRITANCY:

Irritating to contaminated tissue.

#### 11.3.4 SENSITIZATION:

No component is known as a sensitizer.

#### 11.3.5 MUTAGENICITY:

No known reports of mutagenic effects in humans.

#### 11.3.6 EMBRYOTOXICITY:

No known reports of embryo toxic effects in humans.

#### 11.3.7 TERATOGENICITY:

No known reports of teratogenic effects in humans.



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### 11.3.8 REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:

No known reports of reproductive effects in humans.

A MUTAGEN is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (DNA) such that the changes will propagate across generational lines. An EMBRYOTOXIN is a chemical which causes damage to a developing embryo (such as: within the first 8 weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A TERATOGEN is a chemical which causes damage to a developing fetus, but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A REPRODUCTIVE TOXIN is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

### 11.4 Mammalian Toxicity Information

MATERIAL	CAS#	EINECS#	LOWEST KNOWN LETHAL DOSE DATA
Xylene	1330-20-7	-	LOWEST KNOWN LD50 (ORAL) 4000.0 mg/kg (Rats)
Xylene	1330-20-7	-	LOWEST KNOWN LC50 (VAPORS) 5000 ppm (Mice)

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 ALL WORK PRACTICES MUST BE AIMED AT ELIMINATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION.

### 12.2 Effect of Material on Plants and Animals

This product may be harmful or fatal to plant and animal life if released into the environment. Refer to Section 11 (Toxicological Information) for further data on the effects of this product's components on test animals.

### 12.3 Effect of Material on Aquatic Life

The most sensitive known aquatic group to any component of this product is:

Fish are adversely affected by components of this product.

The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms.

It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.

### 12.4 Mobility in Soil

Mobility of this material has not been determined.

### 12.5 Degradability

This product is partially biodegradable.

### 12.6 Accumulation

Bioaccumulation of this product has not been determined.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers and liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from some product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE USED CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION. THEY MAY BURST AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Processing, use or contamination may change the waste disposal requirements. Do not dispose of on land, in surface waters, or in storm drains. Waste should be recycled or disposed of in accordance with regulations. Large amounts should be collected for reuse or consigned to licensed hazardous waste haulers for disposal.

ALL DISPOSAL MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS. IF IN DOUBT, CONTACT PROPER AGENCIES. EPA CHARACTERISTIC: D001, D002

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

IF > 2682 LB / 1219 KG OF THIS PRODUCT IS IN 1 CONTAINER, IT EXCEEDS THE RQ OF XYLENES. "RQ" MUST BE PUT BEFORE THE DOT SHIPPING NAME.

MARINE POLLUTANT	Yes
DOT/TDG SHIP NAME	UN3269, Polyester Resin Kit, 3, PG-III, Marine Pollutant (FOR AIR/SHIP BULK SHIPMENTS, ADD 'MARINE POLLUTANT' TO SHIPPING NAME.)
DRUM LABEL	(FLAMMABLE LIQUID), (MARINE POLLUTANT)
IATA/ICAO	UN3269, Polyester Resin Kit, 3, PG-III, Marine Pollutant
IMO/IMDG	UN3269, Polyester Resin Kit, 3, PG-III, Marine Pollutant
EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK NUMBER	128



## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 EPA Regulation

SARA SECTION 311/312 HAZARDS: Acute Health, Fire

All components of this product are on the TSCA list.

SARA Title III Section 313 Supplier Notification

This product contains the indicated <\*> toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 & of 40 CFR 372. This information must be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

SARA TITLE III INGREDIENTS	CAS#	EINECS#	WT%	(REG.SECTION)	RQ (LBS)
*Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	202-851-5	15-25	(311, 312, 313)	1000
*Xylenes	1330-20-7	215-535-7	0-5	(311, 312, 313, RCRA)	100
*Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	202-849-4	0-1	(311, 312, 313, RCRA)	1000

Any release equal to or exceeding the RQ must be reported to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and appropriate state and local regulatory agencies as described in 40 CFR 302.6 and 40 CFR 355.40 respectively. Failure to report may result in substantial civil and criminal penalties. State & local regulations may be more restrictive than federal regulations.

### 15.2 State Regulations

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER & TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65):

This product contains the following chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: Ethylbenzene

### 15.3 International Regulations

The identified components of this product are listed on the chemical inventories of the following countries:

Australia (AICS), Canada (DSL or NDSL), China (IECSC), Europe (EINECS, ELINCS), Japan (METI/CSCL, MHLW/ISHL), South Korea (KECI), New Zealand (NZIoC), Philippines (PICCS), Switzerland (SWISS), Taiwan (NECSI), USA (TSCA).

# Premium Flexible Glazing Putty (ONT.4411)

## Safety Data Sheet ONT.4411

### 15.4 Canada: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)

B2: Flammable Liquid.

D2A: Contains a substance known to cause serious chronic toxicity or death. Ethylbenzene.

D2B: Irritating to eyes/skin.

This product was classified using the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR). This Document contains all information required by the CPR.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### 16.1 Hazard Ratings

HEALTH (NFPA): 2, HEALTH (HMIS): 3, FLAMMABILITY: 3, PHYSICAL HAZARD: 2

(Personal Protection Rating to be supplied by user based on use conditions.)

This information is intended solely for the use of individuals trained in the NFPA & HMIS hazard rating systems.

### 16.2 Employee Training

See Section 2 (Hazards Identification). Employees should be made aware of all hazards of this material (as stated in this SDS) before handling it.

### 16.3 SDS Date

02/09/2015

## NOTICE

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein, except for conformation to contracted specifications. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical sources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency.

Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their handling, and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or release upon information contained herein.

This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.