



Revision Number: 005.0

Issue date: 10/05/2017

## 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product name:</b>	<b>LOCTITE PC 7393 known as Loctite Fixmaster Rapid Rubber Repair</b>	<b>IDH number:</b>	702226
<b>Product type:</b>	2-Component polyurethane adhesive	<b>Item number:</b>	96677_30014N000
<b>Restriction of Use:</b>	None identified	<b>Region:</b>	Canada
<b>Company address:</b>	<b>Contact information:</b> Telephone: +1 (905) 814-6511 MEDICAL EMERGENCY Phone: Poison Control Center 1-877-671-4608 (toll free) or 1-303-592-1711 TRANSPORT EMERGENCY Phone: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 (toll free) or 1-703-527-3887 Internet: www.henkelna.com		
Henkel Canada Corporation Meadowpine Boulevard 2515 Mississauga, Ontario L5N 6C3			

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

**DANGER:** CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION.  
 MAY CAUSE AN ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION.  
 CAUSES SERIOUS EYE IRRITATION.  
 MAY CAUSE ALLERGY OR ASTHMA SYMPTOMS OR BREATHING DIFFICULTIES IF INHALED.  
 SUSPECTED OF CAUSING CANCER.  
 MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD.  
 CAUSES DAMAGE TO ORGANS THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.

HAZARD CLASS	HAZARD CATEGORY
SKIN IRRITATION	2
EYE IRRITATION	2A
RESPIRATORY SENSITIZATION	1
SKIN SENSITIZATION	1
CARCINOGENICITY	2
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY	1B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE	1

### PICTOGRAM(S)



### Precautionary Statements

**Prevention:** Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe vapors, mist, or spray. Wash affected area thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye and face protection. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

**Response:** IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to

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fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. Take off contaminated clothing.

**Storage:**  
**Disposal:**

Store locked up.  
Dispose of contents and/or container according to Federal, State/Provincial and local governmental regulations.

Classification complies with Canadian Hazardous Products Regulations (WHMIS 2015) and is consistent with the provision of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).

See Section 11 for additional toxicological information.

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Component(s)	CAS Number	Weight %*
Poly(oxytetramethylene)glycol, polymer with trimethylolpropane, methylenebis(4-phenylisocyanate), isocyanate terminated	68610-33-3	40 - 50
Methylenebis(phenylisocyanate)	101-68-8	20 - 30
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate	26447-40-5	10 - 20
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	9016-87-9	10 - 20
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	5 - 10
Treated fumed silica	67762-90-7	1 - 5

\* Exact percentages may vary or are trade secret. Concentration range is provided to assist users in providing appropriate protections.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Inhalation:</b>	Move to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Get medical attention.
<b>Skin contact:</b>	Immediately flush skin with plenty of water (using soap, if available). Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. For severe exposures, get under safety shower after removing clothing, then get medical attention. For lesser exposure, seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists after area is washed. Wash clothing before reuse.
<b>Eye contact:</b>	Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get immediate medical attention.
<b>Symptoms:</b>	See Section 11.
<b>Notes to physician:</b>	Eyes: Stain for evidence of corneal injury. If cornea is burned, instill antibiotic steroid preparation frequently. Workplace vapors have produced reversible corneal epithelial edema impairing vision. Skin: This compound is a known skin sensitizer. Treat symptomatically as for contact dermatitis or thermal burns. Ingestion: Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Inducing vomiting is contraindicated because of the irritating nature of this compound. Respiratory: This compound is a known pulmonary sensitizer. Treat symptomatically and supportively.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Extinguishing media:</b>	Foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
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**Special firefighting procedures:**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing, such as turn-out gear. During a fire, MDI vapors and other irritating, highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. At temperatures above 204.4°C (400°F), polymeric MDI can polymerize and decompose which can cause pressure build-up in closed containers. Explosive rupture is possible.

**Unusual fire or explosion hazards:**

Sealed containers at elevated temperatures or contaminated with water may rupture explosively. Water or fog may cause frothing which can be violent especially if sprayed into containers of hot or burning liquid. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

**Hazardous combustion products:**

Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen. Hydrogen cyanide. Isocyanates. Irritating organic vapours.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Use personal protection recommended in Section 8, isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

**Environmental precautions:**

Do not allow product to enter sewer or waterways.

**Clean-up methods:**

Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate and ventilate spill area; dike spill to prevent entry into water system; wear full protective equipment during clean-up. Refer to Section 8 "Exposure Controls / Personal Protection" prior to clean up. If temporary control of isocyanate vapor is required, a blanket of protein foam (available at most fire departments) may be placed over spill. Large quantities may be pumped into closed, but not sealed containers for disposal. For minor spills, absorb isocyanates with sawdust or other absorbent, shovel into suitable unsealed containers, transport to well ventilated area (outside) and treat with neutralizing solution: mixture of 80% water and 20% non-ionic surfactant Tergitol TMN-10; or 90% water, 3-8% concentrated ammonia and 2% detergent. Add about ten parts of neutralizer per part of isocyanate, with mixing. Allow to stand uncovered for 48 hours to let carbon dioxide escape. Decontaminate floor with decontamination solution letting stand for at least 15 minutes.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:**

Prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not breathe vapor and mist. Wash thoroughly after handling. Exposure to vapors of heated MDI can be extremely dangerous. Use only with adequate ventilation. Protect from moisture. Keep container closed. Employee education and training in the safe use and handling of this compound are required under the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Refer to Section 8.

**Storage:**

Do not let moisture contaminate this material. Product reacts with water to release carbon dioxide, which could build up pressure in closed containers and lead to bursting. Do not reseal if moisture contamination is suspected. Do not reseal if contamination is suspected. MDI reacts slowly with water to form carbon dioxide gas. This gas can cause sealed containers to expand and possibly rupture. If container is exposed to high heat (204.4 °C (400 °F)), it can be pressurized and possibly rupture. Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place away from incompatible materials. Store away from heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition.

**Shelf Life Statement:** Not available.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Employers should complete an assessment of all workplaces to determine the need for, and selection of, proper exposure controls and protective equipment for each task performed.

Hazardous Component(s)	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	AIHA WEEL	OTHER
Poly(oxytetramethylene)glycol, polymer with trimethylolpropane, methylenebis(4-phenylisocyanate), isocyanate terminated	None	None	None	None
Methylenebis(phenylisocyanate)	0.005 ppm TWA	0.02 ppm (0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) Ceiling	None	None
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate	None	None	None	None
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	None	None	None	None
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> PEL	None	None
Treated fumed silica	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA Inhalable dust. 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA Respirable fraction.	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA Total dust. 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA Respirable fraction.	None	None

#### Engineering controls:

Local exhaust should be used to maintain levels below the TLV whenever MDI is processed, heated or spray applied. Standard reference sources regarding industrial ventilation (i.e., ACGIH Industrial Ventilation) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation. Air monitoring: Monitoring of airborne isocyanates in the breathing zone of individuals should become part of the overall employee exposure characterization program. Isocyanate exposure levels must be monitored. Monitoring techniques have been developed by NIOSH and OSHA. Medical Surveillance: Medical supervision of all employees who handle or come in contact with isocyanates is recommended. These should include preemployment and periodic medical examinations with pulmonary function tests (FEV<sub>1</sub>, FVC as a minimum). Persons with asthmatic-type conditions, chronic bronchitis, other chronic respiratory diseases or recurrent skin eczema or sensitization should be excluded from working with isocyanates. Once a person is diagnosed as sensitized to an isocyanate, no further exposure can be permitted.

#### Respiratory protection:

Concentrations greater than the TLV can occur when MDI is sprayed, heated or used in a poorly ventilated area. In such cases, or whenever concentrations of MDI exceed the TLV, respiratory protection must be worn. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134). A positive pressure, supplied-air respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended. In situations where MDI is not sprayed, heated, or used in a poorly ventilated area, and a supplied-air or self-contained breathing apparatus is unavailable or its use impractical, at least an air-purifying cartridge and particulate pre-filters must be worn.

However, this should be permitted only for short periods of time (less than one hour) at relatively low concentrations (at or near the TLV). However, due to the poor warning properties of MDI, proper fit and timely replacement of filter elements must be ensured.

#### Eye/face protection:

Safety glasses with sideshields or chemical safety goggles should be worn if there is a risk of splashing. Full face protection should be used if the potential for splashing or spraying of product exists. Safety showers and eye wash stations should be available. Vapor resistant goggles should be worn when contact lenses are in use.

#### Skin protection:

Use chemical resistant, impermeable clothing including gloves and either an apron or body suit to prevent skin contact. Permeation resistant gloves (butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, polyvinyl alcohol). Neoprene gloves. However, please note that polyvinyl alcohol degrades in water. Cover as much of the exposed skin area as possible with appropriate clothing. If skin creams are used, keep the area covered by the cream to a minimum. Safety showers and eye wash stations should be available. Educate and train employees in safe use of product.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Physical state:

Liquid

#### Color:

Colorless, to, Straw

#### Odor:

Musty, Slight

#### Odor threshold:

Not available.

<b>pH:</b>	Not available.
<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	Not available.
<b>Boiling point/range:</b>	Not available.
<b>Melting point/ range:</b>	Not available.
<b>Specific gravity:</b>	1.157 (approximate)
<b>Vapor density:</b>	Heavier than air.
<b>Flash point:</b>	> 93.33 °C (> 199.99 °F) ; Estimated
<b>Flammable/Explosive limits - lower:</b>	Not determined
<b>Flammable/Explosive limits - upper:</b>	Not determined
<b>Autoignition temperature:</b>	Not determined
<b>Flammability:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Evaporation rate:</b>	Not available.
<b>Solubility in water:</b>	Negligible. Reacts slowly with water to liberate carbon dioxide gas.
<b>Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):</b>	Not available.
<b>VOC content:</b>	Not available.
<b>Viscosity:</b>	Not available.
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	Not available.

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Stability:</b>	Stable under normal conditions of storage and use.
<b>Hazardous reactions:</b>	Contact with moisture, other materials which can react with isocyanates, or temperatures above 204.4°C (400°F), may cause polymerization.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products:</b>	Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen. Isocyanates. Hydrogen cyanide. Irritating organic vapours. MDI vapors and aerosols.
<b>Incompatible materials:</b>	Water, Amines, Alkalis, Alcohols. Will cause some corrosion of copper alloys and aluminum. Ammonia. Strong acids and strong bases.
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Not available.
<b>Conditions to avoid:</b>	Keep away from heat, ignition sources and incompatible materials. Contamination with water.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>Relevant routes of exposure:</b>	Skin, Inhalation, Eyes, Ingestion
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## Potential Health Effects/Symptoms

### Inhalation:

Harmful if inhaled. Acute: Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI) vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV can irritate the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). Persons with preexisting, nonspecific bronchial hyper-reactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV with similar symptoms as well as lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). These effects are usually reversible. Chemical or hypersensitive pneumonitis with flu-like symptoms (e.g. fever, chills) have also been reported. Chronic: As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals will develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the TLV. Chronic overexposure to isocyanates has been reported to cause lung damage. May cause allergic respiratory reaction. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthma attack, could be immediate or delayed (up to several hours after exposure). Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air, or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Sensitization can either be temporary or permanent. Over exposure to isocyanates has also been reported to cause lung damage (including decrease in lung function) which may be permanent.

### Skin contact:

Acute: Causes skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation which may include the following symptoms: reddening, swelling, rash, scaling or blistering. Cured material is difficult to remove. Chronic: Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering and in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have skin sensitization can develop these symptoms from contact with liquid or vapor. Once sensitized, an individual may react even to airborne levels below the TLV with the following symptoms: itching and tingling of the earlobes and neck, rash, hives, swelling of the arms and legs or other symptoms common to allergic dermatitis. Animal tests have indicated that respiratory sensitization can result from skin contact with MDI. These data reinforce the need to prevent direct skin contact with MDI.

### Eye contact:

Causes serious eye irritation. Stinging. Liquid, aerosols or vapor are irritating and can cause tearing, reddening and swelling. If left untreated, corneal damage can occur and injury is slow to heal.

### Ingestion:

May cause gastrointestinal tract irritation if swallowed. Symptoms can include sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Hazardous Component(s)	LD50s and LC50s	Immediate and Delayed Health Effects
Poly(oxytetramethylene)glycol, polymer with trimethylolpropane, methylenebis(4-phenylisocyanate), isocyanate terminated	None	No Data
Methylenebis(phenylisocyanate)	Inhalation LC50 (Rat, 4 h) = 0.38 mg/l	Irritant, Respiratory, Allergen
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate	None	Allergen, Irritant, Mutagen, Respiratory
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	None	Allergen, Irritant, Kidney, Liver, Respiratory
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Oral LD50 (Rabbit) = 33.9 g/kg Oral LD50 (Mouse) = > 30 g/kg Oral LD50 (Rat) = > 25 g/kg Dermal LD50 (Rabbit) = 25 g/kg	Central nervous system, Developmental, Kidney, Liver, Reproductive, Some evidence of carcinogenicity
Treated fumed silica	None	Irritant

Hazardous Component(s)	NTP Carcinogen	IARC Carcinogen	OSHA Carcinogen (Specifically Regulated)
Poly(oxytetramethylene)glycol, polymer with trimethylolpropane, methylenebis(4-phenylisocyanate), isocyanate terminated	No	No	No
Methylenebis(phenylisocyanate)	No	No	No
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate	No	No	No
Polymeric diphenylmethane diisocyanate	No	No	No
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.	Group 2B	No
Treated fumed silica	No	No	No

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological information: Not available.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Information provided is for unused product only.

Recommended method of disposal: Follow all local, state, federal and provincial regulations for disposal.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The transport information provided in this section only applies to the material/formulation itself, and is not specific to any package/configuration.

### Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods - Ground

Proper shipping name:	Not regulated
Hazard class or division:	None
Identification number:	None
Packing group:	None

### International Air Transportation (ICAO/IATA)

Proper shipping name:	Not regulated
Hazard class or division:	None
Identification number:	None
Packing group:	None

### Water Transportation (IMO/IMDG)

Proper shipping name:	Not regulated
Hazard class or division:	None
Identification number:	None
Packing group:	None

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Canada Regulatory Information

**CEPA DSL/NDSL Status:** Contains one or more components listed on the Non-Domestic Substances List. All other components are listed on or are exempt from listing on the Domestic Substances List. Components listed on the NDSL must be tracked by all Canadian Importers of Record as required by Environment Canada. They may be imported into Canada in limited quantities. Please contact Regulatory Affairs for additional details.

### United States Regulatory Information

**TSCA 8 (b) Inventory Status:** All components are listed or are exempt from listing on the Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

This safety data sheet contains changes from the previous version in sections: 2

**Prepared by:** Product Safety and Regulatory Affairs

**Issue date:** 10/05/2017

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