

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

(ANSI Section 3)

Primary route(s) of exposure : Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

Effects of overexposure :

Inhalation : Irritation of respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation may lead to loss of appetite, mucous membrane irritation, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, coughing, difficulty with speech, central nervous system depression, intoxication, metallic taste, confusion, anesthetic effect or narcosis, difficulty of breathing, neurotoxicity, convulsions, loss of consciousness, death.

Skin contact : Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting.

Eye contact : Irritation of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, blurred vision, tearing of eyes, redness of eyes, severe eye irritation, corneal injury.

Ingestion : Ingestion may cause lung inflammation and damage due to aspiration of material into lungs, fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, uncoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, gastro-intestinal disturbances, abdominal pain, central nervous system depression, intoxication, difficulty of breathing, pulmonary edema, convulsions, paralysis, cardiac failure, death.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure : Eye, skin, respiratory disorders lung disorders respiratory disorders

FIRST-AID MEASURES

(ANSI Section 4)

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Restore and support continued breathing. Get emergency medical attention. Have trained person give oxygen if necessary. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty.

Skin contact : Flush from skin with water. Then wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Eye contact : Flush immediately with large amounts of water, especially under lids for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or other effects persist, obtain medical treatment.

Ingestion : If swallowed, obtain medical treatment immediately.

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

(ANSI Section 5)

Fire extinguishing media : Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat or fire. Vapors may ignite explosively at ambient temperatures. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can form explosive mixtures in air at elevated temperatures. Closed containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire. May decompose under fire conditions emitting irritant and/or toxic gases.

Fire fighting procedures : Water may be used to cool and protect exposed containers. Firefighters should use full protective clothing, eye protection, and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hazardous decomposition or combustion products : Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, toxic gases. Oxides of calcium

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

(ANSI Section 6)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled : Comply with all applicable health and environmental regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Ventilate area with explosion-proof equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Place collected material in proper container. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water

out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

(ANSI Section 7)

Handling and storage : Store below 80f. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame.

Other precautions : Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and breathing of vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating or smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

(ANSI Section 8)

Respiratory protection : Control environmental concentrations below applicable exposure standards when using this material. When respiratory protection is determined to be necessary, use a NIOSH/MSHA (Canadian z94.4) Approved elastomeric sealing- surface facepiece respirator outfitted with organic vapor cartridges and paint spray (dust/mist) prefilters. Determine the proper level of protection by conducting appropriate air monitoring. Consult 29CFR1910.134 For selection of respirators (Canadian z94.4).

Ventilation : Provide dilution ventilation or local exhaust to prevent build-up of vapors. Use explosion-proof equipment. Use non-sparking equipment.

Personal protective equipment : Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

(ANSI Section 10)

Under normal conditions : Stable see section 5 fire fighting measures

Materials to avoid : Oxidizers, acids, nitric acid, mineral acids. Styrene monomer

Conditions to avoid : Elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agent, sparks, open flame, ignition sources.

Hazardous polymerization : Will not occur

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 11)

Supplemental health information : Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin. Notice - reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, central nervous system, blood, heart.

Carcinogenicity : Contains crystalline silica which is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified crystalline silica as carcinogenic to humans (group 1). Crystalline silica is also a known cause of silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease. The national toxicology program (NTP) has classified crystalline silica as a known human carcinogen.

Reproductive effects : No reproductive effects are anticipated

Mutagenicity : No mutagenic effects are anticipated

Teratogenicity : No teratogenic effects are anticipated

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 12)

No ecological testing has been done by ICI paints on this product as a whole.

Physical Data

(ANSI Sections 1, 9, and 14)

Product Code	Description	Wt. / Gal.	VOC gr. / ltr.	% Volatile by Volume	Flash Point	Boiling Range	HMIS	DOT, proper shipping name
AHE49012T NJ	bc-490, builder's choice adhesive for subfloors and decks	9.25	378.21	53.06	1 f	122-231	*240	adhesives,3,UN1133,PGIII

Ingredients

Product Codes with % by Weight (ANSI Section 2)

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	AHE49012T NJ
2-methylpentane	2-methylpentane	107-83-5	5-10
benzene, methyl-limestone	toluene	108-88-3	5-10
kaolin	limestone	1317-65-3	10-20
quartz	clay	1332-58-7	20-30
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aliphatic	quartz	14808-60-7	.1-1.0
distillates (petroleum), steam-cracked, polymers with light steam-cracked petroleum naphtha	light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	1-5
2,2-dimethylbutane	aromatic hydrocarbon resin	68410-16-2	10-20
2,3-dimethylbutane	dimethylbutane	75-83-2	1-5
benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1,3-butadiene	dimethylbutane	79-29-8	1-5
3-methylpentane	styrene-butadiene polymer	9003-55-8	5-10
	3-methyl pentane	96-14-0	1-5

Chemical Hazard Data

(ANSI Sections 2, 8, 11, and 15)

Common Name	CAS. No.	ACGIH-TLV				OSHA-PEL				S.R. Std.	S2	S3	CC					
		8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S	8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S					H	M	N	I	O
2-methylpentane	107-83-5	500 ppm	not est.	1000 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
toluene	108-88-3	50 ppm	not est.	not est.	y	200 ppm	not est.	300 ppm	y	not est.	n	y	y	y	n	n	n	n
limestone	1317-65-3	10 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	5 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
clay	1332-58-7	2 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	5 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
quartz	14808-60-7	.05 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	0.1 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n
light aliphatic solvent naphtha (petroleum)	64742-89-8	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	300 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
aromatic hydrocarbon resin	68410-16-2	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
dimethylbutane	75-83-2	500 ppm	1000 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
dimethylbutane	79-29-8	500 ppm	1000 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
styrene-butadiene polymer	9003-55-8	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
3-methyl pentane	96-14-0	500 ppm	1000 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n

Footnotes:

C=Ceiling - Concentration that should not be exceeded, even instantaneously.

S=Skin - Additional exposure, over and above airborne exposure, may result from skin absorption.

n/a=not applicable

not est.=not established

CC=CERCLA Chemical

ppm=parts per million

mg/m3=milligrams per cubic meter

Sup Conf=Supplier Confidential

S2=Sara Section 302 EHS

S3=Sara Section 313 Chemical

S.R.Std.=Supplier Recommended Standard

H=Hazardous Air Pollutant, M=Marine Pollutant

P=Pollutant, S=Severe Pollutant

Carcinogenicity Listed By:

N=NTP, I=IARC, O=OSHA, y=yes, n=no