

GENOVA PRODUCTS, INC.

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

Ref.#2

SECTION I. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT TRADE NAME: **All Purpose Cement**

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Wiltic Chemical

ADDRESS: 7034 E. Court Street

Davison, MI 48423

PHONE: (810) 744-4500

24 HOUR EMERGENCY PHONE (INFOTRAC): 1-800-535-5053 (U.S.) or 352-323-3500
(International)

DATE OF PREPARATION: October 11, 2001

PROPER SHIPPING NAME FOR DOMESTIC SHIPMENT: Consumer Commodity ORM-D

PROPER SHIPPING NAME FOR INTERNATIONAL SHIPMENT: Flammable Liquid, N.O.S.
(Contains Tetrahydrofuran and Cyclohexanone) 3.2, UN1993, PGII, Limited Quantity

HAZARD RATINGS: HEALTH FLAMMABILITY REACTIVITY

HMIS RATING: 3 3 1

NFPA RATING: 2 3 1

SECTION II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTIFY INFORMATION

CHEMICAL NAME(S) CAS NUMBER OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV WEIGHT PERCENT

TETRAHYDROFURAN 109-99-9 200 PPM 200 PPM 80

CYCLOHEXANONE 108-94-1 50 PPM 25 PPM 10

CPVC RESIN 68648-82-8 N/A N/A 10

NOTE: Any remaining ingredients are not hazardous in the finished product. All percentages are accurate within the guidelines published by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

SECTION III. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT (EF): 151 VAPOR PRESSURE (MM Hg): 97.5 AT 20EC VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1): 2.6 SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Partially Soluble

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.0 EVAPORATION RATE (BU AC = 1): Not Available

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Clear to amber colored liquid with ethereal odor

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (T.C.C.): -14EC

FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% BY VOL.) LOWER: 2 UPPER: 12

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Alcohol foam, dry chemical, CO₂. Use water spray to cool exposed containers.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Evacuate area. Fire fighters should wear proper respiratory equipment to protect against hazardous combustion products. Water in a straight hose stream may cause fire to spread and should be used for cooling only.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Fumes are heavier than air and may travel along the ground to ignition sources.

SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong oxidizing agents

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, hydrogen chloride and various hydrocarbon fractions from incomplete combustion.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Can occur in presence of cationic initiators such as selected lewis acids or strong proton acids.

SECTION VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Absorption, inhalation

ACUTE AND CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:

EYES - Severe irritation, burns, tearing and/or blurred vision is possible. SKIN - Moderate irritation and discomfort possible. Defatting, redness and chemical dermatitis possible. Recurrent overexposure may cause toxic systemic effects.

INHALATION - nausea, headache, dizziness, impaired coordination. Severe over-exposure may cause loss of consciousness and respiratory tract irritation. Toxic systemic effects are possible with recurrent overexposure.

INGESTION - Severe gastrointestinal tract irritation. Oral LD₅₀ (rat) major component = 2,842 mg/kg. Oral LD₅₀ (rat) minor component = 1,535 mg/kg.

CARCINOGENICITY: The National Toxicology Program (NTP) has recently completed a two year (lifetime) inhalation study of THF in rats and mice which suggests that THF is a carcinogen in laboratory animals. During the study, rats and mice were dosed at 0, 200, 600 or 1800 ppm for 6 hours a day, 5 days a week. Test results showed evidence of liver cancer in female mice and kidney cancer in male rats. No evidence of cancer was seen in female rats or male mice. A previous study in animals showed no evidence of carcinogenicity at an inhalation concentration of 3000 ppm. There is no data linking THF exposure to cancer in humans. None of the components are listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA. Three different manufacturers of THF recommend exposure limits of 25 ppm, 8 and 12 hour time weighted average; 50 ppm, 8 hour exposure limit and 200 ppm (OSHA) time weighted average.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Individuals with preexisting diseases of the lungs or liver may have increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

EYE - Remove contact lenses if appropriate. Flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

SKIN - Wash exposed area with mild soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

INHALATION - Remove to fresh air. If unconscious, give oxygen. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention.

INGESTION - Give 1-2 glasses of water to dilute and get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice as aspiration can cause asphyxiation. Tetrahydrofuran can be absorbed with an activated charcoal slurry. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Avoid contact with liquid and vapors. Extinguish all possible sources of ignition. Dike spill. Ventilate area. Soak up on absorbent material and place in sealable steel containers in preparation for proper disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Comply with federal, state and local regulations. If permits and regulations allow, may be incinerated, allowed to evaporate or deep well injected.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING: Good general ventilation should be provided to keep vapor concentrations below flammability and exposure limits. Keep from heat, sparks and flames. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from ignition sources. Do not store with oxidizing agents.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: DO NOT INGEST. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid conditions that favor the formation of excessive mist or fumes.

SECTION VIII. CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE): Use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators if vapor concentrations exceed permissible exposure limits.

VENTILATION: Use local exhaust or dilution ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations below permissible exposure limits. Mechanical exhaust, if required, should be removed from the vapor concentration or be of an explosion proof design.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: PVA coated or other chemically resistant material.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical splash goggles with splash shields or full face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash skin and clothing thoroughly after handling.

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