

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

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME : LIQUI-VAC 4036
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 64XG036 DATE PRINTED: 04/10/12
 PRODUCT USE/CLASS : Acrylic solution

SUPPLIER: Stide Tool Inc
 Airserco Division
 30333 Emerald Valley Pkwy
 Glenwillow, OH 44139

MANUFACTURER: Stide Tool Inc.
 Airserco Division
 30333 Emerald Valley Pkwy
 Glenwillow, OH 44139

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 262-691-1930
 7:30 am - 4:00 pm

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PREPARER: Lori Schneider, PHONE: 262-691-1930, PREPARE DATE: 04/10/12

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

ITEM	CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	WT/WT % LESS THAN
01	2-heptanone (MAK)	110-43-0	40.0 %
02	Isobutyl isobutyrate	97-85-8	15.0 %
03	Dioctyl phthalate	117-81-7	5.0 %

ITEM	EXPOSURE LIMITS						SKIN
	ACGIH TLV-TWA	ACGIH TLV-STEL	OSHA PEL-TWA	OSHA PEL-CEILING	COMPANY TLV-TWA		
01	50 ppm	N.E.	100 ppm	N.E.	N.E.	NO	
02	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	NO	
03	5 mg/m3	10 mg/m3	5 mg/m3	N.E.	N.E.	NO	

(See Section 16 for abbreviation legend)

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

*** EMERGENCY OVERVIEW ***: Phthalates are regulated by the Consumer Products Safety Commission and may not be used in products for children. Dioctyl phthalate has been identified as a CARCINOGEN by NTP, based on studies of laboratory animals which were given DOP in their food at high dose levels. Liver tumors were produced at these high levels of ingestion. Since non-rodent species (including primates) have been shown to be resistant to this type of cancer reaction, and since oral consumption is not a likely route of significant exposure, DOP probably presents negligible carcinogenic risk to humans at exposures typical of industrial use. Phthalates have become compounds of concern in children's toys and

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SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

food utensils.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - EYE CONTACT: Can cause eye irritation, redness, tearing.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis (rash).

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INHALATION: Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, and central nervous system effects such as dizziness, fatigue, nausea, headache.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - INGESTION: Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE - CHRONIC HAZARDS: Suspect cancer hazard - Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: SKIN CONTACT INHALATION

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID - EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

FIRST AID - SKIN CONTACT: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID - INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

FIRST AID - INGESTION: If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water or milk. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT: 102 F
(SETAFLASH CLOSED CUP)

LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 0.3 %
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT: 7.9 %

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: N.D.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: CO2 DRY CHEMICAL FOAM WATER FOG

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Vapors can travel along the ground to a source of ignition and flashback. Combustible Liquid. Can form explosive mixtures at temperatures at or above the flashpoint.

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SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES: Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat (fire). As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Absorb small spills with inert material and place in chemical waste container. For a large spill: dike area of spill and pump to salvage container. Collect remainder on inert material and place in chemical waste container. Wear organic vapor respirator. Remove all sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition from the area and allow any hot surfaces to cool. Use non-sparking tools only. Ventilate area thoroughly.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: "Empty" containers retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor) and can be dangerous. DO NOT PRESSURIZE, CUT, WELD, BRAZE, SOLDER, DRILL, GRIND, OR EXPOSE SUCH CONTAINERS TO HEAT, FLAME, SPARKS, STATIC ELECTRICITY, OR OTHER SOURCES OF IGNITION; THEY MAY EXPLODE AND CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH. Empty drums should be completely drained, properly bunged and promptly returned to a drum reconitioner, or properly disposed of. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use with adequate ventilation. Follow all MSDS/label precautions even after container is emptied because it may retain product residues. Ground and bond containers when transferring material.

STORAGE: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed when not in use.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary to control any air contaminants to within their TLVs during the use of this product. Ventilation rates must be maintained to keep exposure below the TLV or PEL. Otherwise, an approved organic vapor respirator must be used. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

SKIN PROTECTION: Chemically resistant gloves should be worn if contact is likely.

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SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE PROTECTION: wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Where splashing is possible, an impermeable apron and boots should be worn.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash hands before eating. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use only in a well ventilated area. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE	: 302 - 724 F	VAPOR DENSITY	: Is heavier than air
ODOR	: Solvent	ODOR THRESHOLD	: N.D.
APPEARANCE	: Liquid	EVAPORATION RATE	: Is slower than Butyl Acetate
SOLUBILITY IN H ₂ O	: None	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	: 0.9513
FREEZE POINT	: N.D.	pH @ 0.0 %	: N.D.
VAPOR PRESSURE	: N.D.	VISCOSITY	: N.D.
PHYSICAL STATE	: N.D.		
WEIGHT % SOLIDS	: 48.33		

(See Section 16 for abbreviation legend)

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Avoid contact with oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Burning may produce carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Products containing nitrocellulose produce oxides of nitrogen if burned.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur under normal conditions.

STABILITY: This product is stable under normal storage conditions.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

No product or component toxicological information is available.

Toxic section 11B: DOP is known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive effects.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: No Information.

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SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: This material is a RCRA hazardous waste due to ignitability. Some components may be listed wastes or on the land ban form. Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations when disposing of this material. This material may be fuel blended.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Paint

DOT TECHNICAL NAME:

DOT HAZARD CLASS: 3

HAZARD SUBCLASS:

DOT UN/NA NUMBER: UN 1263

PACKING GROUP: III

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SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: AS FOLLOWS -

OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

CERCLA - SARA HAZARD CATEGORY:

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA 'Hazard Categories' promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

IMMEDIATE HEALTH HAZARD CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD

SARA SECTION 313:

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

----- CHEMICAL NAME -----	CAS NUMBER	WT/WT % IS LESS THAN
Dioctyl phthalate	117-81-7	5.0 %

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS: AS FOLLOWS -

CANADIAN WHMIS: This MSDS has been prepared in compliance with Controlled Product Regulations except for use of the 16 headings.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASS: No information available.

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SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS RATINGS - HEALTH: 1 FLAMMABILITY: 2 REACTIVITY: 0

PREVIOUS MSDS REVISION DATE: 03/04/09

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs): 4.09 lbs/gal, 491 grams/ltr

LEGEND: N.A. - Not Applicable, N.E. - Not Established,
N.D. - Not Determined

The information contained on this MSDS has been checked and should be accurate. However, it is the responsibility of the user to comply with all Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations.

<END OF MSDS>

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