

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 1

Product Name:

HERCULES PVC CEMENT CLEAR MEDIUM

DATE PREPARED 03/27/97 DATE ISSUED 10/24/01

ISSUED TO:

REEVES-WIEDEMAN
1053 S E BROADWAY

LEES SUMMIT

MO 64081



HERCULES®

**MATERIAL
SAFETY
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Hercules Chemical Company, Inc.

111 South Street • Passaic, NJ 07055-7398

Information Phone: 800-221-9330

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	OTHER LIMITS RECOMMENDED	%(OPTIONAL)
Tetrahydrofuran (CAS 109-99-9)	200PPM	200PPM		
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (CAS 78-93-3)	200PPM	200PPM		50%*
Cyclohexanone (CAS 108-94-1)	25PPM	25PPM		

*SARA 313 Reportable - Upper Bound Limit Stated

HMIS Hazard Rating: 3 4 1 G

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT	SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H ₂ O = 1)	VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1)
151 deg.F (Based on first Boiling Component THF)	0.910 +/-0.03	2.0 to 2.5
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg.)	MELTING POINT	EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1)
143 (Based on first Boiling Component THF)	N/A	7 to 11
SOLUBILITY IN WATER 60 to 85 %		
APPEARANCE AND COLOR	Clear Viscous Liquid, Etheral & Acetone like odor	

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT	FLAMMABLE LIMITS	LEL	UEL
6.0 deg.F (TCC) (Based on THF)		2%	11.8%
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA	Foam/Dry Chemical/Carbon Dioxide		
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES	Handle as flammable liquid. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus & chemical goggles. Water may be ineffective, but should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool.		

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Vapor is heavier than air and travels considerable distance to source of ignition and flashback. On long standing may form peroxides which may cause violent reaction especially upon evaporation to dryness.

SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	CONDITIONS TO AVOID
STABLE	Keep in closed containers away from sparks & open flame.
INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)	Strong oxidizing materials, Lithium Aluminum Hydride, Sodium Aluminum Hydroxide, & Sodium & Potassium Hydroxides.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS	Carbon Dioxide & Carbon Monoxide are formed. Irritating Peroxide fumes formed when heated to Decomposition.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION	Avoid excessive exposure to air and cationic initiators like Lewis Acids

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY	INHALATION?	SKIN?	INGESTION?
	YES/Primary	YES/Primary	YES/Secondary
HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)	Corrosive to eyes and skin irritant. Severe overexposure can cause headache, dizziness (CONTINUED IN SECTION "A" AT BOTTOM OF PG 2)		
CARCINOGENICITY:	NTP?	IARC MONOGRAPHS?	OSHA REGULATED?
	NO	NO	NO

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

INGESTION: No effects of exposure expected. INHALATION: Will cause irritation of mucous membranes, nose, eyes, & throat coughing, difficulty of breathing. Exposure to high vapor concentration may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, (CONTINUED IN SECTION "B" AT BOTTOM OF PAGE)

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

No data found

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, dilute by giving two glasses of water. Call a physician immediately. INHALATION: Remove to fresh air, if not breathing; give artificial respiration preferably mouth to (CONTINUED IN SECTION "C" AT BOTTOM OF PAGE)

SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Eliminate sources of ignition. Absorb with sand or inert absorbing material and dispose of with solid waste according to Federal, State and Local regulations. Flush spill area with water, avoid flushing into confined areas.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Incinerate in accordance with the Federal, State and Local Regulations

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Store in cool place, well-ventilated area. Keep away from open flame and sources of ignition.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Use normal good personal Hygiene

SECTION 8 - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (SPECIFY TYPE)

In confined spaces, or other circumstances where adequate ventilation cannot be assured, use NIOSH-approved respirator, positive-pressure airline mask, or self-contained breathing apparatus.

VENTILATION	LOCAL EXHAUST	As required	SPECIAL	See Section D below
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MECHANICAL (GENERAL)	See Section E below	OTHER	N/A
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PROTECTIVE GLOVES	PVA gloves
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EYE PROTECTION	Chemical safety goggles
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OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT	Apron, boots, eye bath, safety shower
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WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section F below

-- SECTION "A"-- & narcosis. May cause dermatosis and dermatitis with prolonged repeated contact.

-- SECTION "B"-- narcosis. SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged contact causes common solvent defatting effect. EYE CONTACT: Vapors slightly uncomfortable, splashes irritating. Will cause painful burning or stinging of eyes and lids. Watering of eyes and inflammation of Conjunctiva.

-- SECTION "C"-- mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician. SKIN CONTACT: Wash affected area with soapy water. Remove contaminated clothing. EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Consult a physician.

--SECTION "D"-- When using cements in an area of limited ventilation, use a ventilation device such as a fan or air mover to maintain a safe air concentration.

--SECTION "E" All ventilating devices must be located so it does not provide a source of ignition.

--SECTION "F"-- Avoid ingestion of the cement. Do not eat or drink when using cements or in the vicinity when such cements are being used.

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