

K10 CEMENT

1. Product And Company Identification

Supplier

Forbo Siegling, LLC
12201 Vanstory Dr.
Huntersville, NC 28078-8395

Company Contact: Mr. Jay Leighton
Telephone Number: 704-948-0800

Supplier Emergency Contacts & Phone Number

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

Issue Date: 02/01/2007

Product Name: K10 CEMENT
CAS Number: Not Avail.
Chemical Formula: Mixture
MSDS Number: 429

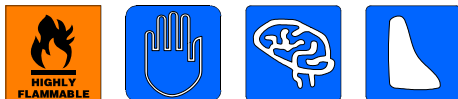
2. Composition/Information On Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Percent Of Total Weight
ACETONE	67-64-1	28
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	51

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Flammable. Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. CONTACT YOUR LOCAL POISON CONTROL CENTER IF SWALLOWED! May cause dizziness or unconsciousness if ingested or inhaled. Contact with eyes or skin causes irritation. Fire may produce irritating and poisonous gases. See Siegling MSDS before use.

Hazards Identification (Pictograms)



3. Hazards Identification

Eye Hazards

May cause eye irritation upon contact and at high vapor concentrations.

Skin Hazards

Repeated prolonged contact may cause defatting of skin and dermatitis. Contact may cause reddening and irritation.

Ingestion Hazards

May cause vomiting, headache, nausea, dizziness. Irritation of mucous membranes likely. May damage the liver and kidneys. Loss of consciousness may occur.

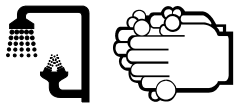
Inhalation Hazards

Inhalation may cause upper respiratory irritation, headache, nausea, dizziness, unconsciousness, and irritation of mucous membranes. Chronic exposure to high concentrations (over PEL/TLV) may cause liver damage.

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3. Hazards Identification - Continued

First Aid (Pictograms)



4. First Aid Measures

Eye

If contact occurs, flush eyes with water for 15 minutes; get medical attention.

Skin

Wash skin with soap/water. Moisturizing creams may be used as an aid to prevent drying & cracking of skin.

Ingestion

CALL YOUR LOCAL POISON CONTROL CENTER IMMEDIATELY FOR ADVICE.

Keep victim calm. Administer CPR if necessary, taking caution not to become contaminated while administering artificial respiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim. If the victim is conscious: Give large amounts of water and induce vomiting.

Inhalation

Remove inhalation victim to fresh air, give CPR or artificial respiration if breathing stops. Consult physician.

Note To Physician

SEE GENERAL POISONING: Prevention of absorption (oral ingestion): A) Emesis-although vomiting produces only 30% mean recovery of ingested dose, it is still probably a useful procedure. B) Lavage /PRC- with tap water for children saline for adults...C) Charcoal...many agents are absorbed on activated charcoal.../PRC 30 g in 3-4 ounces water for children, 100 g in 8-10 ounces of water for adults D) Cathartics....Dose: sodium or magnesium sulfate 250 mg/kg for children, orally; 20-30 g/dose to 100g total adults. (3)

Fire Fighting (Pictograms)



5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 5 °F -15 °C

Autoignition Point: 860 °F 460 °C

Flammability Class: IB

Lower Explosive Limit: 2.1

Upper Explosive Limit: 11.5

Fire And Explosion Hazards

Flammable! Keep away from open flame, heat sources and fire. Vapors may form flammable/explosive mixtures with air in confined areas with poor ventilation. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Do not cut open or apply heat sources to containers. Closed containers may rupture and explode when exposed to extreme heat.

Extinguishing Media

Carbon dioxide, AFFF/ATC Foam, alcohol-type foam, dry chemical. Water may be ineffective; however, use water to cool fire exposed containers.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Always wear fire fighting protective gear and respiratory protection when fighting fires. Water may be ineffective and may spread liquid; however, water fog may be used to cool fire exposed containers. Move containers away from fire area if this can be done without risk. Fire-exposed containers may explode.

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6. Accidental Release Measures

1. Remove/extinguish all ignition sources such as open flames.
2. Ventilate area of spill or leak.
3. For small quantities absorb on paper towels or similar material. Allow to evaporate in a safe place such as a fume hood. Never dispose of with trash since spontaneous combustion may occur!
4. Large quantity: dike area with suitable absorbent such as vermiculite or kitty litter to prevent spread of material. If available use alcohol type foam to cover spill in order to prevent ignition. Do not allow material to enter confined areas such as pits or sewers since vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Use more absorbent material to soak up material and place in drums or other containers for disposal. Spilled product must be disposed of as an ignitable characteristics (EPA) hazardous waste via incineration or other acceptable method.

NOTE: ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SUCH AS ORGANIC VAPOR RESPIRATOR GLOVES AND EYE PROTECTION WHEN HANDLING CONTAMINATED MATERIALS!

7. Handling And Storage

Handling And Storage Precautions

Store away from ignition sources. Keep containers closed when not in use. Store in a flammable storage cabinet, if available. Vapor can form explosive mixtures in air at normal temperatures.

Protective Clothing (Pictograms)



8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls

If large quantities are used, local exhaust ventilation should be used. Electrical equipment must conform to NFPA/NEC Standards Article 500 for use in potentially flammable atmospheres or hazardous locations.

Eye/Face Protection

Use safety glasses, goggles or face shield to prevent accidental eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this product.

Skin Protection

Nitrile or butyl rubber gloves may be used if repeated contact will occur.

Respiratory Protection

Use chemical cartridge respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges for levels up to 1000 ppm. For higher levels, type-c supplied air or self contained breathing apparatus may be used. Only NIOSH-approved respirators should be used. Respiratory protection should not be necessary under normal conditions of anticipated use in small quantities.

Ingredient(s) - Exposure Limits

ACETONE

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 500 ppm

ACGIH TLV-STEL: 750 ppm

OSHA PEL-TWA: 1,000 ppm

ETHYL ACETATE

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 400 ppm

OSHA PEL-TWA: 400 ppm

9. Physical And Chemical Properties

Appearance

A translucent white-yellow liquid.

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9. Physical And Chemical Properties - Continued

Odor

Solvent, fruity, ether-like odor.

Chemical Type: Mixture

Boiling Point: 131 °F 55 °C

Specific Gravity: 0.96 @ 67F / 20C

Percent Volatiles: 79.0

Vapor Pressure: 180 mm Hg

Solubility: Insoluble

10. Stability And Reactivity

Stability: Stable

Hazardous Polymerization: Will Not Occur

Incompatible Materials

Contact with oxidizers may cause fire. Ethyl acetate can react vigorously with chlorosulfonic acid, sulfuric acid (oleum) and potassium-tert-butoxide. Ethyl acetate is incompatible with nitrates, strong oxidizers, strong alkalies and strong acids.

Acetone may form explosive mixtures with chromic anhydride, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, acetic acid, sulfuric acid, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, permonosulfuric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, and thiodiglycol.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

May emit toxic combustion products of Hydrogen cyanide and others of unknown identity.

Conditions To Avoid (Polymerization)

None known

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Oral Effects

LD50 (RAT)-oral: 11300 mg/kg (ethyl acetate).

LD50 (RAT)-oral: 9759 mg/kg (acetone).

LD50 (RABBIT)-oral: 4935 mg/kg (ethyl acetate).

Acute Inhalation Effects

LC50 (RAT)-inhalation: 1600 ppm/8hr (ethyl acetate).

Chronic/Carcinogenicity

Polyurethane is listed as an IARC Group 3 Carcinogen - A chemical, industrial process, or occupational exposure that cannot be classified as to its carcinogenicity in humans due to limited or inadequate human & animal data.

Miscellaneous Toxicological Information

Polyurethane (foam) is listed as a Group 3 agent by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - inadequate or limited data exists in humans and animals to classify this material as to its carcinogenicity.

NOTE: The health effects of this product as noted above are based on extrapolations from the available data for the pure components. To the best of our knowledge, adverse health effects have not been determined for the final TKS Cement product formulation as a whole. Under the normal anticipated conditions of use of this product (in small quantities and for brief and intermittent exposures) it is believed that the likelihood of experiencing adverse health effects is small.

12. Ecological Information

No Data Available...

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13. Disposal Considerations

Flash point is below 140°F. Spilled material should be disposed of as an ignitable hazardous waste (EPA-RCRA), via incineration or solidification and disposal in an approved secure landfill; D001 Ignitable waste. Do not cut open or reuse the container.

RCRA Information

Ethyl Acetate is a RCRA hazardous waste U112 (40 CFR 261.33) and F003 (40 CFR 261.31).

Acetone is a RCRA hazardous waste U002 (40 CFR 261.33) and F003 (40 CFR 261.31).

14. Transport Information

Proper Shipping Name

ADHESIVES, containing a flammable liquid

Hazard Class

3 (Flammable liquid), PG II

DOT Identification Number

UN1133

DOT Shipping Label

FLAMMABLE LIQUID

Packaging Exceptions

173.150

Packaging Requirements

173.173/.242

Additional Shipping Paper Description

Adhesives, containing a flammable liquid, 3, UN1133, III, (acetone, ethyl acetate)

Meets the DOT small quantity exception when the conditions of 49 CFR 173.4 are met.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) packing instruction Y309, (packing group III).

Germany: "ArbStoffV" danger symbol "F".

DOT (Pictograms)



TDG - Canada (Pictograms)



15. Regulatory Information

SARA Hazard Classes

Acute Health Hazard

Chronic Health Hazard

Fire Hazard

State Regulations

"Universal" Labeling:

CONTENTS

Acetone 67-64-1

Ethyl Acetate 141-78-6

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15. Regulatory Information - Continued

State Regulations - Continued

Polyurethane

Ingredient(s) - State Regulations

ACETONE

New Jersey - Workplace Hazard

Pennsylvania - Workplace Hazard

Massachusetts - Hazardous Substance

New York City - Hazardous Substance

ETHYL ACETATE

New Jersey - Workplace Hazard

New Jersey - Special Hazard

Pennsylvania - Workplace Hazard

Massachusetts - Hazardous Substance

New York City - Hazardous Substance

Canadian Regulatory Information

Class B - Combustible or Flammable Material

Ingredient(s) - Canadian Regulatory Information

ACETONE

WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure List

ETHYL ACETATE

WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure List

European Union (EU) Regulatory Information

European Union Risk Phrases -

R11 - Highly Flammable

R36 - Irritating to eyes

European Union Safety Phrases -

S9 - Keep container in a well-ventilated place

S16 - Keep away from sources of ignition - no smoking

S51 - Use only in well ventilated areas

WHMIS - Canada (Pictograms)



DSCL - Europe (Pictograms)



16. Other Information

HMIS Rating

Health: 2

Fire: 3

Reactivity: 1

Personal Protection: B

Revision/Preparer Information

This MSDS Supersedes A Previous MSDS Dated: 11/18/2003

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16. Other Information - Continued

Reference Documentation

Primary references used in the creation of this document:

- (1) NIOSH Registry Of Effects Of Chemical Substances (RTECS); U.S. Dept. HEW
RTECS# AH5425000 (ethyl acetate), RTECS# AL3150000 (acetone).
- (2) Rumack Poison index 1975-present.
- (3) Guide to Occupational Exposure Values - 2006, ACGIH.
- (4) 29 CFR 1910 OSHA General industry standards 1910.1000 et.seq.
- (5) Patty's Industrial Hygiene And Toxicology 3rd. Ed. (1978) John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- (6) 10th Annual Report On Carcinogens
- (7) Documentation Of The Threshold Limit Values And Biological Exposure Indices, 1996 ACGIH
- (8) Siegling Safety Data Sheet for K10 Cement, 01/90, Hannover, Germany.
- (9) IARC Monographs Supplement 7.

Other Information

Glossary -

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

API = American Petroleum Institute

DOT = U.S. Department of Transportation

EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

IARC = International Agency For Research On Cancer

MSHA = Mine Safety and Health Administration

NFPA = National Fire Protection Association

NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

NTP = National Toxicology Program

OSHA = U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)

REL = Recommended Exposure Limit (NIOSH)

STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit

TLV = Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH)

TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hr.)

WHMIS = Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

AP = approximately < = Less than > = Greater than

N/A = Not Applicable NE = Not Established ND = Not Determined

Disclaimer

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