



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSDS Number:

1100E

Section 1

PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name:

OATEY PVC REGULAR CLEAR CEMENT

Product Nos.:

Clear - 31012, 31013, 31014, 31015, 31016, 31958, 31959, 31960, 31961

Product Use:

Cement for PVC Plastic Pipe

Formula:

PVC Resin in Solvent Solution

Synonyms:

PVC Plastic Pipe Cement

Firm Name &

Oatey Company 4700 West 160th Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44135

Address:

www.oatey.com

Firm Phone No:

(216) 267-7100

Emergency Phone

For Emergency First Aid call 1-877-740-5015. For chemical transportation emergencies ONLY, call Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300. Outside the U.S. 1-

Nos.:

703-527-3887.

Prepared by:

Technical Department

Preparation Date: 10/01/2009

Section 2

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview:

Clear

liquid with an ether-like odor. Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may cause flash fire. May cause eye and skin irritation. Inhalation of vapors or mist may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects. Swallowing may cause irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and kidney or liver disorders. Aspiration hazard. May be fatal if swallowed. Symptoms may be delayed.

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS Section 3

INGREDIENTS:	%wt/wt :	CAS NUMBER:	ACGIH TLV TWA:	OSHA PEL TWA	OTHER:
Tetrahydrofuran	20 - 40%	109-99-9	50 ppm(skin) 100 ppm STEL	200 ppm	25 ppm (Mfg)
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	15 — 35%	78-93-3	200 ppm 300 ppm	200 ppm	None
Acetone	10 - 20%	67-64-1	500 ppm 750 ppm STEL	1000 ppm	None
PVC Resin (Non-hazardous)	10 - 18%	9002-86-2	10 mg/m3	15 mg/m3	None
Cyclohexanone	10 - 20%	108-94-1	20 ppm(skin) 50 ppm STEL	50 ppm	None

OSHA Hazard Classification:

Flammable, irritant, organ effects

Section 4

FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin:

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash all exposed areas with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops. Remove dried cement with

hand cleaner or baby oil.

Eyes:

If material gets into eyes or if fumes cause irritation, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water until chemical is removed. If irritation persists, get

Inhalation:

medical attention immediately.

If symptoms of exposure develop, remove to fresh air. If breathing becomes difficult, administer oxygen. Administer artificial respiration if breathing

has stopped. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to a person who is unconscious or drowsy. Get immediate medical attention by calling a Poison Control Center, or hospital emergency room. If medical advice cannot be obtained, then take the person and product to the nearest medical emergency treatment center or hospital.

Section 5 Flashpoint / Method:

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES 14 - 23 Degrees F. (-10 to -5 Degrees C) / CCCFP

Flammability: LEL = 1.8 % Volume, UEL = 11.8 % Volume Media:

Special Fire

Extinguishing Use dry chemical, CO2, or foam to extinguish fire. Cool fire exposed container with water. Water may be ineffective as an extinguishing agent. Firefighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing for fires in areas where chemicals are used or

Fighting Procedure: stored

Hazards:

Extremely flammable liquid. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition And Explosion including sparks, flames, lighted cigarettes and pilot lights. Containers may rupture or explode in the heat of a fire. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to a remote ignition source and flash back. This product contains tetrahydrofuran that may form explosive organic peroxide when exposed to air or

light or with age.

Products:

Combustion will produce toxic and irritating vapors including carbon monoxide, Decomposition carbon dioxide and hydrogen chloride.

Procedures:

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Leak Remove all sources of ignition and ventilate area. Stop leak if it can be done without risk. Personnel cleaning up the spill should wear appropriate personal protective equipment, including respirators if vapor concentrations are high. Soak up spill with an inert absorbent such as sand, earth or other noncombusting material. Put absorbent material in covered, labeled metal containers. Prevent liquid from entering watercourses, sewers and natural waterways. Report releases to authorities as required. See Section 13 for disposal information.

Section 7 Handling: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Use with adequate ventilation (equivalent to outdoors). Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area. Keep product away from heat, sparks, flames and all other sources of ignition. No smoking in storage or use areas. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Storage:

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials.

Keep containers closed when not in use.

Other:

"Empty" containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Follow all MSDS precautions in handling empty containers. Do not cut or weld on or near empty or full containers.

Section 8 Ventilation: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Open doors & windows. Provide ventilation capable of maintaining emissions at the point of use below recommended exposure limits. If used in enclosed area, use exhaust fans. Exhaust fans should be explosion-proof or set up in a way that flammable concentrations of solvent vapors are not exposed to electrical fixtures or hot surfaces.

Respiratory Protection:

For operations where the exposure limit may be exceeded, a NIOSH approved organic vapor respirator or supplied air respirator is recommended. Equipment

selection depends on contaminant type and concentration, select in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 and good industrial hygiene practice. For firefighting,

use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Rubber gloves are suitable for normal use of the product. For long exposures Skin chemical resistant gloves may be required such as 4H(tm) or Silver Shield(tm) Protection:

to avoid prolonged skin contact.

Safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles.

Protection:

Section 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: 151 Degrees F / 66 Degrees C

Not applicable Melting Point:

145 mmHg @ 20 Degrees C Vapor Pressure:

(Air = 1) 2.5Vapor Density:

84-88% Volatile Components: Negligible Solubility In Water: Not applicable

0.90 +/- 0.02 @ 20 Degrees C Specific Gravity:

(BUAC = 1) = 5.5 - 8.0Evaporation Rate:

Clear Liquid Appearance: Ether-Like Odor: Tetrahydrofuran Will Dissolve In:

Liquid Material Is:

Section 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable.

Avoid heat, sparks, flames and other sources of ignition. Conditions To

Avoid:

Combustion will produce toxic and irritating vapors including carbon Hazardous

monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrogen chloride. Decomposition

Products:

Incompatibility/ Oxidizing agents, alkalis, amines, ammonia, acids, chlorine compounds, chlorinated inorganics (potassium, calcium and sodium hypochlorite) and Materials To

hydrogen peroxides. May attack plastic, resins and rubber. Avoid:

Will not occur.

Hazardous

Polymerization:

Section 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Vapors or mists may cause mucous membrane and respiratory irritation, Inhalation:

coughing, headache, dizziness, dullness, nausea, shortness of breath and vomiting. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression, narcosis and unconsciousness. May cause kidney, liver and lung damage.

May cause irritation with redness, itching and pain. Methyl ethyl ketone and Skin:

cyclohexanone may be absorbed through the skin causing effects similar to

those listed under inhalation.

Vapors may cause irritation. Direct contact may cause irritation with Eye:

redness, stinging and tearing of the eyes. May cause eye damage. Swallowing may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Ingestion: Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting can cause chemical pneumonia and

lung damage. May cause kidney and liver damage.

Prolonged or repeated overexposure cause dermatitis and damage to the Chronic

kidney, liver, lungs and central nervous system. Toxicity: Oral rat LD50: 5,800 mg/kg Toxicity Data: Acetone:

Inhalation rat LC50: 50,100 mg/m3/8 hours

Oral rat LD50: 1,620 mg/kg Cyclohexanone:

Inhalation rat LC50: 8,000 ppm/4 hours

Tetrahydrofuran:

Skin rabbit LD50: 1 mL/kg Oral rat LD50: 1,650 mg/kg

Inhalation rat LC50: 21,000 ppm/3 hours

Methyl Ethyl Ketone:

Oral rat LD50: 2,737 mg/kg

Inhalation rat LC50: 23,500 mg/m3/8 hours

Skin rabbit LD50: 6,480 mg/kg

Sensitization: Carcinogenicity:

None of the components are known to cause sensitization.

None of the components are listed as a carcinogen or suspect carcinogen by NTP, IARC or OSHA. The National Toxicology Program has reported that

exposure of mice and rats to tetrahydrofuran (THF) vapor levels up to 1800 ppm 6 hr/day, 5 days/week for their lifetime caused an increased incidence

of kidney tumors in male rats and liver tumors in female mice. The

significance of these findings for human health is unclear at this time, and may be related to "species specific" effects. Elevated incidences of tumors

in humans have not been reported for THF. ACGIH has classified cyclohexanone (CYH) and tetrahydrofuran as "A3," Confirmed Animal

Carcinogens with Unknown Relevance to Humans.

increased risk from exposure to this product.

Cyclohexanone has been positive in bacterial and mammalian assays. Acetone, Mutagenicity:

methyl ethyl ketone and tetrahydrofuran are generally thought not to be

mutagenic.

Reproductive Toxicity:

Methyl ethyl ketone and cyclohexanone have been shown to cause embryofetal

toxicity and birth defects in laboratory animals. Acetone and

tetrahydrofuran has been found to cause adverse developmental effects only

when exposure levels cause other toxic effects to the mother. Persons with pre-existing skin, lung, kidney or liver disorders may be at

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure:

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION Section 12

This product is not expected to be toxic to aquatic organisms. Cyclohexanone: 96 hour LC50 values for fish is over 100 mg/l. Tetrahydrofuran: 96 hour LC50 fathead minnow: 2160 mg/L.

Acetone: 96 hour LC50 for fish is greater than 100 mg/L.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone: 96 hour LC50 for fish is greater than 100 mg/L.

VOC Information: This product emits VOC's (volatile organic compounds) in its use. Make sure, that use of this product complies with local VOC emission regulations, where

they exist.

VOC Level:

Maximum 510 g/L per SCAQMD Test Method 316A.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS Section 13

Dispose in accordance with current local, state and federal Waste Disposal:

regulations.

U002, U057, U159, U213 RCRA Hazardous Waste

Number:

D001, D035, F003, F0005 EPA Hazardous Waste

TD Number:

Ignitable Waste. Toxic Waste (Methyl Ethyl Ketone content) EPA Hazard Waste

Number:

TRANSPORT INFORMATION Section 14

Less than 1 Liter (0.3 DOT

gal)

gal) UN1133

None UN/NA Number:

Consumer Commodity Proper Shipping Name: ORM-D Hazard Class:

None Packing Group:

3

PGII

Adhesives

Greater than 1 Liter (0.3

Hazard Labels:

None

Flammable Liquid

IMDG

UN Number:

UN1133

UN1133

Proper Shipping Name:

Adhesives

Adhesives

Hazard Class:

3

Packing Group:

II

II

Tabel:

None (Limited Quantities

Class 3 (Flammable Liquid)

are expected from

labeling)

Flashpoint (deg C)

-10 to -5 Degrees C

-10 to -5 Degrees C

2008 North American Emercency Response Guidebook Number: 127

REGULATORY INFORMATION Section 15

Hazard Category for Acute Health, Chronic Health, Flammable Section 311/312:

Section 302

This product does not contain chemicals regulated under SARA Section 302.

Extremely Hazardous Substances (TPQ): Section 313 Toxic

This product does not contain chemicals subject to SARA Title III Section 313 Reporting requirements.

Chemicals: CERCLA 103 Reportable Quantity:

Spills of this product over the RQ (reportable quantity) must be reported to the National Response Center. The RQ for the product, based on the RQ for Tetrahydrofuran (40% maximum) of 1,000 lbs, is 2,500 lbs.

Many states have more stringent release reporting requirements. Report

spills required under federal, state and local regulations.

California Proposition 65: This product contains trace amounts of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer. Under normal use conditions, exposure to these chemicals at levels above the State of California "No Significant Risk Level" (NSRL) are unlikely. The use of proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and ventilation guidelines noted in Section 8 will minimize exposure to these chemicals.

TSCA Inventory Canadian WHIMS Classification: All of the components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory. Class B, Division 2; Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B; Class D, Division 2, Subdivision A. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Section 16

OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA and HMIS:

NFPA Hazard Signal: Health: 2 Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 1 Special: None

HMIS Hazard Signal: Health: 2* Flammability: 3 Reactivity: 1 PPE: G

Disclaimer:

The information herein has been compiled from sources believed to be reliable, up-to-date, and is accurate to the best of our knowledge. However, we cannot give any guarantees regarding information from other sources, and expressly does not make warranties, nor assumes any liability for its use.

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