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H.M.I.S.
HEALTH 2
FLAMMABILITY 3
REACTIVITY 0
These ratings should be used only
as part of full implemented
H.M.I.S. program.

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 - PRODUCT INFORMATION

DATE OF PREPARATION 2/16/05

TRADE NAME..... BARGE A.P. CEM.

MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. J9003D

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/COMPOSITION INFORMATION

INGREDIENT	% BY WGT	CAS NO.	ALLOWABLE EXPOSURE LEVEL		SARA 313	VP mm Hg @ 20 DEG.C	
			PPM	MG/CU.M.	SKIN		
TOLUENE	50	108-88-3	TLV-TWA	50	188	SKIN X	22
			OSHA-PEL	200	752		
			OSHA-STEL	500	1880		
			OSHA-CEIL	300	1128		
			LFL	1.7	UFL 7.1		
ETHYL ACETATE		141-78-6	TLV-TWA	400	1400		73
			OSHA-PEL	400	1400		
			LFL	2.0	UFL 11.0		
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON		64742-89-8	MFR	400			12
N-HEPTANE		142-82-5	TLV-TWA	400	1600		40
			TLV-STEL	500	2000		
			OSHA-PEL	400	1600		
			OSHA-STEL	500	2000		
			LFL	1.0	UFL 7.0		
SILICA, AMORPHOUS HYDRATED		TSRN9227P01	TLV-TWA		10		
			OSHA-PEL		6		

LFL = LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
UFL = UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
SKIN = SKIN ABSORPTION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A ROUTE OF EXPOSURE
C-CEILING= ALLOW. EXPOSURE LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED FOR ANY TIME PERIOD
MFR = MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMIT
STEL = SHORT TERM EXPOSURE LIMIT
X-SARA 313 = CHEMICAL IS SUBJECT TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313
OF TITLE III OF S.A.R.A. 40 CFR PART 372

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EFFECTS OF SHORT TERM OVEREXPOSURE

SWALLOWING

Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, and vomiting. Aspiration of material into lung may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

INHALATION

May cause nose or throat irritation. High concentrations may cause acute

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (Continued)

INHALATION

central nervous system depression characterized by headaches, dizziness, nausea and confusion.

EYE

May cause eye irritation.

SKIN

Primary skin irritant.

May cause defatting and irritation of the skin.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE

The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit for amorphous silica is 20 Mppcf or

PEL= 80mg/M3

‡SiO2

Repeated overexposure to toluene may cause liver damage.

Reports have associated prolonged and repeated occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH.

Toluene has been found to cause kidney, lung and spleen damage in laboratory animals.

SECTION 4 - FIRST-AID MEASURES

SWALLOWING

If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Call poison control center, hospital emergency room or physician immediately.

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE

Flush with large amounts of water, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN

Remove contaminated clothing, use waterless skin cleaner followed by soap and water wash. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists. Immediately flush the contaminated area with large amounts of water. Remove contaminated clothing as water is applied. Consult a physician.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any treatment that might be required for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical conditions.

SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION FLAMMABLE LIQUID - CLASS IB

FLASHPOINT 25 DEG.F, SPCC (-4 DEG.C,)

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use NFPA Class B Fire extinguishers (carbon dioxide, all purpose dry chemical or alcohol foam) designed to extinguish flammable liquid fires. Polymer foam is preferred for large fires.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

During emergency conditions, overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

WARNING! FLAMMABLE.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Water may be ineffective, but may be used to cool exposed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Wear respirators, eye, hand, and body protection appropriate for the

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (Continued)

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

size of the spill and the exposures encountered.
Keep spectators away. Eliminate all ignition sources (flames, hot surfaces, and sources of electrical, static or frictional sparks).
Dike and contain spill with inert material (e.g. sand, earth). Transfer liquids to covered metal containers for recovery or disposal, or remove with inert absorbent. Use only non-sparking tools. Place absorbent diking materials in covered metal containers for disposal. Prevent contamination of sewers, streams, and groundwater with spilled material or used absorbent.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

RCRA CLASSIFICATION

This product, if discarded directly, would be classified a hazardous waste based on its ignitability characteristic, i.e. has a flash point of 140 deg. F. (60 deg.C) or less. The proper RCRA classification would be D001.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

None known

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE

Do not store above 115 deg.F (46 deg.C) store large quantities in compliance with OSHA 29CFR1910.106.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Close container after each use.
Empty containers must not be washed and re-used for any purpose.
Containers should be grounded and bonded to the receiving container.
Do not weld, braze or cut on empty container.
Never use pressure to empty. Drum is not a pressure vessel.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Proper selection of respiratory protection depends upon many factors including duration/level of exposure and conditions of use. In general exposure to organic chemicals such as those contained in this product may not require the use of respiratory protection if used in well ventilated areas. In restricted ventilation areas a NIOSH approved chemical cartridge respirator may be required. Under certain conditions, such as spraying, a mechanical prefilter may also be required. In confined areas use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air supplied respirator. If the TLV's listed in Section II are exceeded use a properly fitted NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with an appropriate protection factor. Refer to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 "Respiratory Protection", and "Respiratory Protection A Manual And Guideline, American Industrial Hygiene Assoc."

VENTILATION

Provide local exhaust ventilation in sufficient volume and pattern so as to maintain exposures below nuisance dust limits and permissible exposure limits which may be listed in Section II. Refer to Industrial Ventilation - A Manual for Recommended Practice - American Conference Of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

HAND PROTECTION

Solvent impermeable gloves are required for repeated or prolonged contact.

EYE PROTECTION

Wear safety spectacles.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eyewash facility, safety shower.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING RANGE 190 DEG.F. (88 DEG.C.) TO 240 DEG.F.(116 DEG.C.)

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (Continued)

VAPOR DENSITY	Heavier than air.	% VOLATILE BY VOLUME	82	
EVAPORATION RATE	VOC 5.64 lb/gal less water & NPRS* Slower than diethyl ether.	677 g/l less water		CALCULATED
WEIGHT LB./GAL.	7.6	VOC 31.21 lb/gal solids	3745 g/l solids	CALCULATED
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.9			

All Physical data determined at 68 DEG. F. (20 DEG. C.) 760 mm Hg
* Negligibly Photochemically Reactive Materials

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY
Normally stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
Avoid excessive heat (>115 F (46 C) and sources of ignition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)
Strong acids or alkaline materials.
Oxidizing materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS
Burning, including when heated by welding or cutting, will produce smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. In addition, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, may be generated.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION
Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
None known

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No information available.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

See Section 6.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ITEM: J9003D DESC/SIZE: BARGE A.P. CEM.

MODE	PROPER SHIPPING NAME	CLASS	I.D.#	PKG	GRP
	NAERG: 3-05				
IATA (AIR)	LIMITED TO SMALL QUANTITIES ONLY CAN NOT BE SHIPPED IN THIS CONFIGURATION				
DOT (HM-181) (DOMESTIC SURFACE)	RQ ADHESIVE (TOLUENE)	3	UN1133	II	
	NAERG: 128				
IMDG CODE (OCEAN)	RQ ADHESIVES (TOLUENE)	3	UN1133	II	

NOTE! The assignment of Proper Shipping Names is in part a function of the size of the product container and the transport mode. For example, the Proper Shipping Name for a bulk container can differ significantly from the Proper Shipping Name for the same product packaged in a non-bulk container. This can also be true for products shipped via different modes of

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION (Continued)

transportation (i.e. ground, air, ocean). The descriptions provided above are intended to provide some guidance. However, these descriptions may not apply to your package size or mode of shipment. The U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, 49 CFR - Transportation, regulations, and the policies established by some transporters, require that the shipper properly classify and assign a Proper Shipping Name, and label, mark and package the material properly. Therefore, the user of this information is cautioned to consult with applicable regulations, and with qualified advisors prior to the repackaging and or reshipment of this or other any product which contain this product.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

WARNING: This product contains
 TOLUENE;
 a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

INGREDIENT	CAS NO.	DETAIL INVENTORY LIST INFORMATION
TOLUENE	108-88-3	TSCA(8a CAIR) TSCA(8a PAIR) TSCA(8d) DSL
ETHYL ACETATE	141-78-6	TSCA(12b) TSCA(4) TSCA(8a PAIR) TSCA(8d) DSL
ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON	64742-89-8	DSL
N-HEPTANE	142-82-5	TSCA(12b) TSCA(4a) TSCA(8a PAIR) TSCA(8d) DSL
SILICA, AMORPHOUS HYDRATED	TSRN9227P01	DSL

DETAIL INVENTORY LIST DESCRIPTION

TSCA/Toxic Substances Control Act
 (12b)Notices of Export
 (4)Test Rules
 (4a)TSCA 4a
 (8a CAIR)Comprehensive Assessment Information Rules
 (8a PAIR)Preliminary Assessment Information Rules
 (8d)Health and Safety Reporting Rules
 DSL/Canadian Domestic Substance List

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS BASED ON DATA CONSIDERED TO BE ACCURATE. WHILE THE INFORMATION IS BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, NO WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OF THIS DATA OR THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE THEREOF. SINCE THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION AND THE

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

CONDITIONS AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT ARE CONTROLLED BY THE USER, IT IS THE USER'S OBLIGATION TO DETERMINE THE CONDITIONS OF SAFE USE OF THE PRODUCT.

The Corporate Safety and Environmental Affairs Department is responsible for the preparation of this Material Safety Data Sheet.

QUABAUG CORPORATION ***
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