

SAFETY DATA SHEET

(S.D.S.)

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: A309
Product Name: STICK-IT II
Revision Date: Sep 15, 2017
Version: 1.0
Distributor's Name: GENERAL PRODUCTS
Address: 101 TECHNOLOGY LN - EXPORT, PA 15632
Emergency Phone: 1-800-255-3924
Information Phone Number: (800) 548-2080
Fax:
Product/Recommended Uses: Mist Spray Adhesive

Supersedes Date: Dec 14, 2016

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute toxicity Dermal - Category 5
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 5
Aerosols Category 1
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity -Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin
H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H222 - Extremely flammable aerosol
H229 - Pressurised container: May burst if heated

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P211 - Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
- P251 - Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statements - Response

- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

- P410 + P412 - Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/122 °F.
- P403 + P405 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

- P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0000079-20-9	METHYL ACETATE	38% - 63%
0000115-10-6	METHYL ETHER	17% - 29%
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	2% - 4%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

- Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
- Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Eye Contact

- Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact

- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before reuse or discard.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing victim. Keep person warm and quiet.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use water, fog, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Contents under pressure. Keep away from ignition sources and open flames. Exposure of containers to extreme heat and flames can cause them to rupture often with violent force.

Aerosol cans may rupture when heated.

Heated cans may burst.

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

Fire-Fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Flammable material.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Stay upwind; keep out of low areas.

Immediately turn off or isolate any source of ignition. Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately. Use absorbent sweeping compound to soak up material and put into suitable container for proper disposal.

Recommended Equipment

Safety glasses, gloves.

Personal Precautions

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Use explosion proof equipment. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

For industrial and institutional use only.

For use by trained personnel only.

Keep away from children.

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
 Do not breathe vapors or mists.
 Use good personal hygiene practices.
 Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
 Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them.
 Store at temperatures below 120°F.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Chemical goggles, safety glasses with side shields or vented/splash proof goggles. Contact lenses may absorb irritants. Particles may adhere to lenses and cause corneal damage.

Skin Protection

Wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, long pants and other protective clothing as required to minimize skin contact.

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Chemical-resistant clothing is recommended to avoid prolonged contact. Avoid unnecessary skin contact.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapors.

When spraying more than one half can continuously or more than one can consecutively, use NIOSH approved respirator.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen
METHYL ACETATE	200	610			1			200	610	250	760	
N-HEPTANE	500	2000			1			85	350			

Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
METHYL ACETATE	200	606	250	757
N-HEPTANE	400	1640	500	2050

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	7.10165 lb/gal
Density VOC	2.04218 lb/gal
% VOC	28.75645%
<hr/>	
Appearance	Clear mist
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Solvent
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	Not soluble
Flammability	Flashpoint below 73 °F
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	-41 °F
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Density	Slower than ether
Melting Point	N.A.
Freezing Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable.

Conditions to Avoid

High temperatures.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

In fire, will decompose to carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Overexposure will cause defatting of skin.

Causes skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Overexposure will cause redness and burning sensation.

Causes serious eye irritation

Aspiration Hazard

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No data available

Acute Toxicity

Inhalation: effect of overexposure include irritation of respiratory tract, headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination. Extreme overexposure may result in unconsciousness and possibly death.

May be harmful in contact with skin

May be harmful if swallowed

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

May cause drowsiness or dizziness

0000079-20-9 METHYL ACETATE

LC50 (rat): 16000-32000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (9)

LD50 (oral, rat): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)

LD50 (oral, rabbit): 3700 mg/kg (cited as 50 millimols/kg) (10)

LD50 (skin, rabbit): greater than 5000 mg/kg (4)

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

LC50 (rat): approximately 25000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 103 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (6)

LD50 (oral, rat): Greater than 15000 mg/kg (4)

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000142-82-5 N-HEPTANE

Increased susceptibility to the effects of this material may be observed in people with preexisting disease of any of the following: central nervous system, respiratory system, skin. May cause central nervous system effects such as dizziness, headache, nausea, and loss of consciousness. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No data available

Persistence and Degradability

No data available.

Bio-Accumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Water Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.

Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

Not Regulated: Limited Quantity

IMDG Information

UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1 LTD QTY

IATA Information

UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1 LTD QTY

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000079-20-9	METHYL ACETATE	38% - 63%	SARA312,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA
0000115-10-6	METHYL ETHER	17% - 29%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000142-82-5	N-HEPTANE	2% - 4%	SARA312,VOC,TSCA,ACGIH,OSHA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

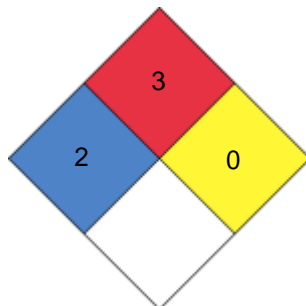
Glossary

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

HMIS

Health	/ 2
FLAMMABILITY	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	B

NFPA

(*) - Chronic effects

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks

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