

SPECIALTY PROD. 800-876-7005
 75 Tonawanda Street
 Buffalo, N.Y. 14207
 DOT EMERGENCY CHEMTEL (800)255-3924 (24hrs)
 INFORMATION PHONE NO. 800-876-7005 (M-F 8 AM - 5 PM ET)
 CORPORATE CONTACT 716-873-6000 (M-F 8 AM - 5 PM ET)

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

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I

DATE OF PREPARATION 11/16/95

TRADE NAME CLARIDGE 16A ADHESIVE FOR CHALK/BULLETIN BOARDS
 MANUFACTURER CODE I.D. 2049 333

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	% BY Wt	CAS NO.	ALLOWABLE EXPOSURE LEVEL			SARA 313	VP MM Hg @ 20 DEG.C
			PPM	MG/CU.M.	MPPCF		
CRYSTALLINE SILICA - QUARTZ		14808-60-7	TLV-TWA OSHA-PEL	0.1000 0.1000			
HEXANE		110-54-3	TLV-TWA OSHA-PEL LFL	50 50 1.0	180 180 UFL		120
CYCLOHEXANE	5	110-82-7	TLV-TWA OSHA-PEL LFL	300 300 1.3	1050 1050 8.4		X
N-HEPTANE		142-82-5	TLV-TWA TLV-STEL OSHA-PEL OSHA-STEL LFL	400 500 400 500 1.0	1600 2000 1600 2000 UFL		40
					7.0		

LFL = LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
 UFL = UPPER FLAMMABILITY LIMIT PERCENT
 SKIN = SKIN ABSORPTION LIMIT PERCENT
 TLV = TIME AVERAGE EXPOSURE LEVEL SHOULD NOT BE EXCEEDED FOR ANY TIME PERIOD
 MFL = 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 III - HEALTH INFORMATION

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

EYE

May cause eye irritation.

SKIN

Primary skin irritant.

EFFECTS OF REPEATED OVEREXPOSURE

Repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressively disabling lung disease.

Repeated overexposure to n-hexane may cause damage to the peripheral nervous system.

Preexisting respiratory conditions may be aggravated by exposure to crystalline silica.

Exposure to Methyl Ethyl Ketone may enhance the neurotoxicity of n-Hexane and Methyl-n-Butyl Ketone. This synergistic effect has resulted in peripheral neuropathy in humans.

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 vapors may be harmful or fatal.

SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH

The International Agency for Research on Cancer considers crystalline silica to have limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence in experimental animals (IARC Group 2A). NOV 27 1995

SECTION IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SWALLOWING

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

SECTION IX - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION: (CONTINUED)**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

including duration and 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 areas of restricted ventilation a NIOSH approved organic vapor respirator may be required under certain conditions such as spraying a mechanical prefilters. Bay also be required. In confined areas or in high exposure situations a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator with an appropriate respirator may be required. If the TLV's or PEL's listed in Section I 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 Association.

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 glasses meeting the specifications of ANSI Z87.1 where no contact with the eye is anticipated. Chemical safety goggles meeting the specifications of ANSI Z87.1 should be worn whenever there is a possibility of splashing or other contact with the eyes.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eyewash facility, safety shower.

SECTION X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS**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 29 CFR 1910.106.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Close container after each use.

Do not breathe sanding dust.

Containers should be grounded and bonded to the receiving container.

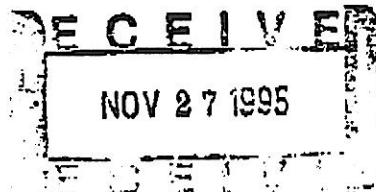
SECTION XI - OTHER INFORMATION

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 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.

JOHN WILSON
CLARIDGE PRODUCTS
BOX 910
HARRISON

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72602



SECTION IV - FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES; (CONTINUED)**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. Lift upper and lower lids occasionally. Continue for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN 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 V - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE 148 DEG.F. (64 DEG.C.) TO 209 DEG.F. (98 DEG.C.)

VAPOR DENSITY than air.

3 VOLATILE BY VOLUME 49

EVAPORATION RATE

slower than diethyl ether.

VOC 2.84 lb/gal less water & NERS* 341 g/l less water CALCULATED

WEIGHT LB./GAL. 9.3

SPECIFIC GRAVITY 1.1

VOC 5.64 lb/gal solids

677 g/l solids CALCULATED

All Physical data determined at 68 DEG. F. (20 DEG. C.) 760 mm Hg

* Negligibly Photochemically Reactive Materials

SECTION VI - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA**NFPA FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION**

FLAMMABLE LIQUID - CLASS 1B

FLASHPOINT -9 DEG.F.

(-23 DEG.C.) CALCULATED

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.

DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE. VAPORS MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE.

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 VII - REACTIVITY DATA**STABILITY**

Normally stable.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

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

INCOMPATABILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

oxidizing materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Burning, including when heated by welding or cutting, will produce smoke, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Keep away from heat sparks and flame.

SECTION VIII - ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED**

Wear respirators, eye, hand, and body protection appropriate for the 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). Spike 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 of several 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 0001.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

None known

SECTION IX - PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION**

Proper selection of respiratory protection depends upon many factors