



*Painting the World...
Without costing the Earth*

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: VINYLPREP

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 12, 2010

AquaSurTech OEM urges the customer receiving this Material Safety Data Sheet to read and understand it carefully to become aware of hazards, if any, of the product involved. In the interests of safety you should:

- 1) notify your employees, agents and contractors of the information on this sheet,
- 2) furnish a copy to each of your customers for the products, and
- 3) request that your customers inform their employees and customers as well.

1) IDENTIFICATION AND COMPANY

Revision Date: January 12, 2010 Revision No.: 4

Company: AquaSurTech OEM

Product Name: VinylPrep

Chemical Characterization: Surface Cleaner
Form: Liquid -1 Lt.Can, 1 gallon Pails
Colour: Clear, colorless
Odour: mint like odor

2) HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / IDENTITY INFORMATION

Components	Wt %	Cas No.	
Dimethylketone; 2-propanone; Dimethylketal	50-60 %	67-64-1	Hazardous
Aqua Water	40-50%	7732-18-5	Non- hazardous

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION:

Emergency Overview:

DANGER, FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. CAUSES IRRITATION TO SKIN, EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. AFFECTS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

J.T. Baker SAF-T-DATA™ Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 1-Slight
Flammability Rating: 4 - Extreme (Flammable)
Reactivity Rating: 2 - Moderate
Contact Rating: 1 - Slight
Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES, LAB COAT, VENT HOOD, PROPER GLOVES, CLASS B EXTINGUISHER.
Storage Color Code Red (Flammable)

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

INHALATION – Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. May cause coughing, dizziness, dullness, and headache. Higher concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, narcosis and unconsciousness.

EYE CONTACT - Vapors are irritating to the eyes. Splashes may cause severe irritation, with stinging, tearing, redness and pain.

SKIN CONTACT – Irritating due to defatting action on skin. Causes redness, pain, drying and cracking of the skin.

INGESTION– Swallowing small amounts is not likely to produce harmful effects. Ingestion of larger amounts may produce abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage and is a medical emergency. Other symptoms are expected to parallel inhalation.

Chronic Exposure - Prolonged or repeated skin contact may produce severe irritation or dermatitis.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions - Use of alcoholic beverage enhances toxic effects. Exposure may increase the toxic potential of chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as chloroform, trichloroethane.

3) FIRST AID MEASURES:

INHALATION – Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

EYE CONTACT - Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT – Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

INGESTION– Aspiration hazard. If swallowed, vomiting may occur spontaneously, but DO NOT INDUCE. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician immediately.

4) FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire:

Flash Point: -20 C (-4F) cc

Autoignition temperature: 465 C (689F)

Flammable limits in air % by volume: lel: 2.5 ; uel: 12.8

Extremely Flammable Liquid and Vapor! Vapor may cause flash fire.

Explosion:

Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Sealed containers may rupture when heated. This material may produce a floating fire hazard. Sensitive to static discharge.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, alcohol foam or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective. Water spray may be used ineffectively. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool, dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures, protect personnel attempting to stop leak and disperse vapors.

Special Information:

In the event of fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH- approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full-face piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.

5) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e.g. vermiculite, dry sand, earth) and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water and to flush spills away from exposures. US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802. J.T. Baker Solusorb® solvent adsorbent is recommended for spills of this product.

6) PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING POINT:	56.5 8C (133 8F) @760 mm Hg
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 20 8C:	400 @ 39.5 C (104F)
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1):	2.0
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	Miscible in all proportions in water
APPEARANCE	Clear, colorless, volatile liquid
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1):	1.0
MELTING POINT:	-95 C (-139 F)
EVAPORATION RATE(BuAc=1): ca	7.7
PH:	No information found
% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F)	50-60 %

7) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY – Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS – Carbon Dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION – Will NOT occur

INCOMPATIBILITIES – Concentrated nitric acid and sulfuric acid mixtures, oxidizing materials, chloroform, alkalis, chlorine compounds, acids, potassium t-butoxide.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles.

8) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral Rat LD50: 5800 mg/kg ;

Inhalation Rat LC50: 50,100 MG/M3

Irritation eye, rabbit, standard draize: 20 mg severe; investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector

-----NTP Carcinogen-----

Ingredient	Known	Anticipated	IARC Category
Acetone (67-64-1)	no	no	none

9) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate:

When released into the soil this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material is expected to leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released to water this material is expected to quickly evaporate. This material has a log octanol-water partition coefficient of less than 3.0. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material may be moderately degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material may be moderately degraded by photolysis. When released into the air, this material is expected to be readily removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition.

Environmental Toxicity:

This material is not expected to be toxic to aquatic life. The LC 50/96-hour values for fish are over 100 mg/l.

10) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to RCRA approved incinerator or disposed in a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations.

Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

11) HANDLING AND STORAGE

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazards may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatible. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquids) observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

12) EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Limits:

Acetone

– OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 1000 ppm (TWA)

- ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 500 ppm (TWA), 750 ppm (STEL) A4 – Not classified as a human carcinogen.

Ventilation System:

A system of local and /or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, "Industrial Ventilation", A manual of Recommended Practices" most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved)

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, a half face organic vapor respirator may be worn for up to ten times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. A full face piece organic vapor respirator may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit, or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. **WARNING:** Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Use Chemical Safety Goggles and /or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick drench facilities in work area.

13) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Small Container – Proper Shipping Name: VINYLPREP

14) DISCLAIMER

The information accumulated here in is believed to be accurate and reliable as of the date above, however AquaSurTech OEM., makes no representation, warranty or guarantee nor assumes any legal responsibility as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. Ultimate determination of suitability for intended use is the responsibility of the user.

NOTICE: AquaSurTech OEM urges each customer or recipient of this MSDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this MSDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty or implied is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of AquaSurTech OEM, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific MSDS's, AquaSurTech OEM is not and cannot be responsible for MSDS's obtained from another source other than AquaSurTech OEM.