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### MATERIAL SAFEYT DATA SHEET

SECTION 1	PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION	
Trade Name:	OATEY TUB & TILE CAULK - TUBE	
Product Use:	High performance caulking	
Formula:	See Section 2	
Synonyms:	None	
Firm Name &	OATEY CO. 4700 West 160th Street P.O. Box 35906 Cleveland,	
Mailing Address:	Ohio 44135, U.S.A. http://www.oatey.com	
Oatey Phone Number:	(216) 267-7100	
Emergency Phone	For Emergency First Aid call 1-303-623-5716 COLLECT. For	
Numbers:	chemical transportation emergencies ONLY, call Chemtrec at	
	1-800-424-9300	
Prepared By:	Corporate Director - Safety and Environmental Compliance	
Preparation Date:	June 10, 2005	

SECTION 2	COMPOSITION	V/INFORMATION	ON INGREDIENTS		
INGREDIENTS:	%wt/wt∶	CAS NUMBER:	ACGIH TLV TWA:	OSHA PEL TWA:	OTHER:
Mineral Spirits	5 - 10%	8052-41-3	100 ppm	500 ppm	None
Ethylene glycol	1 - 5%	107-21-1	100 mg/m3 (C)	None	None
				Established	
Butyl benzyl	1 - 5%	85-68-7	None	None	None
phthalate			Established	Established	
(C) - Ceiling					

OSHA Hazard Classification: Irritant, organ effects

# SECTION 3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview:

White paste with acrylic odor. May cause skin and eye irritation. Contains mineral spirits and ethylene glycol. Material is slippery in wet state.

### SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

CALL 1-303-623-5716 COLLECT

- Skin: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash all exposed areas with
- soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
  Eyes: If material gets into eyes, immediately flush eyes with water while
  holding eyelids open until material is removed. If irritation
  persists, seek medical attention.

Inhalation: 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. 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.

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FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES
Not applicable
LEL = Not determined, UEL = Not determined
Use foam, alcohol foam, CO2, dry chemical, or water fog.
Firefighters should self-contained breathing apparatus and full
protective clothing for fires in areas where chemicals are used
Product will not burn but may spatter if temperature exceeds
boiling point of water. After water evaporates, remaining
material will burn.
Combustion may produce oxides of carbon.
ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill or Spread absorbent over material and scrape up material/absorbent and Leak place in an approved container. If product has dried, scrape up and Procedures: place in an approved container.

#### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not get material in eyes. Use only in well ventilated area. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Storage: Keep from freezing. Best when stored above 40 Degrees F. 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.

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION SECTION 8

Ventilation: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below exposure quidelines.

For operations where the exposure limit may be exceeded, a NIOSH Respiratory Protection: 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. Skin When repeated or prolonged contact can occur, wear chemical resistant gloves. Protection: Eye Chemical splash goggles (ANSI Z89.1 or approved equivalent) Protection: Other:

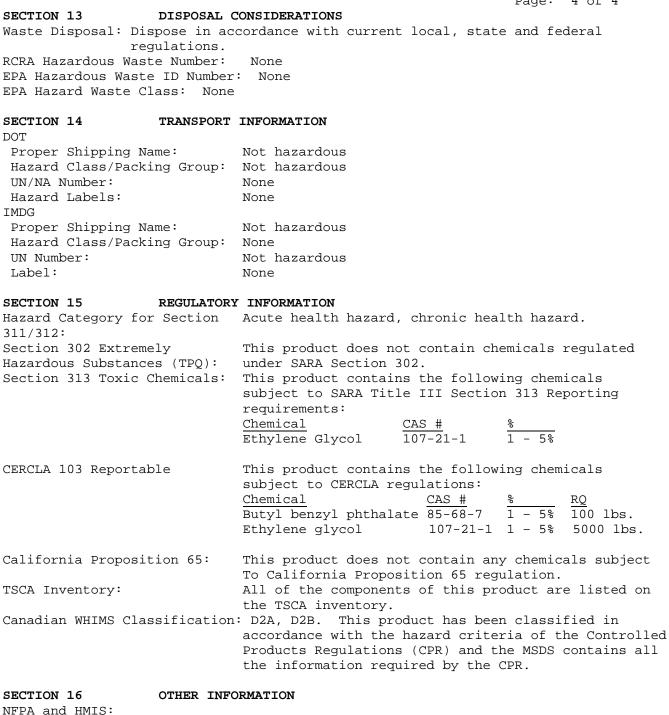
Eye wash and safety shower should be available.

SECTION 9 F	HYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Boiling Point:	212 Degrees F / 100 C
Melting Point:	Not determined
Vapor Pressure:	Not determined
Vapor Density:	Not determined
Volatile Components:	20.1%
Solubility In Water:	Dilutable
pH:	8 - 10
Specific Gravity:	1.2
Evaporation Rate:	Slower than n-Butyl Acetate
Appearance:	White paste
Odor:	Acrylic
Will Dissolve In:	Not determined
Material Is:	Paste

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SECTION 10	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
Stability:	Stable.
Conditions To A	void: None
Hazardous	
Decomposition	
_	
Products:	Combustion may produce oxides of carbon.
Incompatibility	
Materials To Av	oid: Strong oxidizing agents
Hazardous	Will not occur.
Polymerization:	
-	
SECTION 11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Inhalation:	Trace components and residual monomer may cause headache, nausea,
illiaracioli.	
	and irritation of the nose, throat, and lungs in poorly ventilated
	areas.
Skin:	Prolonged or repeated skin contact can cause irritation.
Eye:	Direct contact may cause eye irritation.
Ingestion:	No hazard expected in normal industrial use. Ingestion is not a
2	likely route of exposure.
Chronic	incly fouce of exposure.
Toxicity:	None known
Toxicity Data:	Adverse health effects are not expected from normal use of this
	product. The following is toxological information for individual
	components. Ethylene glycol can irritate the eyes and skin.
	Prolonged overexposure via inhalation can cause pulmonary edema
	plus liver and kidney damage. The central nervous system may be
	affected exhibiting dizziness, weakness, nausea and headache.
	-
	Brain damage has resulted in humans from swallowing lethal or near
	lethal amounts of ethylene glycol. Ethylene glycol causes birth
	defects in experimental animals. Tests for carcinogenicity in
	experimental animals are negative. Mineral spirits can cause mild
	skin and eye irritation. Overexposure via inhalation can cause
	respiratory irritation and central nervous system effects. Mineral
	spirits can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and
	cause lung inflammation and chemical pneumonitis. Based on
	available information, mineral spirits cannot be classified with
	respect to carcinogenicity.
Sensitization:	None known
Carcinogenicity	: No
	None known
Mutagenicity:	
Reproductive	None anticipated based on product formula. Ethylene glycol may
Toxicity:	cause birth defects based on tests with laboratory animals.
Medical	
Conditions	
Aggravated By	
Exposure:	Preexisting skin disorders.
INPODULC	ficekibeing bain aiboracib.
SECTION 12	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION
	his product emits VOC's (volatile organic compounds) in its use.
	ake sure that use of this product complies with local VOC emission
	egulations, where they exist.
VOC Level: N	ot determined

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NFPA Hazard Signal: Health: 1 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0 Special: None HMIS Hazard Signal: Health: 1\* Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0 PPE: B

## Disclaimer:

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