

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

<b>COMPANY NAME:</b>	AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, INC.	<b>PRODUCT NAME:</b>	FAN-TAK-STIK
<b>ADDRESS LINE 1:</b>	4300 Kahn Drive, Box 1405	<b>PRODUCT CODE:</b>	2534
<b>ADDRESS LINE 2:</b>	Lumberton, NC 28359-1405 USA	<b>PRODUCT USE:</b>	Web Spray Adhesive
<b>TELEPHONE NUMBERS:</b>	800-753-5153 (or) 910-738-7224	<b>SDS FILE ID:</b>	2534.02
<b>EMERGENCY PHONE:</b>	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300	<b>SDS DATE:</b>	2025-12-19

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classifications:

Aerosols	Category 1
Gases under Pressure	Compressed gas
Aspiration Hazard	Category 1
Skin Irritation	Category 2
Eye Irritation	Category 2A
Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Narcotic Effects)	Category 3

Label elements



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statements:

H22 – Extremely flammable aerosol  
H280 – Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated  
H304 – May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways  
H319 – Causes serious eye irritation  
H315 – Causes skin irritation  
H336 – May cause drowsiness or dizziness

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.

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 hands thoroughly after handling.  
P280 – Wear protective gloves, eye protection and face protection.  
P261 – Avoid breathing mist, vapors or spray.  
P271 – Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

P301 + P310 – IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison center or doctor.  
P331 – Do NOT induce vomiting.  
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 attention.  
P302 + P352 – IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.  
P332 + P313 – If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention.  
P362 + P364 – Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage

P304 + P340 – IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P312 – Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell.  
P410 + P412 – Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 122°F/50°C.  
P405 – Store locked up.  
P403 – Store in a well-ventilated place.

**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	16-26
Acetone	67-64-1	9-21
Pentane	109-66-0	9-21
Propane	74-98-6	8-18
Isoprene-Styrene polymer	25038-32-8	4-8
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	3-6
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	0.1-1
Diethyl Hydroxylamine	3710-84-7	0-0.4

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 or 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 contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.
Most important Symptoms/Effects, Acute and Delayed	No data available
Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed	No data available.

**SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media	Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. 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. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.  Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning material; this may cause splattering and spread the fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	No data available
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. Product is highly flammable and forms explosive mixtures with air, oxygen, and all oxidizing agents. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along surfaces to remote ignition sources and flash back.  During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated during combustion or decomposition. High temperatures can cause sealed containers to rupture due to a build up of internal pressures. Cool with water.  Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material; therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes.  Container could potentially burst or be punctured upon mechanical impact, releasing flammable vapors.
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. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

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.

**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Emergency procedure** ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

**Recommended equipment** Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

**Personal precautions** Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spill 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.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up** Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal.

**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**General** Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors of 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 the 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 before 120°F.

**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

<u>Component</u>	<b>OSHA TWA (mg/m3)</b>	<b>OSHA TWA (ppm)</b>	<b>OSHA STEL (mg/m3)</b>	<b>OSHA Carcinogen</b>	<b>OSHA Skin Designation</b>	<b>OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)</b>	<b>ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)</b>	<b>ACGIH TWA (ppm)</b>
Acetone	2400	1000				1		250
Cyclohexane	1050	300				1		100
Cyclopentane								600
Diethyl								2
Hydroxylamine								
Methyl Acetate	610	200				1		200
Pentane	2950	1000				1		1000
Propane	1800	1000				1		
<u>Component</u>	<b>NIOSH STEL (ppm)</b>	<b>ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)</b>	<b>ACGIH STEL (ppm)</b>	<b>ACGIH Carcinogen</b>	<b>ACGIH TLV Basis</b>	<b>ACGIH Notations</b>	<b>NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)</b>	<b>NIOSH TWA (ppm)</b>
Acetone			500	A4	URT & eye irr; CNS impair	A4; BEI	590	250
Cyclohexane					CNS impair		1050	300

Cyclopentane				URT, eye & skin irr; CNS impair URT irr	1720	600
Diethyl Hydroxylamine Methyl Acetate	250	250		Headache; dizziness; nausea; eye dam (degeneration of ganglion cells in the retina)	610	200
Pentane				Narcosis; resp tract irr	350	120
Propane			Simple asphyxiant (D), explosion hazard (EX)	Asphyxia	1800	1000

**Component**      **NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)**      **OSHA STEL (ppm)**      **NIOSH Carcinogen**

Acetone  
Cyclohexane  
Cyclopentane  
Diethyl Hydroxylamine Methyl Acetate  
Pentane  
Propane

KEY (C) - Ceiling limit, A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, BEI - Substances for which there is a Biological Exposure Index or Indices, CNS - Central nervous system, dam – Damage, impair - Impairment, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

Eye protection Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use combination with a face shield.

Skin protection Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protections: 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. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

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.

Appropriate Engineering Controls Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	N/A
Odor	Pungent solvent
Odor threshold	N/A
Boiling point	N/A
Freezing Point	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash point	N/A
Auto-ignition temperature	N/A

Upper/lower explosion level	Lower: N/A	Upper: N/A
Vapor Pressure	N/A	
Density	6.25 lb/gal	
Density VOC	2.39 lb/gal	
Vapor Density Melting	N/A	
pH	N/A	
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether	
Solubility in Water	N/A	
Viscosity	N/A	
VOC	38.35%	
Decomposition Pt Auto	N/A	

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.
Incompatible materials	Avoid strong oxidizers, reducers, acids, and alkalis.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature and contact with incompatible materials. Dropping containers may cause bursting.
Hazardous reactions/polymerization	Will not occur.
Hazardous decomposition products	No data available.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.
Germ cell mutagenicity	No data available.
Reproductive toxicity	No data available.
Respiratory/skin sensitization	Can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing. Can irritate and burn the eyes.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May affect the kidneys and liver. Exposure can cause headache, dizziness and lightheadedness.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure	No data available.
Aspiration hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Acute toxicity	Methyl Acetate: LD50, 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)  Cyclohexane: LD50, oral, rat: 8-33 mL/kg (6200 to 30400 mg/kg) (3); LD50, oral, mouse: 1300 mg/kg (3); LD50, dermal, rabbit: greater than 18000 mg/kg (4)  Pentane: LC50, rat: 117000 ppm (364000 mg/m3) (4-hour exposure) (12, unconfirmed)  Acetone: LC50, male rat: 30000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 71000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29); LC50, male mouse: 18600 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 44000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure) (29); LD50, oral, female rat: 5800 mg/kg (24); LD50, oral, mature rat: 6700 mg/kg (cited as 8.5 mL/kg) (31); LD50, oral, newborn rat: 1750 mg/kg (cited as 2.2 mL/kg) (31); LP50, oral, mouse: 3000 mg/kg (32, unconfirmed); LD50, dermal, rabbit: greater than 16000 mg/kg (cited as 20 mL/kg) (30)

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Persistence and degradability	No data available.
Bioaccumulation	No data available.

Mobility in soil No data available.  
 Other adverse effects No data available.

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Disposal instructions 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**

DOT  
 UN number UN1950  
 Proper shipping name Aerosols  
 Hazard class 2.1  
 Packaging group NA  
 Note/Special Provision LTD QTY

IMDG  
 UN number UN1950  
 Proper shipping name Aerosols  
 Hazard class 2.1  
 Packaging group NA  
 Note/Special Provision LTD QTY

IATA  
 UN number UN1950  
 Proper shipping name Aerosols, flammable  
 Hazard class 2.1  
 Packaging group NA  
 Note/Special Provision LTD QTY

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

<u>Chemical name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Regulation List</u>
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	16-26	SARA312, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
Acetone	67-64-1	9-21	CERCLA, SARA312, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA
Pentane	109-66-0	9-21	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
Propane	74-98-6	8-18	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH, OSHA
Isoprene-Styrene polymer	25038-32-8	4-8	SARA312, TSCA
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	3-6	SARA313, CERCLA, SARA312, VOC, TSCA, RCRA, ACGIH, OSHA
Cyclopentane	287-92-3	0.1-1	SARA312, VOX, TSCA, ACGIH
Diethyl Hydroxylamine	3710-84-7	0-0.4	SARA312, VOC, TSCA, ACGIH

**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

**HMIS**

Health	1 2
FLAMMABILITY	3
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	B

**NFPA**

The NFPA hazard diamond consists of four colored triangles meeting at a central point. The top triangle is red and contains the number 3. The left triangle is blue and contains the number 2. The right triangle is yellow and contains the number 0. The bottom triangle is white and contains the number 0.

**Important Note:** *To be the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However there is no assumption of liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. Since the conditions of handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer/supplier, the manufacturer/supplier will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use. Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product which may not be covered by this SDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.*

\*\*\*End of SDS\*\*\*