



Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Product and Company Information

Product Name: Tru-Sealer 25%

Emergency Telephone Number:

InfoTrac: 800-535-5053

Manufacturer: Architectural Enhancements

475 Annandale Blvd

PO Box 1124

Annandale, MN 55302

Telephone Number for Information:

320-274-6909

Date Prepared: 12/24/08

Signature of Preparer: Will Christenson

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Section 2 – Hazardous Ingredients

Compound	CAS #	OSHA PEL Total	ACGIH TLV TWA
Toluene	108-88-3	200 ppm	200 ppm

Section 3 – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: 228 F

Specific Gravity: 0.87

Vapor Pressure: 3.2 kPa (24 mm Hg)

Melting Point: -139 F

Vapor Density: AP 3 (Air = 1)

Evaporation Rate: 1.9

Solubility in Water: Very slightly soluble (<0.1%)

Appearance and odor: Transparent, colorless, sweet pungent aromatic hydrocarbon.

Section 4 – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point: closed cup: 40 F Flammable Limits: LEL, Not known UEL, Not known

Extinguishing Media:

SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or inert gas (nitrogen). Carbon dioxide and inert gas can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide or inert gas in confined spaces.

LARGE FIRE: Use foam, water fog, or water spray. Water may be ineffective. Water may not extinguish the fire. Water fog and spray are effective in cooling containers and adjacent structures. However, water can be used to cool the external walls of vessels to prevent excessive

pressure, auto-ignition or explosion. DO NOT use a solid stream of water directly on the fire as the water may spread the fire to a larger area.

Protection of Fire Fighters: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area, and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities of potential fire and explosion hazard if liquid enter sewers or waterways.

Section 5 – Reactivity Data

Stability/Instability: Stable.

Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources. Keep away from strong oxidizing conditions and agents.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, alkalis, and oxidizers such as liquid chlorine, other halogens, hydrogen peroxide and oxygen.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal decomposition may yield acrylic monomers.

Polymerization: Product will not undergo polymerization.

Section 6 – Health Hazard Data

Inhalation: Breathing high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate throat and lungs. Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression with symptoms including nausea, headache, dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, or unconsciousness. Breathing high concentrations of this material, for example, in an enclosed space, or by intentional abuse, can cause irregular heartbeats which can cause death.

Eye Contact: This material can cause eye irritation with tearing, redness, or a stinging or burning feeling. Further, it can cause swelling of the eyes with blurred vision. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact.

Skin Contact: May cause mild skin irritation with redness and/or an itching or burning. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. It is likely that some components of this material are able to pass into the body through the skin and may cause similar effects as from breathing or swallowing it.

Ingestion: Swallowing this material may be harmful. Swallowing this material may cause stomach or intestinal upset with pain, nausea, and/or diarrhea. This material can get into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting. Small amounts in the lungs can cause lung damage, possibly leading to chronic lung dysfunction or death. Swallowing this material may cause effects similar to those described in the inhalation section (see "inhalation" above).

Chronic Health Effects Summary: Chronic effects of ingestion and subsequent aspiration into the lungs may cause pneumatocele (lung cavity) formation and chronic lung dysfunction.

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with irreversible brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as "Solvent or Painter's Syndrome").

This material (or a component) may cause harm to the human fetus based on tests with laboratory animals. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to toluene, a component of this product, has been associated with reproductive effects in experimental animals and in long-term chemical abuse situations. Long-term overexposure to toluene has been associated with impaired color vision and hearing damage.

Section 7 – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Handling: A spill or leak can cause an immediate fire or explosion hazard. Keep containers closed and do not handle or store near heat, sparks, or any other potential ignition sources. Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Do not breathe vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation and personal protection. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Prevent contact with food and tobacco products. Do not take internally.

When performing repairs and maintenance on contaminated equipment, keep unnecessary persons away from the area. Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Drain and purge equipment, as necessary, to remove material residues. Follow proper entry procedures, including compliance with 29 CFR 1910.146 prior to entering confined spaces such as tanks or pits. Use gloves constructed of impervious materials and protective clothing if direct contact is anticipated. Provide ventilation to maintain exposure potential below applicable exposure limits. Use appropriate respiratory protection when concentrations exceed any established occupational exposure level. Promptly remove contaminated clothing. Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

A static electrical charge can accumulate when this material is flowing through pipes, nozzles or filters and when it is agitated. A static spark discharge can ignite accumulated vapors particularly during dry weather conditions. Always bond receiving containers to the fill pipe before and during loading. Always keep nozzle in contact with the container throughout the loading process. Do not fill any portable container in or on a vehicle. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging or other handling operations.

Product container is not designed for elevated pressure. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze solder, drill, or grind on containers. Do not expose product containers to flames, sparks, heat or other potential ignition sources. Empty containers may contain product residues that can ignite with explosive force. Observe label precautions. Consult appropriate federal, state and local authorities before reusing, reconditioning, reclaiming, recycling or disposing of empty containers and/or waste residues of this product.

Storage: Store and transport in accordance with all applicable laws. Keep containers tightly closed and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, plainly labeled, and out of closed vehicles. Keep away from all ignition sources. Ground all equipment containing this material. Containers should be able to withstand pressures expected from warming and cooling in storage. This flammable liquid should be stored in a separate safety cabinet or room. A refrigerated room is preferable for materials with a flash point temperature lower than 70 deg F (21 deg C). All electrical equipment in areas where this material is stored or handled should be installed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the National Electrical Code.

Section 8 – Control Measures

Engineering Controls: Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. All electrical equipment should comply with the National Electrical Code. An emergency eye wash station and safety shower should be located near the work-station.

Personal Protective Equipment: Personal protective equipment should be selected based upon the conditions under which this material is used. A hazard assessment of the work area for PPE requirements should be conducted by a qualified professional pursuant to OSHA regulations. The following pictograms represent the minimum requirements for personal protective equipment. For certain operations, additional PPE may be required.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. Chemical goggles should be worn during transfer operations or when there is a likelihood of misting, splashing, or spraying of this material. A suitable emergency eye wash water and safety shower should be located near the work station.

Hand Protection: Avoid skin contact. Use heavy duty gloves constructed of chemical resistant Material such as Viton. Wash hands with plenty of mild soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, use of toilet facilities or leaving work. DO NOT use gasoline, kerosene, solvents or harsh abrasives as skin cleaners.

Body Protection: Avoid skin contact. Wear long-sleeved fire-retardant garments (e.g., Nomex) when working with flammable and combustible liquids. Additional chemical-resistant protective gear may be required if splashing or spraying conditions exist. This may include an apron, boots and additional facial protection. If product comes in contact with clothing, immediately remove soaked clothing and shower. Promptly remove and discard contaminated leather goods.

Respiratory Protection: For known vapor concentrations above the occupational exposure guidelines (see below), use a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator if adequate protection is provided. Protection factors vary depending upon the type of respirator used. Respirators should be used in accordance with OSHA requirements (29 CFR 1910.134). For airborne vapor concentrations that exceed the recommended protection factors for organic vapor respirators, use a full-face, positive-pressure, supplied air respirator. Due to fire and explosion potential, do not enter atmospheres containing concentrations greater than 10% of the lower flammable limit of this product.

General Comments: Warning! Use of this material in spaces without adequate ventilation can result in generation of hazardous levels of combustion products and/or inadequate oxygen levels for breathing. Odor is an inadequate warning for hazardous conditions.