MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
CLEAR PENETRATING EPOXY SEALER
Either Part A or Part B

========== SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION ==========

General Info: Distributed by
The Rot Doctor
P.O. BOX 30612
Seattle, WA 98103
(206)364-2155

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident
CALL INFOTRAC - Day or Night
1-800-535-5053
Outside the United States call Collect 1-352-323-3500

Date of Preparation: 4/15/95

========== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS ==========

Hazardous Compounds	CAS#	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TL	WEIGHT%
Aromatic Hydrocarbon	64742-95-6	100 PPM (TWA)	100 PPM (5MIN)	< 50
Xylene (Xylol)	1330-20-7	100 PPM (TWA)	100 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Toluene (Toluol)	108-88-3	100 PPM (TWA)	100 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)	67-63-0	400 PPM (TWA)	400 PPM (TWA)	< 50
2-Butanone	78-93-3	200 PPM (TWA)	200 PPM (TWA)	< 50
4-Methyl 2-Pentanone	108-10-1	100 PPM (TWA)	75 PPM (TWA)	< 50
2-Heptanone	110-43-0	100 PPM (TWA)	50 PPM (TWA)	< 50
4-Methyl 2-hexanone	110-12-3	50 PPM (TWA)	50 PPM (TWA)	< 50
2-Pentanone	107-87-9	200 PPM (TWA)	250 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Dipropylene Glycol Monomethylether	034590-94-8	100 PPM (TWA)	150 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Diisobutyl Ketone	108-83-8	25 PPM (TWA)	25 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Ethyl Acetate	141-78-6	N/A	400 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Isobutyl Acetate	110-19-0	N/A	150 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Ethyl 3-Ethoxy Propionate	763-69-9	N/A	50 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Propylene Glycol Mono-methylether Acetate	108-65-6	N/A	1000 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Hexyl Acetate	7789-99-3	N/A	50 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Isobutyl Isobutyrate	97-85-8	100 PPM (TWA-MFGR)	N/A	< 50
Diacetone Alcohol	123-42-2	50 PPM (TWA)	50 PPM (TWA)	< 50
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	50 PPM (TWA)	25 PPM (skin)	< 50

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Suspected Cancer Agent: NO
Volatile Organic Content (VOC) mixed: 675 g/l
SPIRIT CONTENT ZERO BY U.K. CUSTOMS DEFINITION

========== SECTION III - PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS ==========

Boiling Point: 150° F
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 30 mm @ 20° C
Vapor Density (Air=1): approx. 2
Solubility in water: partially soluble
Appearance and Odor: clear, characteristic odor

Specific Gravity (H O=1): O=1): 0.9
pH: N/A
Evaporation rate (Butyl Acetate=1): 0.2
Melting Point: N/A

========== SECTION IV -FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA ==========

Flash Point/Method Used: 23°C (73°F) / Tag closed cup

Autoignition Temperature: Not determined

Flammability Limits: Not determined

Extinguishing Media:
Waterfog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam. Do not use a direct stream of water. Product will float and can be reignited on surface of water.

Special Fire-fighting Procedures:
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Water may be ineffective for firefighting. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
Vapors are heavier than air and may accumulate in low areas or areas inadequately ventilated. Vapors may also travel along the ground to the ignited at locations distant from the handling site; flashback of flame to the handling site may occur.

========== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA ==========

Stability: Stable

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:
Oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Store away from acidic materials and oxidizers.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

========== SECTION VI -HEALTH HAZARD DATA ==========

Routes of Entry:	Inhalation	Slight
	Skin	Slight
	Ingestion	Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic): SEE ATTACHMENT

Carcinogenicity: No

IARC Monographs: No

O**SHA Regulated:** No

Additional Carcinogenicity Information (if any): None

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Irritation and drying of the skin. May cause irritation of the eyes.

Medical Conditions that may be Aggravated by Exposure: Dermatitis or other skin sensitivity.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures: SEE ATTACHMENT

========== SECTION VII -EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES ==========

Container size: 5 gallons or less

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:

1. Human Health Protection: Chemical-resistant gloves. Eye protection if necessary.

2. Containment and Control: Prevent release into storm drains or sanitary sewers. Absorb with clay or similar material.

3. Decontamination: Wash with soap and water.

4. Hazardous Waste Packaging/Shipping Requirements: Product is classified as hazardous. Ship as hazardous waste, flammable liquid, N.O.S. ORM-E if local regulations prohibit disposal in sanitary landfill.

Waste Disposal Method:

Absorb in inert material and dispose of in sanitary landfill if local ordinances permit. Transport to EPA-approved landfill if local authorities do not accept sanitary landfill disposal.

========== SECTION VIII - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS ==========

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage:
Keep away from heat. Do not allow contact with acidic materials or oxidizers.

Other Precautions: Keep out of the reach of children.

========== SECTION IX - CONTROL MEASURES ==========

Respiratory Protection: None with normal use

Ventilation: Local exhaust usually adequate

Protective Gloves: Recommended for sensitive individuals

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or chemical goggles to prevent eye contact

Other Protective Equipment or Clothing: None

========== SECTION X - REGULATORY INFORMATION ==========

DOT Class: UN1263

RCRA Status: Not a hazardous waste under RCRA (40CFR 261)

CERCLA Status: Not listed

TSCA Inventory Status: Chemical components listed on TSCA Inventory.

California State Health & Safety Code Section 25249.6 Warning:
Detectable amounts of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm may be found in this material, its containers, or the labels or packing materials associated therewith.

California State Product Liability Warning (Business and Professions Code, Section 1714.45):
This product is inherently unsafe. It cannot be made safe.

ATTACHMENT
HEALTH HAZARDS (Acute and Chronic)

Health Information

Acute Toxicity: Overexposure can lead to central nervous system depression producing such effects as headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of consciousness.

It is considered similar to benzene but considerably less severe. Headaches, loss of appetite, and poor coordination are symptoms of prolonged exposure to moderate concentrations. Cases for acute poisoning have been reported rarely. It is an eye, nose, and throat irritant. It can burn the cornea if not removed promptly by flooding with water. Skin irritation may develop after repeated exposure.

Effects of Overexposure: Severe nervousness, muscular fatigue, and insomnia may occur after an acute or chronic overexposure. Prolonged contact, as from clothing wet with the material, may cause chemical burns.

Eye Contact: Causes severe conjunctivitis, seen as marked redness and swelling of the conjunctiva, and chemical burns of the cornea. Short-term liquid or vapor contact may result in slight eye irritation. Prolonged and repeated contact may be more irritating.

Skin Contact: Prolonged and repeated liquid contact can cause defatting and drying of the skin which may result in skin irritation and dermatitis. Brief contact causes irritation, seen as local redness and possible swelling.

Inhalation: High concentration or prolonged exposure to lower concentrations may be slightly irritating to mucous membranes.

Basis of Information: Toxicology and Biochemistry of Aromatic Hydrocarbons by H. W. Gerarde.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures

Eye Contact: Flush with water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes; do not reuse until cleaned. If persistent irritation occurs, get medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration of not breathing. Get medical attention.

ATTACHMENT
HEALTH HAZARDS (Acute and Chronic)

Health Information

[continued]

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. If conscious, administer saline cathartics, milk, or white of egg. Obtain medical attention.

NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

Liquid ingestion may result in vomiting; aspiration (breathing) of vomitus in the lungs MUST BE AVOIDED as even small quantities in the lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary hemorrhage.

NOTE TO THE PHYSICIAN: If more than 2.0 ml per kg has been ingested and vomiting has not occurred, emesis should be induced with supervision. Keep victim's head below hips to prevent aspiration. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions or unconsciousness occur before emesis, gastric lavage using a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered. There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.
