

# Intensifying Sealer

## Material Safety Data Sheet

### SECTION I. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

PRODUCT CODE: 96G-168  
 PRODUCT NAME: Intensifying Sealer

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: Contact INFOTRAC 800.535.5053 (Outside the U.S., call collect 1.352.323.3500.)

### SECTION II. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name/CAS No	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Butyl Acetate 540-88-5 63.60%		n-Butyl and isobutyl acetates have a Federal and ACGIH limit of 150 ppm (710 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) TWA. sec-butyl and tert-butyl have a Federal and ACGIH limit of 200 ppm (950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) TWA.	The STEL values are: (n-) 200 ppm (950 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ); (sec-) 250 ppm (1,190 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ); (iso-) 187 ppm (875 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ); (tert-) 250 ppm (1,190 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).
Acetone 67-64-1 7.78%	The Federal OSHA standard is 1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ), the DFG/MAK value is 500 ppm (1,200 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ). Peak limitations are 2 x nominal MAK (30 minute average value); not to exceed 4 times per shift.	The ACGIH has a TWA of 500 ppm (1,188 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,872 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	NIOSH has a TWA of 250 ppm (590 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ). The NIOSH IDLH level is 2,500 ppm. In addition, a number of states have set guidelines of standards for acetone in ambient air ranging from 8mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Massachusetts) to 11.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Connecticut and South Dakota) to 17.8-23.75 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (North Dakota) to 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Virginia) to 35.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Florida and New York) to 42.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Nevada).
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates 64742-95-6 5.27%	No exposure limits established.	No exposure limits established.	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6 3.58%	There is no OSHA PEL.	NIOSH, HSE and ACGIH have adopted or recommend a TWA values (for trimethyl benzenes as a class) of 25 ppm (125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) and the HSE STEL value is 35 ppm (170 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	Several states have set guidelines or standard for Trimethyl benzenes in ambient air ranging from 1.25 - 1.70 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (North Dakota) to 2.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Virginia) to 2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Connecticut) to 2.976 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Nevada).
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108-67-8 1.09%	There is no OSHA PEL.	NIOSH, HSE and ACGIH have adopted or recommend a TWA values (for trimethyl benzenes as a class) of 25 ppm (125 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) and the HSE STEL value is 35 ppm (170 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	Several states have set guidelines or standard for Trimethyl benzenes in ambient air ranging from 1.25 - 1.70 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (North Dakota) to 2.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Virginia) to 2.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Connecticut) to 2.976 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Nevada).

---

## SECTION III. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**HMIS Rating: 2 - 3 - 0**

**Routes of Entry:**

Inhalation      Skin Contact      Eye Contact      Ingestion

**Exposure to this material may effect the following organs:**

Blood      Eyes      Kidneys      Liver      Lungs      Nervous System      Skin

**Effects of Overexposure, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene:**

**Short Term Exposure**      Trimethyl benzene can affect you when breathed in. Irritates the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Exposure can cause you to feel dizzy, light headed and to pass out. Symptoms of exposure can also include headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, vomiting, nervousness, tenseness and confusion. Liquid deposition in lungs causes bronchitis or chemical pneumonitis.

**Long Term Exposure**      Repeated exposures can cause headaches, tiredness and a feeling of nervous tension. Can affect the blood cells and the blood's clotting ability; hypochromic anemia. Delayed or chronic health hazard is possible asthmatic bronchitis with coughing and/or shortness of breath. The use of alcoholic beverages enhances the effect. May cause liver damage. The liquid destroys the skin's natural oils, causing drying and cracking.

**Effects of Overexposure, Butyl Acetate:**

**Short Term Exposure**      The substance irritates the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. High exposures, above the occupational exposure levels, can cause weakness, headache and drowsiness and may cause unconsciousness.

**Long Term Exposure**      n-Butyl may cause skin allergy. n-Butyl acetate has been shown to damage the developing fetus in animals. Prolonged and repeated exposure to butyl acetates can cause defatting, drying and cracking of the skin. Although many solvents and petroleum based products cause lung, brain and nerve damage, these chemicals have not been adequately evaluated to determine these effects.

**Effects of Overexposure, Acetone:**

**Short Term Exposure**      Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, light-headedness and unconsciousness.

**Long Term Exposure**      Repeated long term exposure can cause dryness and skin cracking. This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether brain or nerve damage could occur with repeated exposure. However, many solvents and other petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage. Effects may include reduced memory and concentration, personality changes (withdrawal, irritability) and fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination and/or effects on the nerves to the arms and legs (weakness, "pins and needles").

**Effects of Overexposure, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene:**

**Short Term Exposure**      Trimethyl benzene can affect you when breathed in. Irritates the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Exposure can cause you to feel dizzy, light headed and to pass out. Symptoms of exposure can also include headache, drowsiness, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, incoordination, vomiting, nervousness, tenseness, confusion. Liquid deposition in lungs causes bronchitis or chemical pneumonitis.

**Long Term Exposure**      Repeated exposures can cause headaches, tiredness and a feeling of nervous tension. Can affect the blood cells and the blood's clotting ability; hypochromic anemia. Delayed or chronic health hazard is possible asthmatic bronchitis with coughing and/or shortness of breath. The use of alcoholic beverages enhances the effect. May cause liver damage. The liquid destroys the skin's natural oils, causing drying and cracking.

**Carcinogenicity:** The following chemicals comprise 0.1% or more of this mixture and are listed and/or classified as carcinogens or potential carcinogens by NTP, IARC, OSHA or ACGIH.

---

## SECTION IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation:** Move person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Seek medical attention!

**Eye Contact:** In case of eye contact, flush the eyes with water for fifteen (15) minutes. If contact lenses are worn, quickly remove them, then flush the eyes with water. Have a physician examine the eyes.

**Skin Contact:** In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing. Flush the skin with large amounts of water, then wash the skin with soap and water.

**Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. This may cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Seek immediate medical attention.

---

## SECTION V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flash Point:** -18°C (0°F)

**LEL:** 0.9%

**UEL:** 12.8%

**Extinguishing Media:** Use carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), foam, dry chemical or water spray/water fog extinguishing system.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Vapors may travel considerable distance by air and become ignited by ignition sources.

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** Full protective equipment including self contained breathing apparatus should be used.

**Fire Equipment:** Water spray may not be effective, use fog nozzles.

---

## SECTION VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Spill and Leak Procedure:** Eliminate all ignition sources. Ventilate the area. Use appropriate respirator and protective clothing.

**Small Spills:** Contain spill areas with dikes. Recover spilled material into containers. Absorb remainder with absorbent material.

**Large Spills:** If small spill measures do not contain the spill, notify local authorities and/or the fire department.

---

## SECTION VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** Avoid prolonged breathing or contact with product. Keep containers closed when not in use. Do not cut, drill, grind or weld near containers even when empty. Use non-sparking tools when working around this material.

**Storage Requirements:** Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep away from excessive heat, open flames or sparks.

**Regulatory Requirements:** Consult national, state and local environmental laws.

---

## SECTION VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Ventilation:** Exhaust as required to keep exposure below Threshold Limit Values.

**Protective Gear:** If ventilation equipment cannot control exposures below the TLV's, wear a properly fitted organic/particulate NIOSH, MSHA approved respirator. Wear rubber or neoprene protective gloves for repeated or prolonged skin contact. Wear safety glasses or face shield for eye protection.

---

## SECTION IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance:</b>	liquid	<b>% Volume Volatile:</b>	85.23
<b>Odor:</b>		<b>Specific Gravity (SG):</b>	0.888
<b>Physical State:</b>	liquid	<b>Lbs VOC/Gallon Solids:</b>	5.13
<b>Vapor Density:</b>	heavier than air	<b>Lbs/Gal VOC Less</b>	
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	24 mm Hg @ 20C	<b>Exempt Less Water:</b>	2.99
<b>Evaporation Rate:</b>	faster than air		
<b>Boiling Range:</b>	56 to 176 C		

---

## SECTION X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Stability:**

**Incompatibility:** heat or flames, strong acids or bases. Strong oxidizing agents.

**Hazardous Decomposition:** oxides of carbon and nitrogen. Oxides of carbon.

---

## SECTION XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Butyl Acetate:**

LC 50: Inhalation (rat) - 2230 mg/kg, 4 hr  
 LD 50: Oral (rat) - 4100 mg/kg ; Dermal (rabbit) - 2 g/kg

**1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene**

LC 50: IHL-MUS 8147 ppm acute  
 LD 50: ORL-RAT LD50 5000 mg kg-1 ; IPN-RAT LDLO 2000 mg kg-1

**Acetone****1,3,5 - Trimethylbenzene**

LC 50: IHL-RAT LC50 8147 24 mg/m3/4h

**Aromatic Petroleum Distillates**

LC 50: No information found  
 LD 50: No information found

---

## SECTION XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity:** Protect environment from spills and releases.

---

## SECTION XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Disposal:** As the US EPA, state, local or other regulatory agency may have jurisdiction over the disposal of your facility's waste, it is incumbent on you, to learn and satisfy all the regulations which effect you. Dispose of in accordance to government regulations.  
 U002

---

## SECTION XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Agency	Proper Shipping Name	UN Number	Packing Group	Hazard Class	Class
DOT	Paint * Flammable Liquid	UN-1263	II	Flam Liq*	3

---

## SECTION XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Additional regulatory listings where applicable

**SARA Section 313 Emission Reporting**

95-63-6 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 3.58 percent  
 75-65-0 tert-Butyl Alcohol 0.32 percent  
 540-88-5 Butyl Acetate 63.60 percent

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA):** All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory: None

**HANOVER<sup>®</sup>**  
**Architectural Products**  
 5000 Hanover Road, Hanover, PA 17331  
 717.637.0500 • fax 717.637.7145  
 www.hanoverpavers.com