M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

PRODUCT NAME: GLITSA SEALER **HMIS CODES: H F R P**
PRODUCT CODE: C11134, C11131, 11135 **2*3 0 X**
DOT CLASS: PAINT,3,UN1263,PGII

========== SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION ==========

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: Glitsa American
ADDRESS: 327 S Kenyon, Seattle WA 98108
EMERGENCY PHONE: Call Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300 (spill, leak, fire, accident)
INFORMATION PHONE: 206-763-2855
NAME OF PREPARER: Rudd Company, Inc.

========== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION ==========

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP		WEIGHT PERCENT
ETHYL ALCOHOL	64-17-5	40	68	17
ACGIH TLV: 1000 ppm OSHA PEL: 1000 ppm Other: 1880 mg/m3				
* TOLUENE	108-88-3	22	68	12
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm OSHA PEL: 200 ppm Other: 300 ppm (C)				
* N-BUTYL ALCOHOL	71-36-3	4	68	9
ACGIH TLV: 20 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm Other: (skin)				
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER	107-98-2	13	77	9
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm OSHA PEL: Not Est. Other: 150 ppm STEL				
PETROLEUM NAPHTHA, ALKANES & NAPHTHENES	64742-89-8	80	70	6
ACGIH TLV: 300 ppm OSHA PEL: 500 ppm.				
ISOBUTYL ALCOHOL	78-83-1	9	68	2
ACGIH TLV: 50 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm Other: 152 mg/m3				
FORMALDEHYDE	50-00-0			.69
ACGIH TLV: 0.30 ppm (C) OSHA PEL: 0.75 ppm Other: 0.37mg/m3 (C)				
ETHYL BENZENE	100-41-4	10	77	.20
ACGIH TLV: 100 ppm OSHA PEL: 100 ppm Other: 434 mg/m3				

"*" Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
**SEE SECTION VIII FOR POTENTIAL TO EMIT FORMALDEHYDE.

========== SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS ==========

BOILING RANGE: 172 - 277
DENSITY: 7.96 lb/gl
V.O.C.: 4.61 lb/gl 553 g/l (less water and exempt solvents)
4.60 lb/gl 553 g/l (Emitted VOC)
SOLIDS % BY WEIGHT: 42.0
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air.
EVAPORATION RATE: Moderate (compared to n-butyl acetate)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Moderate
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Translucent yellow liquid, solvent odor.

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

FLASH POINT: 48 Deg. F METHOD USED: P-Marten
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 1 UPPER: 19
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL, WATER FOG
SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Use full protective equipment, including self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water spray, preferably fog, to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible explosion. Direct water stream is not recommended for oil base fires. Product may float and reignite on surface of water. Do not allow product or runoff from fire control to enter storm or sanitary sewers, lakes, rivers, streams or waterways.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:
Explosive air-vapor mixtures may form which are dangerous when exposed to heat or flame. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground, or be moved by ventilation, and ignited by pilot lights, stoves, heaters, electric motors, sparks, flame, smoking, static discharge or other ignition sources even at locations distant from material handling site if inadequately ventilated. Free falling streams of liquid may cause static electricity build-up and create fire hazard.

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

STABILITY:
Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:
High temperature and humidity, ignition sources and vapor build-up.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):
Strong Oxidizing agents Acids Bases

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:
Carbon Monoxide Carbon Dioxide Hydrocarbons Nitrogen Oxides Methanol Formaldehyde Other Organic Compounds

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:
Will not occur.

=== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA AND SYMPTOMS OF UNPROTECTED EXPOSURE ===

PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF EXPOSURE: Inhalation, skin contact, ingestion.

INHALATION:
Vapors and mists may cause severe irritation to nose, throat and lungs (burning, stinging, coughing). May cause headache, dizziness, nausea, weakness, shortness of breath and loss of coordination. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Exposure to extremely high vapor concentrations may cause unconsciousness and asphyxiation. Always wear a NIOSH approved respitator with functioning organic vapor cartridges and provide adequate ventilation at the jobsite during and after application. If formaldehyde concentrations are unknown, use formaldehyde specific cartridges.

EYE CONTACT:
Contact with liquid or vapors causes severe irritation (redness, watering, itching, stinging, blurred vision) and possible cornea damage.

SKIN CONTACT:
May cause sensitization and allergic skin reaction (contact dermatitis). Contact may cause severe irritation (dryness, itching, cracking, rash and swelling) and possible burns.

SKIN ABSORPTION:
May be absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Repeated and prolonged contact may have a cumulative effect. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness, nausea, weakness, loss of coordination.

SWALLOWING:
May be harmful or fatal. Causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe central nervous system depression (headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination).
Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury.

CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM UNPROTECTED EXPOSURE:
Contains ingredients suspected of causing or known to cause damage to:kidneys, liver, lungs, eyes, brain and nervous system, blood cell abnormalities, possible hearing loss, dermatitis or other skin disorders, Always wear appropriate respiratory, eye and skin protection during use. Ventilate well during and after application.
Exposure to formaldehyde may cause sensitization and allergic skin reaction resulting in contact dermatitis. Some

reports also suggest sensitization and allergic respiratory reaction resulting in asthma-like symptoms. Always wear appropriate respiratory and skin protection during use. Ventilate well during and after application.
The following statement is required by California Proposition 65. Warning! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects, or other reproductive harm .

CARCINOGEN:
Formaldehyde is classified as a known human carcinogen by the International Agency of Research on Cancer (IARC). In chronic inhalation studies, exposure to high concentrations caused nasal cancer in laboratory rats. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of unprotected exposure. Always wear a NIOSH approved respitator with functioning organic vapor cartridges and provide adequate ventilation at the jobsite during and after application. If formaldehyde concentrations are unknown, use formaldehyde specific cartridges. Before initial use, consult OSHA's formaldehyde standard (29 CFR 1910.1048). Also consult section VIII of this MSDS. Ethylbenzene is classified as a potential human carcinogen based on laboratory animal studies. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

NTP CARCINOGEN: Yes IARC MONOGRAPHS: Yes OSHA REGULATED: Yes
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY UNPROTECTED EXPOSURE:
Respiratory tract irritation, nausea, eye disorders, skin disorders, sensitization to chemical substances.

========== SECTION VII - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES ==========

INHALATION:
Remove from exposure to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Keep person warm and quiet. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT:
Immediately flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes, while lifting upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT:
Immediately wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash or clean thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

SWALLOWING:
DO NOT induce vomiting. Call Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222) or physician immediately. Note: Aspiration of solvents may result in chemical pneumonia.

OTHER:
Have Material Safety Data Sheet available when calling Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222) or physician; or when going to the emergency room.

========== SECTION VIII - SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION ==========

This product contains a resin with the potential to emit formaldehyde during use. Exposure levels will vary with jobsite conditions and controls, including ventilation, temperature and humidity. Before initial use,consult OSHA's formaldehyde standard (29 CFR 1910.1048).

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
Ensure fresh air entry during application and drying. If you experience eye watering, headache or dizziness or if air monitoring demonstrates vapor/mist levels are above applicable limits, wear an appropriate, properly fitted respirator (NIOSH approved) during and after application. Follow respirator manufacturer's instructions for use.

VENTILATION:
USE ONLY WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. Provide the maximum ventilation jobsite conditions allow (including fans, open doors, windows or other appropriate means of ventilation), to prevent vapor build-up.

HAND PROTECTION:
Wear impermeable gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult safety equipment supplier for specific recommendations of construction materials.

EYE PROTECTION:
Wear chemical goggles designed to protect eyes against vapors, liquid splash and mists unless full facepiece respirator is worn. Note: Contact lenses may contribute to the severity of an eye injury and should not be worn when working with chemicals.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:
Wear protective clothing, including headcap, to avoid skin contact with liquid or overspray.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES:
Eye washes and safety showers are recommended in the workplace. Wash hands after using and before eating, drinking or using tobacco products. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Periodically monitor exposure levels to hazardous ingredients listed in section II and review permissible limits.

========== SECTION IX - SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES ==========

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
Eliminate ignition sources and ventilate area. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. Wear full protective equipment. Dike drains to prevent entering storm or sanitary sewers, rivers, streams or waterways. Contain spill and cover with inert absorbent material. Take up using non-sparking tools (aluminum, brass or copper) and place mixture into containers for disposal. Note: Some spills or releases may require special reporting to local, state or federal agencies.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:
Waste material and empty containers must be disposed of in accordance with all local, state and federal environmental control regulations. Use only approved waste management facilities.

========== SECTION X - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS ==========

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY!

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:
Keep liquid and vapors away from heat, sparks and flame. Turn off or remove all sources of ignition. Use proper methods of ventilation to prevent vapor build-up. Avoid contact with hot metal surfaces. When pouring large volumes, avoid free fall of liquids in excess of a few inches to prevent static charge build-up. Avoid breathing vapors and sanding or grinding dusts. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not take internally. Use adequate methods of ventilation, respiratory and personal protective equipment. Do not reuse, weld, drill or heat empty containers which may contain explosive vapors. Follow label warnings until thoroughly cleaned or sent for disposal. Do not remove or deface label. Do not transfer to unlabeled container.
Consult current OSHA guidelines for specific handling requirements when working with formaldehyde.

OTHER CAUTIONS:
Keep container closed when not in use and during transit. Do not store above 120 deg. F (50 deg. C). Keep in upright position and protect container from damage. When storing large quantites or when specified by local building or fire codes, store in buildings or areas designed and protected for storage of products with this flammability rating. Do not store where contact with incompatible material could occur, even during an accidental spill or release. Before using two-component coatings, read the MSDS and label of both products. Mixtures will have hazards of both components. To avoid spontaneous combustion, soak soiled oily rags and waste in water filled metal containers.

========== SECTION XI - DISCLAIMER ==========

DISCLAIMER: THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM SOURCES CONSIDERED TO BE RELIABLE. TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF ALL INFORMATION IS ACCURATE AND IS PROVIDED IN GOOD FAITH. HOWEVER, NO GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY IS MADE OR IMPLIED.