

Section 1 - Manufacturer Information

Manufacturer/Distributor:	IMS Company 10373 Stafford Road Chagrin Falls, OH 44023-5296 WEB: imscompany.com	Emergency Phone #: Prepared by: Prepared/Revised: E-mail	800-424-9300 Safety Advisor June 7, 2007 sales@imscompany.com
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Trade Name SafeSeal™ Premium

Item Number..... 124644

Hazardous Material Information System

Health 1	Flammability 4	Reactivity 1	Protection X
* Chronic (Accumulates)			
0 Normal use Material	0 Will Not Burn	0 Stable	X = Consult the
1 Slight Hazard (temporary)	1 Possible to Burn	1 Unstable if Heated	MSDS and
2 Health Affected (lengthy)	2 Burns if Heated	2 Violent Chemical Change	your supervisor
3 Extreme Danger	3 Easily Burns	3 Shock and Heat Sensitive	for your special
4 Severe or Fatal	4 Very Easily Burns	4 May Explode	workplace need

NOTE: The HMIS may be not enough hazard information for this chemical in all workplaces. The HMIS system requires employee training about the system and about information in this MSDS.

Section 2 - Hazardous Ingredients

Chemical/Common Name	CAS-Number	%	PEL-OSHA	TLV-ACGIH
Dimethyl Ether	115-10-6	20 to 40	(1) (2)	(1) (2)
Poly Alpha Olefin	68037-01-4	45 to 65	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³
Terpene Phenol Resin	Proprietary	0.1 to 10	(1)	(1)
Silicon Dioxide, Amorphous	68611-44-9	0.1 to 10	80 mg/m ³ (3)	10 mg/m ³
Anionic Surfactant	Proprietary	0.1 to 10	(1)	(1)
Anthraquinone Dye	128-80-3	0.1 to 10	(1)	(1)
AZO Dye in aromatic Esters	3321-10-6	0.1 to 10	(1)	(1)

(1) None Established

(2) Other exposure limits: AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) WEEL (Workplace Environmental Exposure Limit) = 500 ppm.

(3) Other exposure limits: NIOSH's REL is 6 mg/m³

Does this product contain carcinogens (NTP, IARC, or OSHA)? No

Section 3 - Health Hazard Data

HEALTH EFFECTS - (Acute and Chronic)

Ingestion May cause a laxative effect and be irritating to the digestive tract. Aspiration into the lungs may cause lypoid pneumonia. Because of the nature of the product, ingestion is unlikely.

Inhalation MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. Acts as a simple asphyxiate. CNS depression with anaesthetic effects such as dizziness, headache, confusion, incoordination, and loss of consciousness. Fumes from heated material may cause irritation. Sprays may be irritating to the upper respiratory tract.

Eye Irritation. NOTE: Direct contact with spray can result in frostbite.

Skin Prolonged or repeated contact may result in defatting, drying of the skin which may lead to skin irritation, dermatitis, and allergic skin reactions. NOTE: Direct contact with spray can result in frostbite.

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY Inhalation, Skin

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Exposure may aggravate diseases of the central nervous system, heart rhythm or other cardiovascular diseases, or pulmonary diseases. If a person has one or more of these problems, consult medical personnel to determine what steps should be taken.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact Flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes, consult a physician.

Skin Contact Wash with soap and water. Launder contaminated clothes before re-use. If sprayed directly on skin, treat for frostbite.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and quiet. Apply artificial respiration or give oxygen if breathing has stopped or is difficult, ****Get Medical Help at once.****

Ingestion An unlikely route of entry. However, if ingested, ****Get Medical Help at once.**** Aspiration into lungs can cause lypoid pneumonia. Do Not Induce Vomiting.

Section 4 - Chemical Data

Boiling Point (F).....	NA	Specific Gravity (Water = 1)	< 0.82
Vapor Pressure (PSIG)	60 ± 10	Vapor Density (Air = 1)	> 1
Percent Volatile by Volume (%).....	> 60	Evaporation Rate (Ether = 1).....	Faster
Solubility in Water.....	Nil		

Appearance and Odor Information

Green liquid spray, with petroleum odor, as dispensed from the aerosol package.
CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE.

Section 5 - Physical Hazard Data

Flash Point (estimated)	< 0° F	Flammable Limits: LEL = 3.4 %	UEL = 27 %
EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR		VAPOR MAY CAUSE FLASH FIRE	

Extinguishing Media

Carbon Dioxide, Foam, Dry Chemical, Water Fog. Using water to cool exposed containers may be useful.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full-face piece operated in positive pressure mode. See decomposition products.

At elevated temperatures (> 120° F) aerosol containers may burst, vent or rupture. Use equipment or shielding to protect personnel against bursting, rupturing or venting containers. Cooling with water streams may be helpful.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Direct stream water or foam may cause frothing and may be quite violent. Static-electric sparks have been known to ignite accumulated vapors of flammable propellant mixtures. Use caution where static-electric sparks can occur. Ensure enough ventilation to avoid vapor accumulation, especially when spraying where there is an enclosure that would otherwise let vapors accumulate. Vapors are heavier than air, and might collect below the spray area.

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)

Oxidizers, strong caustics, strong acids, some halides.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and phosphorus oxides, and other toxic compounds would be expected.

Will Hazardous Polymerization Occur? No

Conditions to Avoid for Polymerization High heat and open flame.

Is the Product Stable?

Yes.

Conditions to Avoid for Stability

Avoid heat sufficient to burst container (see special fire fighting procedure above) and spraying into flame or onto red-hot surfaces, which could heat material to temperatures that could cause decomposition.

Section 6 - Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate area to reduce concentration of the components below their exposure limits. Use protective equipment consistent with the situation. Prevent run-off into sewers, open drainage, or water supplies. Pick up the spill with absorbents; store in closed containers for proper disposal. Remove residue to prevent a slippery condition.

Waste Disposal Methods

Consult Federal, State and Local regulations. Do not puncture or burn containers. Give empty, leaking, or full containers to a disposal service equipped to handle and dispose of aerosol (pressurized) containers.

Section 7 - Exposure Control Information

Ventilation

General or local exhaust, or mechanical or special ventilation to maintain below exposure limits. Maintain enough ventilation to prevent fire/flash hazard from local accumulation of vapors, especially near sources of high heat, electric arcs, or static-electric sparks. NOTE: vapors are heavier than air and could collect below the area where the product is sprayed.

Respiratory Protection

Generally not required if sufficient ventilation is provided. If the exposure limits of the product or any of its components are exceeded, an approved organic vapor mask should be used (consult your safety equipment supplier).

Protective Gloves

Where prolonged or repeated contact with the spray or the deposited product is likely, the use of impervious gloves (for example neoprene) is indicated.

Other Protective Equipment

As required by your company. If contact with the spray is likely, eye protection is recommended. Chemical splash goggles or safety glasses with side shields and a face shield will provide protection in most situations.

Other Engineering Controls

To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed

Work Practices

Do not use in confined or closed space. Ventilation should be maintained to prevent the concentration of the product, or its components, above the exposure limits.

Hygienic Practices

Wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, or smoking, after using this, or any chemical product. Do not handle around tobacco products.

Section 8 - Special Precautions**Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage**

Store in cool, dry area out of direct sunlight. Do not puncture or store above 120° F.

Maintenance Precautions

Do not remove or deface label.

Additional Comments

Accumulated overspray could make floors slippery. Use necessary housekeeping and work rules to prevent slipping.

CAUTION Intentional misuse of this chemical product, as with any industrial chemical, in contact with the body can be harmful or fatal. This includes such things as deliberately breathing, placing in mouth, swallowing, placing on skin, or any other body contact, or repeated, or continuous contact.

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