

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision 1
Prepared 2015-06-01

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: GEMCOAT-WB™ MOLD-RESISTANT COATING ADDITIVE
Product Code: 86T-128

Product Uses: When applied to concrete masonry units, this coating creates an anti-microbial film that will help inhibit the growth of bacteria, mold and mildew on the coating.

Manufactured by:
Chemcoat, Inc.
P.O. Box 188
2790 Canfield Lane
Montoursville, PA 17754

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY:
Chem-tel
800-255-3924

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

Skin corrosive	3
Eye corrosive	1

GHS Hazards:

H316	Causes mild skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage

GHS Precautions

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician
P305+P351	IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention



Routes of Entry:

Inhalation; Skin Contact; Eye Contact; Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood; Eyes; Liver; Central Nervous System; Reproductive System

Effects of Overexposure:

Short Term Exposure: Eye or skin contact with ammonia can cause irritation, burns, frostbite (anhydrous), and permanent damage. Irritates the respiratory tract causing coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. Higher exposure can cause pulmonary edema, a medical emergency, that can be delayed for several hours and is life threatening. Exposure can cause headache, loss of sense of smell, nausea, and vomiting. Inhalation: Levels of 5,000- 10,000 ppm may result in irritation of mouth, nose and throat and coughing, leading to sleep and stupor.

Long Term Exposure: Repeated exposure can cause chronic eye, nose, and throat irritation. Repeated lung irritation can result in bronchitis with coughing, shortness of breath, and phlegm. Levels of 170 ppm of ammonia vapor has caused mild changes in the spleens, kidneys and livers of guinea pigs. Prolonged inhalation of concentrations above 5,000 ppm may produce symptoms listed under inhalation and the additional symptoms of headache, dizziness, tremor and fatigue. Additives in denatured alcohol may result in other more severe symptoms. Alcohol has been linked to birth defects in humans. Ethyl alcohol may cause mutations. Repeated exposure (including alcoholic beverages) may cause spontaneous abortions, as well as birth defects and other developmental problems, including "fetal alcohol syndrome." Chronic use of ethanol may cause cirrhosis of the liver.

Skin Contact Causes skin irritation

Eye Contact Causes serious eye damage

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 3 – Composition / Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name / CAS No	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Docusate Sodium 577-11-7 4.67 percent	Contains no substances with occupational exposure limits		
Silver Chloride 7783-90-6 4.66 percent	Contains no substances with occupational exposure limits		
Ethyl Alcohol 64-17-5 3.80 percent Vapor Pressure: 0	The OSHA PEL, the DFG value, the HSE value and the recommended ACGIH TWA value is 1,000 ppm (1,900 mg/m3).	The OSHA PEL, the DFG value, the HSE value and the recommended ACGIH TWA value is 1,000 ppm (1,900 mg/m3).	There is not tentative STEL value. The former USSR-UNEP/IRPTC project has set a MAC in workplace air of 1,000 mg/m3 and a MAC in ambient air of residential areas of 5.0 mg/m3 on either a momentary or a daily

			average basis. Several states have set guidelines or standards for ethanol in ambient air ranging from 0.26 mg/m ³ (Massachusetts) to 16.0 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 19.0 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 38.0 mg/m ³ (Connecticut and South Dakota) to 45.238 mg/m ³ (Nevada).
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Section 4 – 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 5 – Fire Fighting Methods

Flash Point: 100°C (212°F)

Auto-ignition:

LEL: 3.3%

UEL: 19.0%

Extinguishing Media: Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), 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.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon.

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 6 – 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 7 – 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 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
577-11-7	Contains no substances with occupational exposure limits		
7783-90-6	Contains no substances with occupational exposure limits		
64-17-5	The OSHA PEL, the DFG value, the HSE value and the recommended ACGIH TWA value is 1,000 ppm (1,900 mg/m ³).	The OSHA PEL, the DFG value, the HSE value and the recommended ACGIH TWA value is 1,000 ppm (1,900 mg/m ³).	There is not tentative STEL value. The former USSR-UNEP/IRPTC project has set a MAC in workplace air of 1,000 mg/m ³ and a MAC in ambient air of residential areas of 5.0 mg/m ³ on either a momentary or a daily average basis. Several states have set guidelines or standards for ethanol in ambient air ranging from 0.26 mg/m ³ (Massachusetts) to 16.0 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 19.0 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to

			38.0 mg/m ³ (Connecticut and South Dakota) to 45.238 mg/m ³ (Nevada).
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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 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Viscous liquid dispersion
Odor	
Physical State	Liquid
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Evaporation Rate	Faster than ether
% Volume Volatile	81.69
Formula Lb / Gal	8.46
Vapor Pressure	0.36 mm Hg @ 20C
Boiling Range	78°C
Density	1.01602
Flash Point	212 F
Lbs VOC /Gallon Solids	2.23
Explosive Limits	3% - 19%

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable.

Incompatibility: Strong acids or bases.

Hazardous Decomposition: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Docusate Sodium

Silver Chloride

Ethyl Alcohol

Section 12 – Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Protect environment from spills and releases.

Section 13 – 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 affect you. Dispose of in accordance to government regulations. Destroy by liquid incineration by certified environmental service group.

Section 14 – Transport Information

Protect from freezing.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
DOT	Paint *- Not required **- Not regulated	Not req*		Not reg**

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Additional regulatory listings where applicable.

SARA Section 313 Emission Reporting

577-11-7 Docusate Sodium 4.67%

7783-90-6 Silver Chloride 4.66%

29911-28-2 Dipropylene Glycol Butoxy Ether 0.67%

7664-41-7 Ammonia 313 PPM

<u>Country</u>	<u>Regulation</u>	<u>All Components Listed</u>



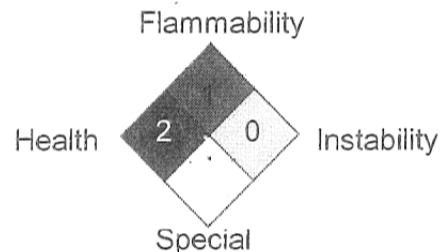
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory.

Section 16 – Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS)

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

HEALTH	<input type="text" value="2"/>	HMIS & NFPA Hazard Rating Legend * = Chronic Health Hazard 0 = INSIGNIFICANT 1 = SLIGHT 2 = MODERATE 3 = HIGH
FLAMMABILITY	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
PERSONAL PROTECTION	<input type="text"/>	



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