

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision 1
Prepared 2015-05-21

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: GEMCOAT™

Product Code: 96G-168A

Product Uses: Sealing masonry units that have a ground or milled face finish. **(Solvent-Based Sealer)**

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:

Flammable liquid

GHS Hazards:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor

GHS Precautions:

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces - No smoking
P233 Keep container tightly closed
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/light/.../equipment
P242 Use only non-sparking tools
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P303+P361- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction
P403+P235 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool
P501 Dispose of contents/container .

**Routes of Entry:**

Inhalation; Skin Contact; Eye Contact; Ingestion

Exposure to this material may affect the following organs:

Blood; Eyes; Kidneys; Liver; Lungs; Central Nervous System; Skin

Effects of Overexposure:

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. Trimethyl benzene can affect you when inhaled. It irritates the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Exposure can cause you to feel dizzy, lightheaded, 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. Contact can irritate the skin. Exposure can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations can cause dizziness, lightheadedness, and unconsciousness.

Long Term Exposure: n-Butyl acetate 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. Repeated exposures can cause headaches, tiredness, and a feeling of nervous tension. Exposure can affect the blood cells and the blood's clotting ability; hypochromic anemia. A delayed or chronic health hazard is possible asthmatic bronchitis with coughing and/or shortness of breath. The use of alcoholic beverages enhances the effect. It may cause liver damage. The liquid destroys the skin's natural oils, causing drying and cracking. Repeated skin 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), fatigue, sleep disturbances, reduced coordination, and/or effects on the nerves to the arms and legs (weakness, "pins and needles").

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
tert-Butyl Acetate 540-88-5 37.43 percent		n-Butyl and isobutyl acetates have a Federal and ACGIH limit of 150 ppm (710 mg/m ³) TWA sec-butyl and tert-butyl	The STEL values are: (n-) 200 ppm (950 mg/m ³); (sec-) 250 ppm (1,190 mg/m ³); (iso-) 187 ppm (875 mg/m ³);

		have a Federal and ACGIH limit of 200 ppm (950 mg/m ³)TWA.	(tert-) 250 ppm (1,190 mg/m ³).
Dimethyl Carbonate 616-38-6 26.49 percent			
Acetone 67-64-1 7.78 percent	The Federal OSHA standard is 1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m ³), the DFG/MAK value is 500 ppm (1,200 mg/m ³), Peak Limitations are 2 x normal MAK (30 minute average value); not to exceed 4 times per shift.	The ACGIH has a TWA of 500 ppm (1,188 mg/m ³) and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,782 mg/m ³).	NIOSH has a TWA of 250 ppm (590 mg/m ³). The NIOSH IDLH level is 2,500 ppm. In addition, a number of states have set guidelines or standards for acetone in ambient air ranging from 8 mg/m ³ (Massachusetts) to 11.8 mg/m ³ (Connecticut and South Dakota) to 17.8-23.75 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 30 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 35.6 mg/m ³ (Florida and New York) to 42.4 mg/m ³ (Nevada).
Aromatic Petroleum Distillates 64742-95-6 5.27 percent	No exposure limits established.	No exposure limits established.	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene 95-63-6 3.58 percent	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 ³) and the HSE STEL value is 35 ppm (170 mg/m ³).	Several states have set guidelines or standard for Trimethyl benzenes in ambient air ranging from 1.25 - 1.70 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 2.1 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 2.5 mg/m ³ (Connecticut) to 2.976 mg/m ³ (Nevada).
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene 108-67-8 1.09 percent	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 ³) and the HSE STEL value is 35 ppm (170 mg/m ³).	Several states have set guidelines or standard for Trimethyl benzenes in ambient air ranging from 1.25 - 1.70 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 2.1 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 2.5 mg/m ³ (Connecticut) to 2.976 mg/m ³ (Nevada).

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: -18°C (0°F)

Auto-ignition:

LEL: 0.9%

UEL: 12.9%

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
540-88-5		n-Butyl and isobutyl acetates have a Federal and ACGIH limit of 150 ppm (710 mg/m ³) TWA sec-butyl and tert-butyl have a Federal and ACGIH limit of 200 ppm (950 mg/m ³)TWA.	The STEL values are: (n-) 200 ppm (950 mg/m ³); (sec-) 250 ppm (1,190 mg/m ³); (iso-) 187 ppm (875 mg/m ³); (tert-) 250 ppm (1,190 mg/m ³).
616-38-6			
67-64-1	The Federal OSHA standard is 1,000 ppm (2,400 mg/m ³), the DFG/MAK value is 500 ppm (1,200 mg/m ³), Peak Limitations are 2 x normal MAK (30 minute average value); not to exceed 4 times per shift.	The ACGIH has a TWA of 500 ppm (1,188 mg/m ³) and a STEL of 750 ppm (1,782 mg/m ³).	NIOSH has a TWA of 250 ppm (590 mg/m ³). The NIOSH IDLH level is 2,500 ppm. In addition, a number of states have set guidelines or standards for acetone in ambient air ranging from 8 mg/m ³ (Massachusetts) to 11.8 mg/m ³ (Connecticut and South Dakota) to 17.8-23.75 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 30 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 35.6 mg/m ³ (Florida and New York) to 42.4 mg/m ³ (Nevada).
64742-95-6	No exposure limits established.	No exposure limits established.	
95-63-6	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 ³) and the HSE STEL value is 35 ppm (170 mg/m ³).	Several states have set guidelines or standard for Trimethyl benzenes in ambient air ranging from 1.25 - 1.70 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 2.1 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 2.5 mg/m ³ (Connecticut) to 2.976 mg/m ³ (Nevada).
108-67-8	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 ³) and the HSE STEL value is 35 ppm (170 mg/m ³).	Several states have set guidelines or standard for Trimethyl benzenes in ambient air ranging from 1.25 - 1.70 mg/m ³ (North Dakota) to 2.1 mg/m ³ (Virginia) to 2.5 mg/m ³ (Connecticut) to

		2.976 mg/m3 (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	Slower than ether
Formula Lb / Gal	7.82
Vapor Pressure	38.3 mmHG @ 25C
Boiling Range	57°C
Density	0.93819
Flash Point	0 F
Lbs VOC /Gallon Solids	5.12
Explosive Limits	1% - 13%

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable.

Incompatibility: Heat or flames, strong acids or bases.

Hazardous Decomposition: Oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

tert-Butyl Acetate

LC 50:

LD 50:

Dimethyl Carbonate

Acetone

LC 50:

LD 50:

Aromatic Petroleum Distillates

LC 50:
 LD 50:
 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
 LC 50:
 LD 50:
 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene
 LC 50:

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 *-Flammable Liquid	UN-1263	II	Flam Liq*

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

Additional regulatory listings where applicable.

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



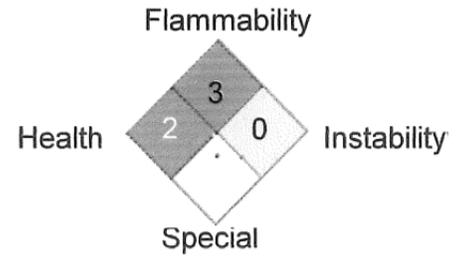
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA): All chemicals except those listed below appear in the Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory.

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="3"/>	
PHYSICAL HAZARD	<input type="text" value="0"/>	
PERSONAL PROTECTION	<input type="text"/>	



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