GMX Elastomeric Coating H20

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Revision Date: N/A Date of Issue: 05/13/2016 Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Form:

Product Name: GMX Elastomeric Coating H20

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Manufacturer

GMX, Inc.

P.O. Box 743

Matthews, NC 28106

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

Main Switch Board: (704) 334-8222

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

H315 - Skin Irrit 2

H320 - Eye Dam. 2B

H335 - STOT SE 3

H351 - Carc. 2

H372 - STOT RE 1

Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US) :

GH507 GH508

Signal Word (GHS-US) : Danger

Hazard Statements (GHS-US) : H315-Causes skin irritation

: H320-Causes eye irritation

H335-May cause respiratory irritation

H350-May cause cancer by route of exposure if conclusively proven that no other route applies.

H351 – Suspected of causing cancer by route of exposure if conclusively proven that no other route applies

H372-Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by route of exposure if conclusively proven that no other route applies

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US) : P201 – Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 – Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P260 - Do not breathe vapor.

P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 – Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.

P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P304+340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for

breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minuts. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P308+P313 – If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

P403 + P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 – Store locked up.

P501 – Dispose of contents/container according to local, regional, national, and international regulations.

Other Hazards

Other Hazards Not Contributing to the Classification: Not available.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance

Not available

Mixture

Name	Product identifier	% (w/w)	Classification (GHS-US)
MINERAL OIL	(CAS No) 64742-03-6	20-40	
POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	(CAS No) 9040-80-6	30-50	
CARBON BLACK	(CAS No) 1333-86-4	1-5	H351 - Carc. 2
QUARTZ	(CAS No) 14808-60-7	.1-.5	H350 – Carc. 1A H372 - STOT RE 1
CALCIUM CARBONATE	(CAS No) 1317-65-3	5-15	H315 – Skin Irrit. 2 H320 – Eye Irrit. 2B H335 - STOT SE 3

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

TDI vapors or mist at concentrations above the TLV can irritate (burning sensation) the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract (nose, throat, lungs) causing runny nose, sore throat, coughing, chest discomfort, shortness of breath and reduced lung function (breathing obstruction). High vapor concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression as evidenced by giddiness, headache, dizziness, and nausea. Persons with a preexisting, non-specific bronchial hyperactivity can respond to concentrations below the TLV with similar symptoms as well as asthma attack. Exposure well above the TLV may lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs). As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals may develop isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure to isocyanate at levels well below the TLV. Similar to many non-specific asthmatic responses, there are reports that once sensitized an individual can experience these symptoms upon exposure to dust, cold air or other irritants. This increased lung sensitivity can persist for weeks and in severe cases for several years. Chronic overexposure to isocyanate has also been reported to cause lung damage (including decrease in lung function) which may be permanent. Sensitization can either be temporary or permanent.

Skin Contact:

Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor.

Eye Contact:

Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated.

Ingestion:

Can result in irritating and corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract. Symptoms can include sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, and carbon dioxide. If water is used, use very large quantities of cold water. The reaction between water and hot isocyanate may be vigorous.

Special Protective Actions:

Wear NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with full-face piece. Boots, gloves (neoprene), goggles, and full protective clothing are also required. Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:

Wear skin, eye, and respiratory protection during cleanup. Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's material safety data sheets. All operations should be performed by trained personnel familiar with the hazards of the chemicals used. Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill cleanup, even when treated as described may continue

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage area, in closed containers and out of direct sunlight. Keep liquid and vapors away from heat, sparks and flame, store in containers above ground and surrounded by dikes to contain spills or leaks. Sufficient heat or pressure may ignite or detonate even liquid product in the absence of sparks or open flame. Extinguish pilot lights, cigarettes and turn off other sources of ignition prior to use and until all vapors are gone. Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from the handling site; flash fire can result. Keep containers closed when not in use. Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. Use explosion-proof lighting and equipment, non-sparking tools, clothes and shoes. Ground all structures, transfer containers and equipment to conform to the national electrical code. Use procedures that prevent static electrical sparks. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION: Use local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the TLV. Follow guidelines in the ACGIH publication “Industrial Ventilation”. Exhaust air may need to be cleaned by scrubbers of filters to reduce environmental contamination.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied air respirator with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Gloves determined to be impervious under the conditions of use should be worn always when working with this product. Depending on conditions of use, additional protection may be required such as apron, arm covers, or full body suit. Wash contaminated clothing before re-wearing. Protective clothing should be selected and used in accordance with "Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing" published by ACGIH.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical tight goggles and full-face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND MEASURES: Unhindered access to safety shower and eye wash stations. As a general hygienic practice, wash hands and face after use. Showers and cleaning of clothes are recommended. Follow all label instructions. Educate and train employees in safe use of product.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Black Viscous Liquid
Odor	:	Aromatic
Boiling Point	:	>264°C (508°F)
Relative Vapor Density at 68°F (20°C)	:	Heavier than air
Flash Point	:	204°C (400°F)
Specific Gravity	:	1.12
Solubility	:	Reacts With Water
VOC Content	:	60 g/L

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause liberation of carbon dioxide and buildup of pressure.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

Incompatible Materials:

This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation:

Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:

Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated.

Carcinogenicity:

May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization:

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction

Germ Cell Mutagenicity:

May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Reproductive Toxicity:

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure:

No data available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure:

No data available

Aspiration Hazard:

No data available

Acute Toxicity:

No data available

584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

LC50 (guinea pig): 13 ppm (3-hour exposure) (11.3 ppm - equivalent 4-hour exposure) (2,4-TDI) (1)

LC50 (rabbit): 1.5 ppm (3-hour exposure) (1.3 ppm - equivalent 4-hour exposure) (2,4-TDI) (1)

LD50 (oral, rat): 5,800 mg/kg (2,4-TDI) (1)

LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 10,000 mg/kg (TDI, unspecified composition) (1)

1333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)

Acute Exposure

0000091-08-7 TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

It can irritate and burn the skin and eyes. Breathing can irritate the respiratory tract. Inhalation of the vapor can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Exposures can cause chemical bronchitis, pneumonitis or pulmonary edema. Exposure far above the OEL could cause death.

Chronic Exposure

91-08-7 TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

Toluene-2,6,-diisocyanate may cause a skin allergy, and may cause an asthma-like allergy. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Future exposure can cause asthma attacks with shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and/or chest tightness. Repeated high exposure may cause memory and concentration problems

584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Animal tests in rats have shown 2,4-toluene diisocyanate to have moderate to extreme acute toxicity from inhalation exposure and low acute toxicity from oral exposure. Chronic: Inhalation exposure to 2,4-toluene diisocyanate in workers has caused significant decreases in lung function, an asthma-like reaction characterized by wheezing, dyspnea, and bronchial constriction.

1333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.

Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

14808-60-7 QUARTZ

Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

91-08-7 TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA Carcinogen. It has been shown to cause liver cancer in animals. There is no evidence that it affects reproduction.

584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Exposure can result in itching of the eyes, lacrimation, and irritation of the nose and pharynx. Respiratory problems that include dry cough, chest pain, difficulty in breathing, wheezing dyspnea, and respiratory distress may occur later. Animal studies have reported significantly increased incidences of tumors of the pancreas, liver, and mammary glands from exposure to 2,4-toluene diisocyanate via gavage. Animal studies, via inhalation, did not report an increased incidence of tumors.

1333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

14808-60-7 QUARTZ

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

64742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity – Ingredients

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects:

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Not bioaccumulative (Log Pow = 3.74)

1333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely oweing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

Mobility in Soil

584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Toluene diisocyanates released into the environment will tend to partition into water.

Persistence and Degradability

584-84-9 2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE

Not biodegradable.

1333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws. Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : Not Regulated.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-03-6	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT	20% - 37%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0009040-80-6	POLYURETHANE PREPOLYMER	19% - 35%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0064742-95-6	AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9	1.6% - 3.0%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.7% - 1.2%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65
0014808-60-7	QUARTZ	0.4% - 0.7%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65
0000091-08-7	TOLUENE-2,6-DIISOCYANATE	Trace	DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA
0000584-84-9	2,4-TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	Trace	DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,SARA313,VHAPS,VOC,TSCA

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision date : 05/13/2016

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

GMX, Inc.
P.O. Box 743
Matthews, NC 28106

This information is based on our knowledge as of the Revision Date and is intended to describe the product only for the purposes of health, safety, and environmental requirements as of the Revision Date. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product nor as providing any warranty, expressed or implied. The user assumes all responsibility, liability, risk of loss, damage, or expense arising out of, or in any way connected with, the handling, storage, use, or disposal of the product.

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