



SAFETY DATA SHEET

SS1005A, SS1006A
AUG 31, 2021

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: SS1005A, SS1006A
Product Name: SLABSEAL^(R) 100, A-SIDE
Revision Date: AUG 10, 2021 **Date Printed:** AUG 31 2021
Version: **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: DESERT POLYMER FLOORING, INC.
Address: 77583 EL DUNA CT., UNIT F, PALM DESERT, CA 92211
Emergency Phone: Chemtrec:800-424-9300 (account: CCN833885) OR International:703-527-3887 (account:CCN833885)
Information Phone Number: (877) 376-9994
Fax: (760) 200-3304
Product/Recommended Uses: For Further Information, Refer to the Product Technical Data Sheet.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 3
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Skin Irritation - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Warning

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Health

H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H316 - Causes mild skin irritation

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

Precautionary Statements - General

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.
P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

- P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
- P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233 - Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 - Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 - Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 - Take action to prevent static discharges.

Precautionary Statements - Response

- P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
- P330 - Rinse mouth.
- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P303 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
- P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam to extinguish. For detailed information, see Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures)
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

- P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

- P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Acute toxicity of 46.4% of the mixture is unknown

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
TRADE SECRET	POLYESTER RESIN	30% - 53%
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	26% - 46%
0000763-69-9	ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	9% - 17%
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace
0000128-37-0	BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE	Trace

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Skin Contact

Take off contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Gently blot or brush away excess product. Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before re-use or discard.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Sudden reaction and fire may result when the product is exposed to oxidizing agents.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

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.

Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Clean up immediately.

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

Recommended Equipment

Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates.

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use.
 Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
 Do not breathe vapors or mists.
 Use good personal hygiene practices.
 Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
 Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
 Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers and any incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks.

Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment. Avoid static electricity by grounding.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

When 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-container breathing apparatus.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)
BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE								
FORMALDEHYDE	0.75 (a)		2 / 15minutes		1,2	1		0.016b

Chemical Name	NIOSH TWA (mg/m3)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m3)	NIOSH Carcinogen	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE	10					2 (IFV)		
FORMALDEHYDE				1	0.1		0.3	

(IFV) - Inhalable fraction and vapor

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	8.76 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.05
VOC Regulatory	0.00 lb/gal
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VOC Part A & B Combined	3.67 lb/gal
Appearance	Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Ether-like
pH	N.A.
Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	46 °C
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	140 °C
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid

Heat, high temperature, open flame, and moisture. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

This product will react with any material containing isocyanate. Some reactions can be violent.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Product may be absorbed through skin and cause nausea, headache, and general discomfort.

Causes mild skin irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Vapors can irritate the eyes. Chemical burns may result due to overexposure. Affects of exposure may be delayed.

Causes serious eye irritation

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the eyes.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Inhalation : Severe overexposure may induce respiratory sensitization with asthma like symptoms. These symptoms may be immediate or delayed up to several hours after exposure. Chronic exposures may result in permanent decreases in lung function.

Skin sensitization may develop after repeated and/or prolonged contact.

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Inhaling can irritate the lungs. May cause a skin allergy and an asthma-like allergy.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Can irritate the respiratory tract.

Carcinogenicity

No data available.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No data available.

Reproductive Toxicity

No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Exposure can irritate the nose, mouth and throat.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Exposure at high levels could cause depression of the central nervous system. (Short-term exposure).

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking (Repeated exposure).

Aspiration Hazard

No data available.

Acute Toxicity

If ingested : In humans, irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion, and injury may be severe and cause death.

Repeated and prolonged exposure at low levels may result in adverse skin and eye effects, liver and kidney disorders.

Harmful if swallowed

Chronic Exposure

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals at high concentrations (5-15ppm).

Formaldehyde is classified as a Suspected Human Carcinogen (A2) by ACGIH, and as Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A) by IARC. Formaldehyde has caused cancer in test animals.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Recurrent overexposure may result in liver and kidney injury.

0000763-69-9 ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

Likely Routes of Exposure

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol or vapour and by ingestion.

0000050-00-0 FORMALDEHYDE

LC50 (rat): 8000 ppm (4-hour exposure) (24)

LD50 (oral, male rat): 2500 mg/kg (25)

LD50 (oral, rat): 2920 mg/kg (26)

LD50 (dermal, guinea pig): greater than 15000 mg/kg (cited as greater than 0.94 mL/kg) (27)

LD50 (dermal, rat): 5070 mg/kg (28, unconfirmed)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life

Persistence and Degradability

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

No data available.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow < 1.

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation, Log Kow = 1.2.

Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

0000108-65-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE

The substance is not PBT / vPvB.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine at 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

U.S. DOT Information

Not Regulated

IMDG Information

UN/NA #: 1263

UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT

Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Placard: Flammable
Marine Pollutant: No data available

IATA Information

UN/NA #: 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name: PAINT
Hazard Class: 3
Packing Group: III
Placard: Flammable

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000108-65-6	PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE	26% - 46%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000763-69-9	ETHYL-B-ETHOXY PROPIONATE	9% - 17%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
0000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	Trace	SARA313, DSL,CERCLA,HAPS,SARA312,VHA PS,VOC,TSCA,RCRA,CA_Prop65 - California Proposition 65
0000128-37-0	BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE	Trace	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION

* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.

GLOSSARY

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; CA Prop65- California Proposition 65; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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