

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1.0 IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 GHS Product Identifier:** AC1315 High Gloss Concrete Sealer
- 1.2 Recommended Use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use:** Sealing concrete
- 1.3 Supplier's Details:** DIRECT COLORS INC.
430 EAST 10TH STREET
SHAWNEE, OK 74801
INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER: 877-255-2656
- 1.4 Emergency Phone Number:** 1-800-424-9300 - CHEMTREC; Outside of U.S.: +1 703-527-3887

2.0 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture:

Flammable Liquids – Category 3
Acute Toxicity – Category 4 Oral; Category 4 Dermal; Category 4 Inhalation
Skin Corrosion/ Irritation – Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 2; Category 2A
Germ Cell Mutagenicity – Category 1 (Both 1A and 1B)
Carcinogenicity – Category – 1 (Both 1A and 1B)
Toxic to Specific Organ – Category 3
Toxicity – Single Exposure Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Hazardous to Aquatic Environment Long Term (Chronic) – Chronic 2

2.2 GHS Label Elements:



Danger: Flammable liquid and vapor. Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. May be fatal if swallowed or enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.3 Hazards Material Information System (United States):

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Health | 3 |
| Flammability | 3 |
| Reactivity | 0 |
| Specific Hazards | Flammable |

Hazard Codes: 0=Minimal Hazard, 1=Slight Hazard, 2=Moderate Hazard, 3=Serious Hazard, 4=Severe Hazard

3.0 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixtures

| Component | CAS No. | Weight % |
|--|------------|----------|
| Benzene, Dimethyl- | 1330-20-7 | 24.36 |
| Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Arom. | 64742-95-6 | 19.41 |
| Benzene, 1, 2, 4-Trimethyl- | 95-63-6 | 9.6 |
| Benzene, Ethyl- | 1004-41-4 | 6 |
| Benzene, (1-Methylethyl)- | 98-82-8 | 0.33 |
| Benzene, Methyl- | 108-88-3 | 0.3 |
| Poly (Methyl methacrylate/n-Butyl methacrylate/Methacrylic acid) | 28262-63-7 | 35 |
| Dinonyl Phthalate | 68515-45-7 | 5 |

3.2 Primary Routes of Exposure: Skin contact, eye contact, and inhalation

3.3 Effects of Acute Exposure:

Eyes – Contact with eyes may cause irritation including burning, water, and redness

Skin – Contact may cause mild skin irritation including redness, burning, and drying and cracking of skin. Continued exposure may develop into dermatitis. Solvents can penetrate the skin and cause systematic effects similar to those under inhalation symptoms.

Inhalation – High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, may cause headaches, dizziness, anesthesia, asthma, drowsiness, unconsciousness and other central nervous system effects, and possibly death.

Ingestion – Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Small amounts aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion or vomiting may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.

3.4 Chronic Health Effects:

Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage (sometimes referred to as Solvent or Painter's Syndrome). Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling this material may be harmful or fatal. Chronic exposure may also cause damage to the respiratory system, lungs, eyes, skin, gastrointestinal tract, liver, spleen, and kidneys. Repeated skin contact may cause persistent irritation or dermatitis.

3.5 Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Conditions aggravated by exposure may include skin disorders, respiratory (asthma-like) disorders, and pre-existing liver or kidney conditions.

4.0 FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of Necessary First-Aid Measures:

- a. **Inhalation:** Move affected individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel should administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration and seek emergency medical attention immediately. If respiratory symptoms develop or persist, seek medical attention.
- b. **Skin:** Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.
- c. **Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Immediately administer 1-2 glasses of water and contact a physician, hospital, emergency room, or poison control center for further advice. Keep person warm, quiet and seek immediate medical attention. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause severe lung damage. VOMITING CAN CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONITIS WHICH CAN BE FATAL.
- d. **Eye Contact:** Flush with large amounts of water for 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

4.2 Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed, If Necessary: Contact a Poison Control Center for additional treatment information.

5.0 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media: Foam, CO₂, or dry chemical is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures.

5.2 Flash Point (TCC): 110°F

5.3 Flammable Limits in Air by Volume: Lower: 1; Upper: 10.6

5.4 Special Firefighting Procedures: Persons exposed to products of combustion should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Isolate danger area, keep unauthorized personnel out. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen, exercise caution when using CO₂ in confined areas.

5.5 Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors may be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they may cause a flashback or explosion. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the presence of excessive heat.

6.0 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled:

Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release. Use explosion-proof non-sparking equipment. Stay upwind from area. Isolate danger and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop source of release if possible with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respiratory protection. Prevent spill from entering sewers, storm drains, or any other unauthorized treatment drainage systems and natural waterways by diking ahead of the spill. Spilled material may be absorbed with an appropriate spill kit. Notify fire authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies if required.

7.0 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Handling Information: (Note: Employees who come in contact with this material must be trained in accordance to 1910.1200 of the Hazard Communication Standard.)

Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel to another. Static charge can accumulate by flow or agitation. Ignition can occur by static discharge. The use of explosion proof equipment is recommended and may be required. The use of respiratory protection is advised when concentration exceed any established exposure limits and in confined spaced. Use good industrial and personal hygiene practices, wash thoroughly after handling, and do not wear contaminated clothing.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities:

Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store material in cool, dry, well ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post “No smoking or open flame” signs. Store only in approved containers. Keep away from incompatible materials (see section 10). Protect containers against physical damage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes.

7.3 Additional Precautions: “Empty” containers contain residue, liquid and vapor, and may be dangerous. Do not cut, weld, pressurize, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause severe personal injury or death.

7.4 Waste Disposal Method: All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner in accordance with all government regulations.

8.0 PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

8.1 Occupational Exposure Limits:

| Ingredient Name | Exposure Limits |
|--|--|
| Benzene, Dimethyl- | OSHA PEL – 50ppm - 435mg/m ³ ACGIH TWA – 100ppm |
| Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Arom. | Not Established |
| Benzene, 1, 2, 4-Trimethyl- | Not Established |
| Benzene, Ethyl- | OSHA PEL – 100ppm - 435mg/m ³ |
| Benzene, (1-Methylethyl)- | OSHA PEL – 245mg/m ³ ACGIH TWA – 50ppm |
| Benzene, Methyl- | OSHA TWA – 200ppm ACGIH TWA – 20ppm |
| Methyl methacrylate | OSHA PEL TWA – 100ppm - 410 mg/m ³ ACGIH TWA – 50ppm – 205 mg/m ³ |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Not Established |
| Methacrylic acid | OSHA PEL TWA – 50ppm ACGIH TWA – 50ppm |
| Dinonyl Phthalate | TWA – 5 mg/m ² |

Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

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- 8.2 Ventilation:** Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, vapor controls, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.
- 8.3 Hygiene Measures:** Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
- 8.4 Eye/Face Protection:** Safety glasses equipped with side shields are recommended as minimum protection in industrial settings. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.
- 8.5 Hand Protection:** Avoid skin contact with liquid. Chemical-resistant gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: Heavy duty, industrial grade chemically resistant gloves constructed of nitrile, neoprene, polyethylene, fluoroelastomer rubber or polyvinyl chloride as approved by glove manufacturer. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. Leather gloves are not protective for liquid contact.
- 8.6 Body Protection:** Avoid skin contact with liquid. Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- 8.7 Other Skin Protection:** Avoid skin contact with liquid. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Leather boots are not protective for liquid contact.
- 8.8 Respiratory Protection:** Avoid inhalation of gases, vapors, mists or dusts. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or supplied-air respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. If an air purifying respirator is appropriate, use one equipped with cartridges rated for organic vapors.
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9.0 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- 9.1 Appearance:** Clear Liquid
- 9.2 Odor:** Sweet, pungent aromatic hydrocarbon
- 9.3 Boiling Range:** 270°F – 336°F
- 9.4 Evaporation Rate:** Slower than nBuAc
- 9.5 Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits:**
- 9.6 Vapor Density:** Heavier than air
- 9.7 Relative Density (Specific Gravity) (H20=1):** .92
- 9.8 Solubility:** Insoluble/Negligible
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10.0 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1 Stability:** Stable under normal conditions and handling
- 10.2 Conditions to Avoid:** All possible sources of ignition
- 10.3 Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):** Avoid exposure to strong oxidizing agents and reducing agents
- 10.4 Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts:** Combustion may liberate toxic byproducts such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, various oxides of carbon and nitrogen
- 10.5 Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur

11.0 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**11.1 Likely Routes of Exposure:** Inhalation, ingestion, eyes and skin**11.2 Symptoms Related to the Physical, Chemical and Toxicological Characteristics:** N/A**11.3 Effects of Short-Term (Acute) Exposure:**

- a. **Inhalation:** May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful if inhaled.
- b. **Skin Contact:** May cause skin irritation. Defatting to the skin.
- c. **Eye Contact:** May cause eye irritation. Causes serious eye irritation.
- d. **Ingestion:** Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting. May be fatal if swallowed. Irritating to mouth, throat, and stomach.

11.4 Effects of Long-Term (Chronic) Exposure:

Repeated and prolonged exposure to low concentrations of mist or vapor can cause discoloration and damage to tooth enamel, bleeding of the nose and gums, gastrointestinal symptoms, and chronic bronchitis and gastritis. Repeated exposure to low concentrations of liquid, mist or vapor can cause redness, swelling, sensitization, and pain (dermatitis). Metallic taste and garlic breath are signs of selenium absorption. No evidence of carcinogenicity in human studies. This product does not accumulate in the body.

11.5 Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Pre-existing respiratory and skin disorders.**12.0 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1 Ecotoxicity:** Moderate toxicity to aquatic life

| Ingredient Name | LC50 |
|--|--|
| Benzene, Dimethyl- | Fish – Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus) – 7.711 – 9.591 mg/l, 96 hours |
| Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Arom. | Not Established |
| Benzene, 1, 2, 4-Trimethyl- | Fish – Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) – 7.19 – 8.28 mg/l, 96 hours |
| Benzene, Ethyl- | Fish – Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) – 7.5 - 11 mg/l, 96 hours |
| Benzene, (1-Methylethyl)- | Fish – Rainbow trout, Donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss) – 2.7 mg/l, 96 hours |
| Benzene, Methyl- | Fish – Coho salmon, silver salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch) – 8.11 mg/l, 96 hours |
| Methyl methacrylate | Not Established |
| n-Butyl methacrylate | Not Established |
| Methacrylic acid | Not Established |
| Dinonyl Phthalate | Not Established |

12.2 Persistence and Degradability: No data available**12.3 Bio-accumulative Potential:** No data available**12.4 Mobility in Soil:** Mobile in wet soil**12.5 Other Adverse Effects:** None**13.0 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1 Disposal Methods:** Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.**14.0 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****14.2 Proper Shipping Name:** Combustible liquid.

**Not regulated in containers 119 gallons (450 liters) or less, and ground travel.

14.3 Transportation Hazard Class: 3**14.4 Packing Group, if Applicable:** III**15.0 REGULATORY INFORMATION****15.1 RCRA Hazardous Waste Number (40 CFR 261.33):** Possibly D001

Not meant to be all-inclusive. Selected regulations presented.

| Component | CAS No. | SARA 313 | SARA 311/312 |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Benzene, Dimethyl- | 1330-20-7 | yes | yes |
| Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Arom. | 64742-95-6 | yes | yes |
| Benzene, 1, 2, 4-Trimethyl- | 95-63-6 | yes | yes |
| Benzene, Ethyl- | 1004-41-4 | yes | yes |
| Benzene, (1-Methylethyl)- | 98-82-8 | yes | yes |
| Benzene, Methyl- | 108-88-3 | not listed | not listed |
| Poly (Methyl methacrylate/n-Butyl methacrylate/Methacrylic acid) | 28262-63-7 | not listed | not listed |
| Dinonyl Phthalate | 68515-45-7 | not listed | not listed |

State Regulations: Consult individual state agency for further information.

California Prop. 65: This product contains chemical(s) known to the state of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects.

16.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Created October 5, 2016

The regulatory information provided is not intended to be comprehensive. Other federal, state and local regulations may apply to this material.

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