



SECTION 1) IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: 20% Silane Sealer
Product Name: Concrete Sealer
Revision Date: Jul 14, 2021 **Date Printed:** Jul 14, 2021
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: BLUESTONE PRODUCTS, a TCC Materials Company
Address: 2025 CENTRE POINTE BLVD MENDOTA HEIGHTS, MN, US, 55120
Emergency Phone: 800-424-9300
Information Phone Number: 651-688-9116
Fax:
Product/Recommended Uses:

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

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

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazardous Statements - Health

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H315 - Causes skin irritation

Hazardous Statements - Physical

H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor

Hazardous Statements - Environmental

H401 - Toxic 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.
- 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

- 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 carbon-di oxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P321 - Specific treatment (see First-aid on this label).
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

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

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

- P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 0000616-38-6 | CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER | 53.55% - 72.45% |
| 0002943-75-1 | OCTYL TRIETHOXSILANE | 17.00% - 23.00% |
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | 13.60% - 20.40% |

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

- Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned.
- Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

Eye Contact

- If eye irritation persists:
- Get medical advice/attention.
- 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.

Skin Contact

If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell:

Get medical advice/attention.

Wash with plenty of lukewarm, gently flowing water for a duration of 15-20 minutes.

Take off immediately contaminated clothing.

Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth.

If you feel unwell/If concerned:

Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both acute and Delayed

No data available.

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No specific treatment is required. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire : Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Fire will produce irritating gases. Runoff may pollute waterways Most vapors are heavier than air. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode in fire. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers.

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. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. 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 protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Stay uphill and/or upstream. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contact with skin, eye or 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. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with skin, eye or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. All containers must be properly labelled. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).

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. Report ventilation failures immediately.

Storage Room Requirements

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Empty containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and strong oxidizers. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharge. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by ground and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored.

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.

Skin Protection

Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Use of chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and microorganisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber, Polyethylene, Chlorinated polyethylene, Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton, Neoprene, Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"), Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR").

Full contact Material: butyl-rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.3 mm Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Butoject® (KCL 897 / Aldrich Z677647, Size M).

Splash contact Material: Nitrile rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0.4 mm Break through time: 30 min

Material tested: Camatril® (KCL 730 / Aldrich Z677442, Size M).

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. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. 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. 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 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

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 | ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) | ACGIH TWA (ppm) | ACGIH STEL (mg/m3) | ACGIH STEL (ppm) | ACGIH Carcinogen | ACGIH TLV Basis | ACGIH Notations | OSHA TWA (mg/m3) |
|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | | | | 1000 | A3 | URT irr | A3 | 1900 |

| Chemical Name | OSHA TWA (ppm) | OSHA STEL (mg/m3) | OSHA STEL (ppm) | OSHA Carcinogen | OSHA Skin designation | OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) | NIOSH TWA (mg/m3) | NIOSH TWA (ppm) |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | 1000 | | | | | 1 | 1900 | 1000 |

| Chemical Name | NIOSH STEL (mg/m3) | NIOSH STEL (ppm) | NIOSH Carcinogen |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ETHYL ALCOHOL | | | |

A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Density | 8.08239 lb/gal |
| Specific Gravity | 0.96849 |
| % Solids By Weight | 12.00000% |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Appearance | N/A |
| Odor Description | N/A |
| pH | N/A |
| Water Solubility | N/A |
| Flammability | N/A |
| Flash Point | N/A |
| Viscosity | N/A |
| Lower Explosion Level | N/A |
| Upper Explosion Level | N/A |
| Vapor Density | N/A |
| Freezing Point | N/A |
| Melting Point | N/A |
| Low Boiling Point | N/A |
| Evaporation Rate | N/A |
| Coefficient Water/Oil | N/A |

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions To Avoid

Avoid all possible sources of ignition, heat, sparks, flame, build up of static electricity and contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Strong bases, acids, and oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxides of carbon.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an oral exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for a dermal exposure to this mixture is >5000 mg/kg body weight

The Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) for an inhalation (vapour) exposure to this mixture is >20 mg/l

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Inhalation can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

High concentration may damage the fetus.

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Contact can irritate the skin. Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause drying and cracking of the skin with peeling, redness and itching.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Repeated high exposure may affect the liver and the nervous system. Chronic ingestion of ethanol may cause liver cirrhosis.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Exposure can cause headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting, and unconsciousness. It can also affect concentration and vision.

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin contact, Eye contact

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapor or by ingestion.

Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: liver disease. Tests in some laboratory animals indicate this compound may have embryotoxic activity. Tests in animals demonstrate reproductive toxicity. Ingestion may cause any of the following: stupor (central nervous system depression), gastrointestinal irritation. If absorbed through the skin, may be: harmful.

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

LC50 (mouse): Approximately 21000 ppm (4-hour exposure); cited as 39 g/m3 (4-hour exposure) (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, rat): 7060 mg/kg (41); 10600 mg/kg (41); 13660 mg/kg (37)

LD50 (oral, mouse): 3450 mg/kg (1, unconfirmed)

LD50 (oral, guinea pig): 5560 mg/kg (37)

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

S gairdneri: 13.0g/l (96hr LC50) Nauplii : 858 g/l (48hr EC50) Ceriodaphnia dubia : 9.6mg/l (10 day NOEC) Freshwater Fish 250mg/l (NOEC) Reference: REACH registration Dossier.

Mobility in Soil

No data available.

Bioaccumulative Potential

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Substance has a low potential for bioaccumulation (log Kow3),

Persistence and Degradability

0000064-17-5 ETHYL ALCOHOL

Readily biodegradable. Half-life in air = 38 h

Other Adverse Effects

No data available.

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, 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.

SECTION 14) Transport Information

| | U.S. DOT Information | IMDG Information | IATA Information |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| UN number: | UN1139 | UN1139 | UN1139 |
| Proper shipping name: | Coating solution (includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial or other purposes such as vehicle undercoating, drum or barrel lining) (CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER, ETHYL ALCOHOL) | Coating solution (includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial or other purposes such as vehicle undercoating, drum or barrel lining) (CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER, ETHYL ALCOHOL) | Coating solution (includes surface treatments or coatings used for industrial or other purposes such as vehicle undercoating, drum or barrel lining) (CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER, ETHYL ALCOHOL) |
| Hazard class: | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Packaging group: | II | II | II |
| Hazardous substance (RQ): | No Data Available | | |
| Marine Pollutant: | No Data Available | No Data Available | |
| Note / Special Provision: | No Data Available | No Data Available | No Data Available |
| Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: | No Data Available | | |

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations

The product has been evaluated against the following relevant regulations: U.S.A Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) California

| CAS | Chemical Name | % By Weight | Regulation List |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0000616-38-6 | CARBONIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER | 53.55% - 72.45% | SARA312,TSCA |
| 0002943-75-1 | OCTYL TRIETHOXYSILANE | 17.00% - 23.00% | SARA312,TSCA |
| 0000064-17-5 | ETHYL ALCOHOL | 13.60% - 20.40% | SARA312,TSCA |

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service ; Chemtrec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center; DSL - Domestic Substances List; ESL- Effects screening levels; GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations; HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service; IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA); IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code; 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 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; ppm - parts per million; STEL - Short-term exposure limit; TLV - Threshold Limit Value; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA - Time-weighted average; US DOT- US Department of Transportation.

Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Jul 14, 2021

First Edition.

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