



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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GP CONCRETE COATINGS ACRYLIC ANTI-SKID

GP3011

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (ANSI Section 3)

Primary route(s) of exposure : Inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, ingestion.

Effects of overexposure :

Inhalation : Irritation of respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation may lead to fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, central nervous system depression, difficulty of breathing, blood abnormalities, tremors, liver damage, kidney damage.

Skin contact : Irritation of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dermatitis, defatting. Skin contact may result in dermal absorption of component(s) of this product which may cause fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, central nervous system depression, liver damage, kidney damage.

Eye contact : Irritation of eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause conjunctivitis, tearing of eyes, corneal injury.

Ingestion : Ingestion may cause fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness and/or lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, central nervous system depression, liver damage, kidney damage, pulmonary edema.

Medical conditions aggravated by exposure : Eye, skin, respiratory disorders.

FIRST-AID MEASURES (ANSI Section 4)

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air. Restore and support continued breathing. Get emergency medical attention. Have trained person give oxygen if necessary. Get medical help for any breathing difficulty.

Skin contact : Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If any product remains, gently rub petroleum jelly, vegetable or mineral/baby oil onto skin. Repeated applications may be needed. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Eye contact : Flush immediately with large amounts of water, especially under lids for at least 15 minutes. If irritation or other effects persist, obtain medical treatment.

Ingestion : If swallowed, obtain medical treatment immediately.

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES (ANSI Section 5)

Fire extinguishing media : Dry chemical or foam water fog. Carbon dioxide. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel long distances to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors can form explosive mixtures in air at elevated temperatures. Closed containers may burst if exposed to extreme heat or fire. May decompose under fire conditions emitting irritant and/or toxic gases.

Fire fighting procedures : Water may be used to cool and protect exposed containers. Firefighters should use full protective clothing, eye protection, and self-contained breathing apparatus.

Hazardous decomposition or combustion products : Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, formaldehyde, acrolein.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (ANSI Section 6)

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled : Comply with all applicable health and environmental regulations. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Spills may be collected with absorbent materials. Place collected material in proper container. Spilled material is extremely slippery. Complete personal protective equipment must be used during cleanup. Large spills - shut off leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Pump to storage or salvage vessels. Use absorbent to pick up excess residue. Keep salvageable material and rinse water out of sewers and water courses. Small spills - use absorbent to pick up residue and dispose of properly.

HANDLING AND STORAGE (ANSI Section 7)

Handling and storage : Store below 100f (38c). Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep from freezing.

Other precautions : Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not take internally. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with skin and eyes, and breathing of vapors. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, especially before eating or smoking. Keep containers tightly closed and upright when not in use. Avoid conditions which result in formation of inhalable particles such as spraying or abrading (sanding) painted surfaces. If such conditions cannot be avoided, use appropriate respiratory protection as directed under exposure controls/personal protection. Ground equipment when transferring to prevent accumulation of static charge.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION (ANSI Section 8)

Respiratory protection : Control environmental concentrations below applicable exposure standards when using this material. When respiratory protection is determined to be necessary, use a NIOSH/MSHA (Canadian z94.4) Approved elastomeric sealing- surface facepiece respirator outfitted with organic vapor cartridges and paint spray (dust/mist) prefilters. Determine the proper level of protection by conducting appropriate air monitoring. Consult 29CFR1910.134 For selection of respirators (Canadian z94.4).

Ventilation : Provide dilution ventilation or local exhaust to prevent build-up of vapors.

Personal protective equipment : Eye wash, safety shower, safety glasses or goggles. Impervious gloves, impervious clothing.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY (ANSI Section 10)

Under normal conditions : Stable see section 5 fire fighting measures

Materials to avoid : Oxidizers, caustics.

Conditions to avoid : Elevated temperatures, contact with oxidizing agent, freezing, sparks, open flame, ignition sources.

Hazardous polymerization : Will not occur

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (ANSI Section 11)

Supplemental health information : Contains a chemical that is toxic by ingestion. Contains a chemical that may be absorbed through skin. Notice - reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. Other effects of overexposure may include toxicity to liver, kidney, central nervous system, blood.

Carcinogenicity : Contains crystalline silica which is considered a hazard by inhalation. IARC has classified crystalline silica as carcinogenic to humans (group 1). Crystalline silica is also a known cause of silicosis, a noncancerous lung disease. The national toxicology program (NTP) has classified crystalline silica as a known human carcinogen. In a 2-year inhalation bioassay conducted by the national toxicology program (NTP), ethylene glycol butyl ether (egbe) caused an increased incidence of liver tumors in male mice and forestomach tumors in female mice exposed to 250 ppm, the highest concentration tested with mice. In rats, an increased incidence of tumors affecting the adrenal gland was seen in females exposed at 125 ppm only. This finding was not statistically significant. No increased incidence of any tumor type was seen in male rats exposed to the highest test concentration of 125ppm. The relevance of these findings to humans is unclear.

Reproductive effects : No reproductive effects are anticipated

Mutagenicity : No mutagenic effects are anticipated

The information contained herein is based on data available at the time of preparation of this data sheet which Akzo Nobel Paints believes to be reliable. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data. Akzo Nobel Paints shall not be responsible for the use of this information, or of any product, method or apparatus mentioned and you must make your own determination of its suitability and completeness for your own use, for the protection of the environment, and the health and safety of your employees and the users of this material. Complies with OSHA hazard communication standard 29CFR1910.1200.

Teratogenicity : No teratogenic effects are anticipated

REGULATORY INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 15)

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

(ANSI Section 12)

No ecological testing has been done by akzo nobel paints llc on this product as a whole.

As of the date of this MSDS, all of the components in this product are listed (or are otherwise exempt from listing) on the TSCA inventory. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (controlled products regulations) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

(ANSI Section 13)

Waste disposal : Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Physical Data

(ANSI Sections 1, 9, and 14)

Product Code	Description	Wt. / Gal.	VOC gr. / ltr.	% Volatile by Volume	Flash Point	Boiling Range	HMIS	DOT, proper shipping name
3011-0000	conc ctgs acrylic anti skid clear	12.81	75.40	n/d	above 200f	n/d		paint ** protect from freezing **

Ingredients

Product Codes with % by Weight (ANSI Section 2)

Chemical Name	Common Name	CAS. No.	3011-0000
ethanol, 2-butoxy-	2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	1-5
quartz	quartz	14808-60-7	50-60
water	water	7732-18-5	20-30
ethene, homopolymer	polyethylene	9002-88-4	1-5
styrene acrylic copolymer	styrene acrylic copolymer	Sup. Conf.	10-20

Chemical Hazard Data

(ANSI Sections 2, 8, 11, and 15)

Common Name	CAS. No.	ACGIH-TLV				OSHA-PEL				S.R. Std.	S2	S3	CC	H	M	N	I	O
		8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S	8-Hour TWA	STEL	C	S									
2-butoxyethanol	111-76-2	20 ppm	not est.	not est.	not est.	50 ppm	not est.	not est.	y	not est.	n	y	n	n	n	n	n	n
quartz	14808-60-7	.025 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	0.1 mg/m3	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	y	y	n
polyethylene	9002-88-4	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	not est.	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n

Footnotes:
C=Ceiling - Concentration that should not be exceeded, even instantaneously.

S=Skin - Additional exposure, over and above airborne exposure, may result from skin absorption.

n/a=not applicable
not est.=not established
CC=CERCLA Chemical

ppm=parts per million
mg/m3=milligrams per cubic meter
Sup Conf=Supplier Confidential

S2=Sara Section 302 EHS
S3=Sara Section 313 Chemical
S.R.Std.=Supplier Recommended Standard

H=Hazardous Air Pollutant, M=Marine Pollutant
P=Pollutant, S=Severe Pollutant
Carcinogenicity Listed By:
N=NTP, I=IARC, O=OSHA, y=yes, n=no