UltraTite 500

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier: UltraTite 500

Recommended use and restriction on use

Recommended use: UltraTite 500 is designed for installation in most standard construction configurations using common materials such as, concrete, metal, and wood products. It is used for interior insulation in residential and commercial buildings.

Manufacturer/Importer/ Distributor Information	:	Green Shield Products 40 Cypress Creek Parkway #338 Houston, Texas 77090
Contact person	:	info@greenshieldproducts.com
Telephone	:	General information +1 832 -827- 2392
Emergency telephone number Supplier	:	CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification:

Skin:	Category 2
Eyes:	Category 1
Inhalation:	Category 1
Ingestion:	Do not ingest.
Signal word:	Warning
Hazard statements:	May cause an allergic skin reaction/irritation Causes Serious Eye Damage

PICTOGRAMS:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention:

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors or spray. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of workplace. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection during application and use. Wash after handling.

Response:

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove Contact Lenses if present continue to rinse. Immediately call POISON CENTER and seek Medical Attention.

Disposal:

Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION

Mixture of:

Hazardous components

1. Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane, ether with 1,2,3-propanetriol (3:1)

Concentration	8 - 18 % (weight)
CAS no.	9082-00-2

2. alpha-D-Glucopyranoside, beta-D-fructofuranosyl, polymer with 2-methyloxirane and oxirane

Concentration	25 - 35 % (weight)
CAS no.	26301-10-0

3. TRIS(1-CHLORO-2-PROPYL) PHOSPHATE

Concentration	15 - 25 % (weight)
EC no.	237-158-7
CAS no.	13674-84-5

4. Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl Me, ethoxylated propoxylated

Concentration	0.1 - 1.5 % (weight) 68937-
CAS no.	55-3

5. 1,3-Propanediamine, N3-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-N1,N1-dimethyl-

Concentration	1 - 5 % (weight)
EC no.	229-761-9
CAS no.	6711-

6. Ethanol, 2-[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]methylamino]-

Concentration	1 - 5 % (weight)
EC no.	218-658-4
CAS no.	2212-32-0

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled	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.
In case of 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

SECTION 4 Cont – FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures - continued

In case of eye contact	Avoid direct contact. Wear chemical protective gloves, if necessary. 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 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.
If swallowed	Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Acute: Causes serious eye damage with symptoms of eye burns, corneal injury, and possible blindness., Causes skit irritation with symptoms of reddening, itching, and swelling., Vapor can reduce oxygen available for breathing., Vapors can cause temporary corneal edema with symptoms of blurred vision or the appearance of halos around bright objects.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Not available

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Dry Chemical, foam, carbon dioxide 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.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Heat containers may build up pressure and rupture violently. Therefore, use cold water to cool fire-exposed containers.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

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.

Further information
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 and 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

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. 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).
Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Isolated hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

6.2 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.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain and absorb large spillages onto an inert, non-flammable absorbent carrier (such as earth or sand). Shovel into open-top drums or plastic bags for further decontamination, if necessary. Wash the spillage area clean with liquid decontaminate. Remove and properly dispose of residues. Notify applicable government authorities if release is reportable.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

7.1 **Precautions for safe handling**

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.

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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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.

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

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Do not pressurize containers to empty them. 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.

Ideal storage temperature is 50-75°F.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTIVE

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

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

None of the chemicals in Section 3 are regulated under "OSHA_Tables_Z1_Z2_Z3", "OSHACarcinogen - OSHA Carcinogen",

"OSHAtppm", "OSHAtmg", "OSHAsppm", "OSHAsmg", "ACGIHtppm", "ACGIHtmg", "ACGIHsppm", "ACGIHsmg", "nioshtppm", "nioshtmg", "nioshsppm", "nioshsmg", "NIOSH_carcinogen", "OSHA_SkinDesignation"

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face 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.

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.

Respiratory protection

If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied pressure supplied air respiratory with a full face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Color	Clear
Odor	Mild Chemical
Odor threshold	N.A.
Melting point/freezing point	N.A.
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	145 C
Flammability	N.A.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	N.A.
Flash point	95 C

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Auto-ignition temperature	N.A
Decomposition temperature	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Kinematic viscosity	N.A.
Solubility	N.A.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	N.A.
Vapor pressure	N.A
Evaporation rate	N.A.
Density and/or relative density	8.27 lbs/gal
Relative vapor density	Heavier than air

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes

N.A.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)

N.A.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 **Reactivity**

10.2 Chemical stability
Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

10.5 Incompatible materials
Strong mineral acids and strong alkalis will seriously degrade material. Heat may be involved.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Highly unlikely under normal industrial use. Under extreme heat and fire, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation

Causes serious eye damage

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

SECTION 11 Cont – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

No data available

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No data available

Persistence and degradability

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods / Product disposal

Waste Disposal:
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

DOT (US)
Not dangerous goods

IMDG
Not dangerous goods

IATA
Not dangerous goods

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

US EPA TSCA public inventory
Chemical name: Ethanol, 2-[[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]methylamino]-
CAS number: 2212-32-0

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

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