



SAFETY DATA SHEET

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety & Health Administration

Polafloor Epoxy Topping - Part C

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: Andek Corporation
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In an emergency, contact CHEMTREC 1-800- 424-9300;
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PRODUCT IDENTIFIER: Polafloor Epoxy Topping - Part C
RECOMMENDED USE: Industrial Floor Coating

SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION (EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE):

Skin: Prolonged or repeated contact may cause irritation
Eyes: May cause irritation
Inhalation: Prolonged exposure to dust may cause lung injury
Ingestion: Low acute toxicity

SIGNAL WORD: Warning

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

- Causes mild skin irritation
- Causes eye irritation
- May cause respiratory irritation

PICTOGRAMS:



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

Prevention:

- **Do Not** handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
- **Do Not** breathe dust
- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
- In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection
- Wash thoroughly after handling
- **Do Not** eat, drink or smoke when using this product

Response:

- **Skin:** Wash with plenty of water
- **Eyes:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do, and continue rinsing.
- **Inhalation:** If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor
- **Ingestion:** Rinse mouth. **Do Not** induce vomiting

Storage:

- Store in a dry place

Disposal:

- Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state and local environmental control laws.
- Incineration is the preferred method.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION

<u>CHEMICAL NAME</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>APPROX %</u>
Silica Sand	14808-60-7	94
Resin	Non Hazardous	5
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	1
Inorganic Colorants	Various	<0.1

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin:

- Wash with soap and water
- Get medical attention if irritation develops

Eyes:

- Remove in same manner as one would remove any foreign particle.
- Get medical attention if irritation develops

Inhalation:

- Move from dusty area to fresh air
- Get medical attention for any breathing difficulty

Ingestion:

- Swallowing this product is not recommended but should not cause harm

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point: Non-Flammable

Flammable limits: N/A

Extinguishing media:

- This product is not combustible or flammable.
- Use extinguishing agents that are suitable to the surrounding fire; water spray, dry chemical, foam or CO²

Unusual fire & explosion hazards: Products of combustion may include irritating gases

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Cleanup procedures:

Small Spill:

- If dust is generated, use appropriate respiratory protection.
- Vacuum or scoop material into an appropriately marked container for re-use or disposal.
- Avoid excessive generation of dust.

Large Spill:

- Use recommended protective clothing and respiratory protection.
- Use shovel to reclaim material.
- Vacuum or scoop material into an appropriately marked container for re-use or disposal.
- Avoid excessive generation of dust.
- It is more effective to clean this product while dry by vacuuming or sweeping.
- Spill area can be washed with water.
- Collect wash water for approved disposal.
- Prevent runoff from entering storm sewers and ditches which lead to natural waterways.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

- Avoid breathing dust.
- Avoid getting in eyes or on skin.
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
- Avoid contact with moisture

Recommendations on the conditions for safe storage:

- Store dry at ambient temperature away from food and beverages, excessive heat or flame sources

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Exposure limits:

CHEMICAL NAME	PEL	TLV
Crystalline Silica (present)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust)	0.1 mg/m ³ (dust)

Engineering controls:

- Maintain air levels below the recommended exposure limit using process enclosure and exhaust ventilation if necessary.
- Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems.
- If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling exposures, appropriate personal protective equipment including a NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator should be worn

Inhalation protection:

- Workplace ambient dust concentrations should be monitored and if the recommended exposure limit is exceeded, a NIOSH/OSHA approved respirator with dust prefilter should be worn

Eye protection:

- Wear safety glasses with side shields or goggles.
- Eyewash stations should be available in the workplace

Skin and body protections:

- Wear rubber, PVC or leather gloves

Other hygienic practices and protective equipment:

- Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of hazardous chemicals
- Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

Appearance: Granular aggregate

Physical state: Dry granules

Color: Normally gray

Odor: None

Odor threshold: None

pH: 7.0

Melting point/freezing point: 1,750°C

Initial boiling point and boiling range: None established

Flash point: None established

Evaporation rate: No volatiles

Flammability (solid, gas): None flammable

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: None

Vapor pressure: None

Vapor density: None

Relative density: 2.65 kg/l

Solubility: insoluble

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: None established

Auto-ignition temperature: None

Decomposition temperature: None

Viscosity: None

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Stable

Chemical stability: Stable

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Hydrofluoric Acid

Hazardous decomposition products: None

Conditions to avoid: Avoid contact with Hydrofluoric Acid

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely routes of exposure:

Oral: Swallowing this product should be avoided but will not cause harm.

Inhalation: Inhalation of dust can cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

Dermal: This material can cause irritation if not promptly washed from the skin.

Effects from short and long term exposure:

Silica Sand:

- Dust emanating from the mixing process may be an acute lung irritant.
- Prolonged exposure to respirable crystalline silica may cause chronic (delayed) lung injury (Silicosis)

Titanium Dioxide:

- In lifetime inhalation studies of rats, airborne respirable-size titanium dioxide particles have been shown to cause an increase in lung tumors at concentrations associated with substantial particle lung burdens and consequential pulmonary overload and inflammation. The potential for these adverse health effects appears to be closely related to the particle size and the amount of the exposed surface area that comes into contact with the lung. However, tests with other laboratory animals, such as mice and hamsters, indicate that rats are significantly more susceptible to the pulmonary overload and inflammation that causes lung cancer.
- Epidemiology studies do not suggest an increased risk of cancer in humans from occupational exposure to titanium dioxide.
- Titanium dioxide has been characterized by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) through inhalation (not ingestion).
- It has not been characterized as a potential carcinogen by either NTP or OSHA.

Numerical measures of toxicity:

CHEMICAL NAME	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Titanium dioxide	10,000 mg/kg (rat)	10,000 mg/kg (rabbit)	6.8 mg/Lt (4 hr. - rat)

Chemical listed in NTP or IARC?

The national toxicology program (NTP) published its sixth annual report on carcinogens which concludes that "Silica, crystalline (respirable)" may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen. The NTP conclusion is based on sufficient evidence for the carcinogenicity of respirable crystalline silica in experimental animals and limited evidence in humans.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data from toxicity test (aquatic and/or terrestrial organism where available): 5 columns

CHEMICAL NAME	Algae/Aquatic Plants EC50	Fish LC50	Toxicity to Microorganism	Crustacea (Aquatic Invertebrates) LC50
Titanium dioxide	16 mg/ltr 72 hr. (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	>1000 mg/ltr 96 hr. (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow))	NOEC 28 d \geq 100,000 mg/kg (Hyalloella azteca)	LC50 100mg/ltr 48 hr. (daphnia magna)

Biodegradation: Will not biodegrade

Bioaccumulation potential: No bioaccumulation potential

Mobility in soil: No mobile in soil

Other adverse effects: Sinks in water and settles to the bottom

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Material which can not be reused should be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations at an authorized site by an approved contractor.
- Product and packaging can be disposed of or recycled as non-hazardous waste.
- Not a RCRA hazardous waste. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste. (4-OCFR 26120-24)

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN #	None
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Sand N.O.I.
HAZARD CLASS:	None
PACKING GROUP:	None
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:	Not a marine pollutant
GUIDANCE ON TRANSPORT IN BULK:	N/A

Transport labels required: This material is not regulated by the D.O.T.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION**US Federal Regulation:****SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories:** Not reportable (40 CFR 117.302)**US State Right to Know Regulations:** New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS #
Silica Sand	14808-60-7
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7

CA Prop 65

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS#	
Silica Sand	14808-60-7	Although present is bound within the matrix of the product and is not considered to be within the hazard criteria
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	Although present is bound within the matrix of the product and is not considered to be within the hazard criteria

Canada

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS#
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION (HMIS RATING)

Health	1
Flammability	0
Physical Hazard	0
Personal Protection	E

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