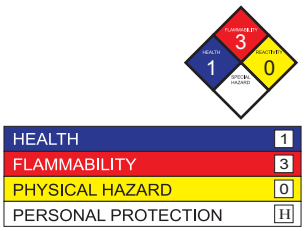
QC CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS®
QUALITY ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Section I - Product Identification

Date. Jun 8, 2015

Product Name:	QC Concrete Dye Solvent Based - Root Beer
Company	QC Construcion Products 11901, Gavin Rd, Laredo Tx, 78045
Chemical Name:	N/A
Chemical Family:	Proprietary
Chemical Formula:	Proprietary
D.O.T. Hazard Class:	Paint, 3, UN1263, III
Appearance & Odor:	Clear liquid, sweet odor.
Emergency Telephone Number:	CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Telephone Number for Information:	956 622 7677
Product Use:	

Section II - Hazards Identification

Hazard Symbol:

Emergency Overview

Central nervous system depression is the most common effect, resembling intoxication by ethyl alcohol. Excitation is followed by impaired motor coordination, slurred speech, sensory disturbances such as double vision and vertigo, flushing of the face, rapid pulse, and sweating. Nausea and vomiting are common. Other symptoms include dryness of the mouth and throat, headache, sleepiness, dizziness, light-headedness, weakness, and loss of energy. Very high exposures may cause unconsciousness, coma, or death. Kidney toxicity may occur but is rare following acute exposure. Post-alcoholic headache and gastritis are common in recovery. Inhalation exposure may cause lung irritation and cough. Skin contact may result in redness, irritation, and dermatitis since acetone has a drying effect on the skin. Contact with eyes can result in irritation and eye injury.

Acute Potential Health Effects/ Routes of Entry

Inhalation :	May cause moderate irritation to the respiratory system. May cause nausea, headaches, and dizziness. May cause drowsiness, weakness, and fatigue.
Eyes :	Vapor and/or mist may cause eye irritation. Direct contact may cause temporary redness and discomfort.
Ingestion :	May cause irritation to the mouth, throat and stomach. May cause gastrointestinalirritation, nausea, and vomiting.
Skin :	May cause moderate irritation.

Aggravated Medical Conditions
Pre-existing eye, skin, liver, kidney, and respiratory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Chronic Health Effects

Irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat are the most common problems associated with chronic exposure to acetone. Centralnervous system effects such as dizziness and sleepiness can occur, as can dryness, irritation, and inflammation of the skin.

Target Organs: Skin, Eye, Lung, Liver, Kidney, Nerve, Reproductive

Section III - Product Composition

Composition	CAS Number	%
Etylen Grycol Monopropyl Ether	280730-9	1.6-2.4
Acetone	67-64-1	95-97

Section IV - First Aid Measures

Remove victim from area of contact. Get immediate medical attention for any significant overexposure.

Inhalation :	If victim is overcome, remove to fresh air and call a physician. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, administer artificial respiration. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention as soon as possible.
Eye contact :	Immediately flush eyes with room temperature water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Consult an ophthalmologist without delay.
Skin contact :	Wash thoroughly with water. If clothing is contaminated, promptly remove clothing and wash the skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention promptly. If systemic effects are observed, first aid procedures are the same as above for inhalation.
Ingestion :	If victim has swallowed large amounts and is conscious and not convulsing, induce vomiting (30 ml syrup of Ipecac for adults, one or two doses) and call a physician promptly. Induction of vomiting should only be considered if it can be performed soon after ingestion due to the potential for acetone to cause CNS depression and subsequent aspiration. Never give fluids to an unconscious person.

Section V - Fire Fighting Measure

Flash Point -17° C (closed cup)
Flammable Limits (% By Vol.)
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) 2.6
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL) 12.8
Autoignition Temperature 869°F
Fire Fighting Procedures/Fire Extinguishing Media
Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry Avoid breathing vapors, stay upwind. Do not enter fire area without structural firefighter's protective equipment including NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode. Use water spray to knock down vapors. Use carbon dioxide extinguishers or dry powder for small fires. Large fires are best controlled by alcohol foam, fog, and water spray. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to acetone fires. Stay away from ends of tanks. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Isolate for 2 mile in all directions if tank, rail car, or tank truck is involved in fire.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards
Dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, sparks, flame, or oxidants. Containers may explode in heat of fire. Vapors of acetone are heavier than air, and may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.
Do not use a direct stream of water on acetone fires, as direct water streams have a tendency to spread acetone fires. Water solutions of acetone may still be flammable because of direct water streams have a tendency to spread acetone fires. Water solutions may still be flammable because of released vapors.

Section VI - Accidental Release Measures

Shut off all ignition sources. No smoking or flares allowed in the spill area. Restrict access to the spill area, and move unprotected personnel upwind of the area. Allow only trained personnel wearing appropriate protective clothing and selfcontained breathing apparatus in the vicinity of the spill. Prevent from entering water bodies, drains or any sewage collection systems. For small spills, take up with sand or other absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal. Control large spills by diking. Dispose spill material in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

Section VII - Handling and Storage

Store in a well ventilated place, away from sources of ignition and direct sunlight and in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.106. should be stored in drums or storage containers made from non-flammable materials. Store away from plastics, oxidizing materials, mineral acids, and chloroform. Store in an area equipped with automatic sprinklers or fire extinguishing system. All storage and transfer equipment should be electrically grounded and bonded to prevent possible ignition from static sparks. Use spark resistant equipment to store acetone. Do not use air pressure to unload from containers. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty. Since emptied containers retain product residues, assume emptied containers to have the same hazards as full containers. Wear appropriate protective equipment when handling.

Section VIII - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Personal Protection Equipment

Respiratory Protection

Use appropriate NIOSH approved respirators in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.134, to prevent overexposure. Respirators must be selected based on the airborne levels found in the workplace and must not exceed the working limits of the respirator.

Ventilation

Provide local ventilation to maintain exposure levels below recommended exposure limits. Use explosion proof ventilation equipment. Local exhaust ventilation should comply with OSHA regulations and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Industrial Ventilation - A Manual of Recommended Practice.

Eye Protection

Use splash proof chemical safety goggles. Follow the eye and face protection guidelines of 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133. Where there is any possibility that individual's eyes may be exposed to acetone, an eye wash fountain (in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.151) should be within the immediate work area for emergency use.

Protective Gloves

Use butyl or neoprene gloves.

Chemical Name	CAS Numbre	Regulation	Limit	Form
Etylen Grycol Monoprepyl Ether	280730-9	TWA	25 ppm	
Acetone	6764-1	OSHA PEL-TWA	1000 ppm	
		ACGIH TLV-WTA	500 ppm	(NIC 200 ppm)
		ACGIH TLV-STEL	750 ppm	(NIC 500 ppm)
		NIOSH REL-TWA	250 ppm	
		NIOSH IDLH	2500 ppm	

*NIC - TLV Notice of Intended Changes

Other

Where there is a possibility of exposure of an individual's body to acetone, facilities for quick drenching of the body should be provided (in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.151) within the immediate work area for emergency use. Such individuals should be provided with and required to use impervious clothing in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.132.

Section IX - Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	Liquid
Odor:	Sweet
Color:	Specified
pH value:	Unspecified
Solvent content:	97-99%
Total solids/Non-volatiles:	< 1-2%
Total VOC:	N/A
Solvents by weight:	98-99%
Specific gravity:	Unspecified
Solidification temperature:	Unspecified
Freezing/Melting point:	Unspecified (do not allow product to freeze)
Boiling point:	133 °F (56 °C)
Vapor density:	2.0
Vapor pressure:	185 mm Hg @ 68 °F (20 °C)
Evaporation Rate:	7.7 (Butyl Acetate=1)
Solubility in water:	Miscible

Section X - Reactivity / Estability

Stability: Stable under normal conditions
Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization does not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Combustion yields carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide
Incompatible Materials: Acids and strong oxidizing materials

Section XI - Toxicological Information

Environmental Fate: The following information is extracted from the TOXNET database maintained by the National Library of Medicine.

Atmosphere: Based on an experimental vapor pressure of 231 mm Hg at 25 deg C, is expected to exist solely as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemicallyproduced hydroxyl radicals with an estimated atmospheric half-life of 71 days. Acetone also undergoes photodecomposition by sunlight with an estimated half-life of about 80 days.

Terrestrial: Is expected to have very high mobility in soils based upon an estimated Koc value of 1. Volatilization from dry soil surfaces is expected based upon the vapor pressure of this compound. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is also expected based upon the measured Henry's Law constant of 1.87x 10-5 atm-cu m/mol.

Aquatic: In water, is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids or sediment based upon its estimated Koc value. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important environmental fate process given its estimated Henry's Law constant. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 38 and 333 hours, respectively. Experimentally determined volatilization half-lives in a shallow stream were measured in the range of 8-18 hours.

Biodegradation: This compound is expected to biodegrade under aerobic and anaerobic conditions.

Ecotoxicity:

LC50 Daphnia magna 10 mg/L 24 to 48-Hr

LC50 Lepomis macrochirus (bluegill sunfish) 8,300 mg/L 96 hr

LC50 Salmo Gairdneri (Rainbow Trout) 5,540 mg/L/96 hr @ 12 deg C (95% Confidence Limit 4,740-6,330 mg/L), wt. 1.0 g

Acute Toxicity:

Oral:	Unspecified
Eye irritation:	Moderate irritant.
Skin irritation:	Moderate irritant.
Inhalation:	Harmful if inhaled. Moderate irritant.
Sensitization: Skin:	Not established. Respiratory: Not established.

Acetone **CAS - 67-64-1**

The following information is extracted from both the TOXNET and RTECS databases.

Animal Toxicity	Dog LD50 8g/kg Rat LD50 5.8 g/kg Human TDLO 2.9 g/kg (coma)
Dermal:	Rabbit LD50 20 g /kg
Inhalation:	Mouse LC50 46,420 ppm (62 min) Rat LC50 21,142 ppm (8 hr) Human TCLO 500 ppm for eye and throat irritation

TCLO = Lowest air concentration that is toxic to a given species.

LC50 = Air concentration that is lethal to 50% of a given species in a given period of time.

LD50 = Dose that is lethal to 50% of a given species by a given route of exposure.

Section XII - Ecological Information

Etylen Glycol Monopropyl Ether CAS: 280730-9

Biodegradation:

Test method:	Unspecified
Analysis method:	Unspecified
Degree of elimination:	Unspecified

Environmental toxicity:

Acute and prolonged toxicity to fish:	Unspecified
Toxicity to microorganisms:	Unspecified
Other ecotoxicological advice:	Unspecified

Toxicity:	Acute Toxicity	LC50 (fathead minnow, 96h)	5,000 mg/Lt
Fish:	Product		
Acuatic Invertebrates:	Product	LC50 (water flea, 48 h)	5,000 mg/Lt

Section XIII - Disposal Considerations

Waste disposal of substance:

Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. It is the waste generator's responsibility to determine if a particular waste is hazardous under RCRA (EPA regulations for hazardous waste).

Container disposal:

Dispose of in a licensed facility. Recommend crushing, puncturing or other means to prevent unauthorized use of used containers.

RCRA:

None.

Section XIV - Transportation / Shipping Data

Land transportation:

US DOT Shipping Class: Paint, 3, UN1263, II

Sea transportation:

IMDG: Unspecified

Air transportation:

IATA/ICAO: Unspecified

Section XV - Regulatory Information

Federal Regulations:

Registration status:

TSCA, US Unspecified

OSHA hazard category: 29 CFR 1910.1200 and related appendices (unprotected contact)

SARA hazard category (EPCRA 311/312):

Immediate health hazard

CAS Number:	Chemical Name:
280730-9	Etylen Glycol Monoprolyl Ether
67-64-1	Acetone

Section XVI - Other Information

HMIS Rating :	HEALT	1	0 = Minimum
	FLAMMABILITY	3	1 = Slight
	REACTIVITY	0	2 = Moderate
	PPE		3 = Serious
			4 = Severe

Further information:

consideration of the user, subject to their own investigation of compliance with applicable regulations, including the safe use of the product under every foreseeable condition.
Prepared by: Rich Mikol
Legend
ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Hygienists PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
DOT - Department of Transportation RTK - Right To Know
DSL - Domestic Substance List SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit
HMIS - Hazardous Materials Information System TLV - Threshold Limit Value
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act
MSHA - Mine Safety Health Administration TWA - Time Weighted Average
NDSL - Non-Domestic Substance List V - Volume
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health VOC - Volatile Organic Compound
NTP - National Toxicology Program
WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Section XVI - Other Information

References:

CA: California
CAS: Chemical Abstract Services
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CFR: Code of Federal Regulations
DOT: Department of Transportation
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
Inh: Inhalation
IOC: Inventory of Chemicals
KECI: Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory
KECL: Korean Existing Chemicals List
LC: Lethal Concentration
LD: Lethal Dose
MA: Massachusetts
MN: Minnesota
N/Ap: Not Applicable
N/Av: Not Available
NIOSH: National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
NJ: New Jersey
NOEC: No observable effect concentration
NTP: National Toxicology Program
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL: Permissible exposure limit
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RTECS: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TDG: Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act & Regulations
TLV: Threshold Limit Values
TWA: Time Weighted Average
TSCA: Toxic Substance Control Act
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification System

1. ACGIH, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Sunstances and Physical Agents & Biological Exposure Indices for 2015.
2. International Agency for Research on Cancer Monographs, searched 2015.
3. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, CCInfoWeb Databases, 2015 (Chempendium, HSDB, RTECs).
4. Material Safety Data Sheet from manufacturer.
5. OECD - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances - eChemPortal, 2015.
5. US EPA Title III List of Lists
6. California Proposition 65 List

DISCLAIMER

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared by JBM Inc. using information provided by “QC” CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS QUALITY ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE. The information in the Safety Data Sheet is offered for your consideration and guidance when exposed to this product.
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Before using this product :
Complety read the QC Tech-Data Bulletin
Antiquing Release and the product label.

10.05M QC Concrete Dye Solvent Based - Root Beer