


## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification		
Product identifier	Crack Mender Fast - Part B	
Other means of identification	Crack Mender Fast	
Recommended use and restrictions on use	Floor coating	
Supplier informations	11530 Chairman Dr, Dallas, TX 75243 927.293.4444 contact@advancedresins.com	
Emergency telephone number/restriction on use	Canada – CANUTEC 24-hour number 613-996-6666	
Section 2. Hazard identification		
Classification of hazardous product (name of the category or subcategory of the hazard class)		
Carcinogenicity - Category 1B		
Information elements (symbols, signal words, hazard statements and precautionary statements of the category/subcategory)		
 <p><b>Warning</b>  <b>Hazardous Statements - Health: H350</b> - May cause cancer.  <b>Precautionary Statements - General: P101</b> - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. <b>P102</b> - Keep out of reach of children.  <b>P103</b> - Read label before use.  <b>Precautionary Statements - Prevention: P201</b> - Obtain special instructions before use. <b>P202</b> - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. <b>P280</b> - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  <b>Precautionary Statements - Response: P308 + P313</b> - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.  <b>Precautionary Statements - Storage: P405</b> - Store locked up.  <b>Precautionary Statements - Disposal: P501</b> - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.</p>		
Other hazards known	None	
Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients		
Chemical name (common name/synonyms)	CAS number or other	Concentration (%)
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT	0064742-03-6	11% - 21%
Section 4. First-aid measures		
Inhalation	Eliminate the source of exposure or relocate the individual to an area with fresh air and ensure comfort while breathing. In case of respiratory symptoms, contact a POISON CENTER or seek medical assistance. If breathing becomes challenging, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if recommended by the POISON CENTER or doctor. If exposed, feeling unwell, or harboring concerns, contact a POISON CENTER or seek medical advice promptly.	
Ingestion	Promptly contact a POISON CENTER or seek medical assistance. Refrain from inducing vomiting; however, if vomiting occurs naturally, position the person on their side in the recovery position. Offer 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and promptly refer the individual to medical professionals. Do not administer anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If exposed or concerned, seek immediate medical advice or attention.	
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather items (such as watchbands or belts). Carefully remove excess product by blotting or brushing. Rinse thoroughly with abundant lukewarm, gently flowing water for 15-20 minutes. If skin irritation or a rash develops, seek medical advice or attention. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse or consider discarding it. If exposed or concerned, seek medical advice or attention promptly.	

<p><b>Eye contact</b></p>	<p>Eliminate the source of exposure or relocate the individual to an area with fresh air. Carefully rinse the eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, ensuring the eyelids remain open. If applicable and easily manageable, remove contact lenses. Continue rinsing the eyes for 15-20 minutes, taking care to prevent contaminated water from reaching the unaffected eye or face. If eye irritation persists, seek medical advice or attention.</p>
<p><b>Section 5. Fire-fighting measures</b></p>	
<p><b>Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media</b></p>	
<p>Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water spray, or fog are advisable options. Water spray serves to cool or safeguard exposed materials or structures. Exercise caution with carbon dioxide as it can displace oxygen, especially in confined spaces. Avoid using foam and water simultaneously on the same surface, as water compromises the effectiveness of foam. Reserve the use of sand or earth for small fires exclusively.</p>	
<p><b>Special Hazards in Case of Fire</b></p>	
<p>The product might cause a sudden reaction and fire when exposed to oxidizing agents.</p>	
<p><b>Fire-fighting Procedures</b></p>	
<p>Secure the immediate hazard zone and prevent unauthorized access. Cease the spill/release if it can be managed safely. If possible, relocate undamaged containers away from the immediate hazard zone. Utilize water spray to reduce vapors or safeguard personnel. While water may not always be effective, it can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Take care when using water or foam, as frothing could arise, particularly if applied to containers containing hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire residues and any extinguishing water contaminated by the fire following official regulations.</p>	
<p><b>Special Protective Measures</b></p>	
<p>Utilize NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus in positive pressure mode with a full-face piece. Additionally, wear boots, neoprene gloves, goggles, and complete protective clothing. Always exercise caution in areas with dust or mist.</p>	
<p><b>Section 6. Accidental release measures</b></p>	
<p><b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b></p>	
<p>Prevent unnecessary individuals from entering; isolate the hazard area and restrict access. Refrain from touching or walking through spilled material. Initiate immediate cleanup procedures. Remove all potential ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in the immediate area). Use a suitable dust or face mask to prevent inhaling foam dust particles. Refrain from inhaling vapors. Avoid skin, eye, or clothing contact. Only handle damaged containers or spilled materials if wearing suitable protective clothing.</p>	
<p><b>Environmental Precautions</b></p>	
<p>Halt the spill/release if it can be safely managed. Use sand, earth, or suitable barriers to prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, unauthorized drainage systems, or natural waterways.</p>	
<p><b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b></p>	
<p>Absorb the material using absorbents and shovel it into a chemical waste container. Cover the container without sealing it and remove it from the work area. Residues from the spill cleanup might remain subject to RCRA provisions, necessitating storage and disposal as hazardous waste. In the case of significant spills, contact CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.</p>	
<p><b>Section 7. Handling and storage</b></p>	
<p><b>Precautions for safe handling</b></p>	
<p>After use, wash your hands thoroughly. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Refrain from inhaling vapors or mists. Maintain good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking, and smoking are not permitted in work areas. Before entering eating areas, remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment. Ensure the availability of eyewash stations and showers in areas where this material is used and stored. Utilize this material only in spaces equipped with sufficient ventilation to manage air contaminants within their permissible exposure limits. It is recommended to employ local ventilation to regulate emissions near the source.</p>	
<p><b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b></p>	
<p>Ensure containers are tightly sealed and appropriately labeled. Store them in cool, dry, well-ventilated spaces, away from heat, direct sunlight, strong oxidizers, and any incompatible substances. Use approved containers and shield them from physical damage, keeping them securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should adhere to OSHA standards and relevant fire codes. Exercise care to reseal opened containers to prevent leakage, as even empty containers may retain hazardous residues. Utilize non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is used and stored. Store the substance in tightly sealed containers to protect against atmospheric moisture. Keep liquid containers above ground level and enclose them within dikes to contain potential spills or leaks. Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment to prevent static electricity buildup.</p>	

#### Section 8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

##### Eye/Skin/Respiratory Protection

Wear eye protection, either with side shields or goggles, particularly using indirect-vent, impact-resistant goggles that can withstand splashes when handling liquids. Employ a face shield if additional protection for the entire face is necessary. Gloves approved by relevant standards made from materials like PVC, neoprene, or nitrile rubber may offer adequate chemical protection, considering factors such as frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance, thickness, and dexterity. Always seek guidance from glove suppliers and replace contaminated gloves. Use an apron and chemically impervious over-boots, such as those made from neoprene or nitrile rubber, to prevent skin sensitization. Select protective equipment based on the concentration and quantity of the hazardous substance present in the specific workplace. Launder contaminated clothes or properly dispose of material that cannot be decontaminated. If airborne concentrations aren't sufficiently controlled by engineering measures to protect workers, implement a respiratory protection program compliant with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2. Consult respiratory protective equipment suppliers for guidance. When airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use a MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied air respirator equipped with a full-face piece or an air supplied hood. In emergencies, utilize a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

##### Appropriate engineering controls

Install exhaust ventilation or alternative engineering controls to maintain airborne vapor concentrations below their respective threshold limit values.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	NIOSH Carcinogen
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT	500	2000			1							
Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )								
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT	(L)	[(L)]; [5 (l)];										

(L) - Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible

#### Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Density</b>	8.28 lb/gal	<b>Lower Explosion Level</b>	Not available
<b>Specific Gravity</b>	0.99	<b>Upper Explosion Level</b>	Not available
<b>VOC Regulatory</b>	0.00 lb/gal	<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	Not available
<b>VOC Part A &amp; B Combined</b>	Not available	<b>Vapor Density</b>	Heavier than air
<b>Appearance, physical state/colour</b>	Liquid	<b>Freezing Point</b>	Not available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not available	<b>Melting Point</b>	Not available
<b>Odour description</b>	Mild	<b>Low Boiling Point</b>	150 °C
<b>pH</b>	Not available	<b>High Boiling Point</b>	Not available
<b>Water Solubility</b>	Not available	<b>Auto Ignition Temperature</b>	Not available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not available	<b>Decomposition Pt</b>	Not available
<b>Flash Point Symbol</b>	Not available	<b>Evaporation Rate</b>	Slower than ether
<b>Flash Point</b>	95 °C	<b>Coefficient Water/Oil</b>	Not available
<b>Viscosity</b>	Not available		

Section 10. Stability and reactivity	
<b>Stability</b>	The material remains stable under normal temperature and pressure conditions.
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Will not occur.
<b>Conditions to avoid (static discharge, shock or vibration)</b>	Avoid exposure to heat, high temperatures, open flames, and moisture. Refrain from coming into contact with materials that are incompatible.
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Any material containing isocyanate will react with this product. Certain reactions might be forceful or violent.
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Products of combustion include organic vapors and fragments resulting from thermal decomposition.
Section 11. Toxicological information	
<b>Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact)</b>	<p>SKIN: The product can be absorbed through the skin, leading to symptoms like nausea, headache, and general discomfort. Skin sensitization may develop after repeated and/or prolonged contact.</p> <p>EYE: Eye irritation may occur due to vapors, potentially leading to chemical burns upon overexposure. The effects of exposure might be delayed.</p> <p>RESPIRATORY: Excessive exposure might trigger respiratory sensitization, leading to symptoms resembling asthma. These symptoms could emerge immediately or manifest several hours post-exposure. Prolonged exposure could lead to lasting reductions in lung function.</p> <p>CARCINOGENICITY: Suspected of causing cancer.</p>
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>	No data available
<b>Reproductive Toxicity</b>	No data available
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure</b>	No data available
<b>Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure</b>	No data available
<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	No data available
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	When ingested by humans, this substance can lead to irritation or chemical burns in the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, and stomach, potentially causing severe injury or even death. Continuous and prolonged exposure at low levels may lead to adverse effects on the skin, eyes, liver, and kidneys.
Section 12. Ecological information	
<b>Toxicity</b>	No data available
<b>Persistence and Degradability:</b>	No data available
<b>Bioaccumulative Potential</b>	No data available
<b>Mobility in Soil</b>	No data available
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	No data available
Section 13. Disposal considerations	
<b>Information on waste disposal</b>	According to RCRA, the product user is accountable for assessing whether the product qualifies as hazardous waste at the point of disposal. Waste handling must fully comply with federal, state, and local regulations. Empty containers might still contain product residue posing potential hazards, hence avoid pressurizing, cutting, welding, or repurposing them. It's advisable to return drums to reclamation centers for adequate cleaning and reuse.

Section 14. Transport information			
U.S. DOT		Not regulated.	
IMDG		Not regulated.	
IATA		Not regulated.	
Section 15. Regulatory information			
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0064742-03-6	MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM EXTRACTS, LIGHT NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE SOLVENT	11% - 21%	DSL,SARA312,VOC,TSCA
Section 16. Other information			
Date of the latest revision of the safety data sheet		November 27, 2023	
References		Safety Data Sheets from manufacturer/supplier & from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, CCOHS.	
Other informations		* There are points of differences between OSHA GHS and UN GHS. In 90% of the categories, they can be used interchangeably, but for the Skin Corrosion/Irritant Category and the Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single and Repeated Exposure) Categories. In these cases, our system will say UN GHS.	
Abbreviations			
<b>ACGIH</b> <b>ANSI</b> <b>CA Prop65</b> <b>Canadian TDG</b> <b>CAS</b> <b>Chemtrec</b> <b>CHIP</b> <b>DSL</b> <b>EC</b> <b>EH40</b> <b>EPCRA</b> <b>ESL</b> <b>HMIS</b> <b>LC</b> <b>LD</b> <b>NFPA</b> <b>OEL</b> <b>OSHA</b> <b>PEL</b> <b>SARA (Title III)</b> <b>SARA 313</b> <b>SCBA</b> <b>STEL</b> <b>TCEQ</b> <b>TLV</b> <b>TSCA</b> <b>TWA</b> <b>US DOT</b> <b>WHMIS</b>		American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists American National Standards Institute California Proposition 65 Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Chemical Abstract Service Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US) Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging Domestic Substance List Equivalent Concentration EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act Effects Screening Levels Hazardous Material Information Service Lethal concentration Lethal Dosage National Fire Occupational Exposure Limits Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.A.) Permissible Exposure Limit Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313 Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Short Term Exposure Limit Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Threshold Limit Value Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469 Time Weighted Value US Department of Transportation Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System	
<p>To the best of our knowledge, the information provided here is accurate. However, neither the mentioned supplier nor any of its subsidiaries accepts liability for the accuracy or completeness of the information. The user is solely responsible for determining the suitability of any material. All materials may have unknown hazards and should be used cautiously. While specific hazards are outlined, we cannot guarantee these are the only hazards present. This information pertains to the current formulation of the product based on available data. The addition of reducers or other additives may significantly alter the composition and hazards. As usage conditions are beyond our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability for any use of this information.</p>			