



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1. Identification		
Product identifier	Crack Mender Super Fast - Part B	
Other means of identification	Crack Mender Super 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)		
Skin Irritation - Category 3 Eye Irritation - Category 2A Carcinogenicity - Category 2		
Information elements (symbols, signal words, hazard statements and precautionary statements of the category/subcategory)		
  <p>Warning Hazardous Statements - Health: H316 - Causes mild skin irritation. H319 - Causes serious eye irritation. H351 - Suspected of causing cancer. Precautionary Statements - General: P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102 - Keep out of reach of children. P103 - Read label before use. Precautionary Statements - Prevention: P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling. P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P201 - Obtain special instructions before use. P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Precautionary Statements - Response: P332 - If skin irritation occurs: P313 - Get medical advice/attention. P305 - IF IN EYES: P351 - Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. P338 - Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337 - If eye irritation persists: P308 - IF exposed or concerned: Precautionary Statements - Storage: P405 - Store locked up. Precautionary Statements - Disposal: P501 - 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 (%)
POLYETHYLENE-POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	0009003-11-6	12% - 22%
CARBON BLACK	0001333-86-4	0.9% - 1.5%
Section 4. First-aid measures		
Inhalation	Eliminate the source of exposure or relocate the individual to an area with fresh air, ensuring comfort while breathing. If exposed, feeling unwell, or harboring concerns, contact a POISON CENTER or seek medical advice promptly.	
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. If you feel unwell or have concerns, seek medical advice or attention.	
Skin contact	Rinse or wash the affected area with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until the product is completely removed. If skin irritation arises or if you start feeling unwell, seek medical advice or attention.	
Eye contact	Eliminate the source of exposure or relocate the person to an area with fresh air. Carefully rinse the eyes with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, keeping the eyelids open. If wearing contact lenses, remove them if possible. Continue rinsing for 15-20 minutes, being cautious not to let contaminated water reach the unaffected eye or face. If irritation in the eyes persists, seek medical advice or attention.	

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures
Suitable and unsuitable extinguishing media

Dry chemical, foam, and carbon dioxide are advisable for fire suppression. Use water spray to cool down or shield exposed materials or structures. Note that carbon dioxide can displace oxygen, so exercise caution when using it in confined spaces. Avoid simultaneous application of foam and water on the same surface as water disrupts foam. Sand or earth are suitable for addressing small fires exclusively. Be aware that water and foam might lead to violent frothing, posing a potential risk to firefighters' safety, especially if sprayed into containers with hot, burning materials.

Special Hazards in Case of Fire

The combustion of this material produces hazardous byproducts such as carbon and nitrogen oxides along with a range of hydrocarbons.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Secure the immediate hazard zone and prevent unauthorized access. Halt the spill or release if it can be done safely. Relocate intact containers away from the immediate hazard zone, if possible. Utilize water spray to potentially reduce or disperse vapors and safeguard personnel. While water might not always be effective, it can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Exercise caution when employing water or foam as frothing might arise, especially when applied to containers with hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire remnants and any extinguishing water contaminated in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Measures

Always use caution in areas where there's dust or mist present. Wear a protective positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) along with full turnout gear.

Section 6. Accidental release measures
Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Keep unnecessary individuals away and isolate the hazard area to prevent entry. Avoid touching or walking through spilled material. Initiate immediate cleanup procedures. Utilize a positive pressure, full-face piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or a positive pressure supplied air respirator with an escape SCBA (NIOSH approved). Refrain from inhaling vapors and prevent contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Only handle damaged containers or spilled materials while wearing suitable protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions

Halt the spill or release if it's safe to do so. Use sand, earth, or suitable barriers to block spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, unauthorized drainage systems, or natural waterways.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain the spill and use sand, sawdust, or another appropriate absorbent material to soak it up. Then, transfer the absorbed material into a sealed container.

Section 7. Handling and storage
Precautions for safe handling

Wash hands after use. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Refrain from inhaling vapors or mists. Practice good personal hygiene. Prohibit eating, drinking, or smoking in work areas. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Vent containers before melting the material. Use only with adequate ventilation to maintain air contaminant levels below their exposure limits. Local ventilation is recommended near the source to control emissions.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Ensure containers are tightly sealed and correctly 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 against physical damage, sealing containers securely when not in use. Indoor storage should adhere to OSHA standards and relevant fire codes. Take care to carefully reseal opened containers to prevent leakage, as residues in empty containers may pose risks. Utilize non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion-proof equipment, and intrinsically safe electrical systems in areas where this product is stored and used. Keep the product in tightly sealed containers to safeguard against atmospheric moisture. Store the liquid in above-ground containers surrounded by dikes to contain spills or leaks. Ground and bond both containers and receiving equipment to prevent static electricity by proper grounding measures.

Section 8. Exposure controls/Personal protection

Eye/Skin/Respiratory Protection

Wear eye protection, such as side shields or goggles. Select gloves approved to relevant standards and made from PVC, neoprene, or nitrile rubber for adequate chemical protection. The effectiveness and durability of gloves depend on their usage—consider factors like frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance, thickness, and dexterity. Seek advice from glove suppliers for guidance. Replace contaminated gloves promptly. To prevent skin sensitization, utilize an apron and over-boots made of chemically impervious materials like neoprene or nitrile rubber. Choose protective gear based on the specific concentration and quantity of hazardous substances present in the workplace. Launder dirty clothes or dispose of contaminated materials appropriately if decontamination isn't feasible. In cases where engineering controls fail to maintain airborne concentrations at levels sufficient for worker safety, implement a respiratory protection program complying with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 standards. Consult respiratory protective equipment suppliers for guidance. If air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate mask and filter combination.

Appropriate engineering controls

Implement exhaust ventilation or other engineering measures to maintain airborne vapor concentrations below their specific threshold limit values.

Chemical Name	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m ³)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA STEL (mg/m ³)	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Skin designation	NIOSH TWA (ppm)	NIOSH TWA (mg/m ³)	NIOSH STEL (ppm)	NIOSH STEL (mg/m ³)	NIOSH Carcinogen
CARBON BLACK		3.5			1				3.5a			1
Chemical Name	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)								
CARBON BLACK		3 (l)										

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Density	8.17 lb/gal	Lower Explosion Level	Not available
Specific Gravity	0.98	Upper Explosion Level	Not available
VOC Regulatory	0.00 lb/gal	Vapor Pressure	Not available
VOC Part A & B Combined	Not available	Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Appearance, physical state/colour	Clear Liquid	Freezing Point	Not available
Odour threshold	Not available	Melting Point	Not available
Odour description	Mild	Low Boiling Point	392 °F
pH	Not available	High Boiling Point	Not available
Water Solubility	Not available	Auto Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammability	Not available	Decomposition Pt	Not available
Flash Point Symbol	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Flash Point	276 °F	Coefficient Water/Oil	Not available
Viscosity	Not available		

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	The material remains stable under normal temperature and pressure conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Coming into contact with isocyanates and potent oxidizers may lead to an intensely exothermic polymerization reaction, which has the potential to be violent.
Conditions to avoid (static discharge, shock or vibration)	Avoid storage at low or high temperatures.
Incompatible materials	Potent mineral acids and alkalis will significantly deteriorate the material, potentially involving heat in the process.
Hazardous decomposition products	Combustion by-products: Oxides of carbon, various hydrocarbons.

Section 11. Toxicological information	
Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact)	SKIN: Causes mild skin irritation. EYE: Causes serious eye irritation. RESPIRATORY: No data available CARCINOGENICITY: Suspected of causing cancer.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	No data available
Reproductive Toxicity	No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	No data available
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure	No data available
Aspiration Hazard	No data available
Acute Toxicity	No data available
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK	
LC50 (rat): 6750 mg/m ³ (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m ³ (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)	
Chronic Exposure	
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK	
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence.	
Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.	
Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous	
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK	
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.	
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
Other adverse effects	No data available
Bio-accumulative Potential	
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK	
A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely owing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.	
Persistence and Degradability	
0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK	
Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.	
Section 13. Disposal considerations	
Information on waste disposal	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	UN/NA #: 2735 UN Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (ALDIMINE) Hazard Class: 8 Packing Group: III Placard: Corrosive		
IMDG	UN/NA #: 2735 UN Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (ALDIMINE) Hazard Class: 8 Packing Group: III Placard: Corrosive Marine Pollutant: No data available		
IATA	UN/NA #: 2735 UN Proper Shipping Name: AMINE, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (ALDIMINE) Hazard Class: 8 Packing Group: III Placard: Corrosive		
Section 15. Regulatory information			
CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0009003-11-6	POLYETHYLENE-POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	12% - 22%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK	0.9% - 1.5%	DSL,SARA312,TSCA,California Proposition 65

Section 16. Other information	
Date of the latest revision of the safety data sheet	November 24, 2023
References	Safety Data Sheets from manufacturer/supplier & from Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, CCOHS.
Other informations	Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.
Abbreviations	
ACGIH ANSI CA Prop65 Canadian TDG CAS Chemtrec CHIP DSL EC EH40 EPCRA ESL HMIS LC LD NFPA OEL OSHA PEL SARA (Title III) SARA 313 SCBA STEL TCEQ TLV TSCA TWA US DOT WHMIS	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
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