ULTRATITE SOLUTIONS

Safety Data Sheet
Ultratite 50 NM

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Ultratite 50 NM
Brand	Ultratite Solutions

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Ultratite 50 NM is designed for installation in most standard construction configurations using common materials sush as, concrete, metal, and wood products. It is used for insulation in residential and commercial buildings.

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Ultratite Solutions
Address	403 Century Plaza Dr, Ste 400 Houston TX 77073 United States
Telephone	832-827-2925
email	info@ultratite.com

1.5 Emergency phone number

CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200, 2012)

- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 1

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage

Precautionary statement(s)

P264	Wash … thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear eye protection/face protection/protective gloves.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...
P321	Specific treatment (see … on this label).
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

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)
CAS no.	68937-55-3

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

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

CAS no.	6711-48-4

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
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. Carbo dioxide can displace oxygenn. Use cautionwhen 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. Therfore, use cold water to cool fire-exposed containers.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear NIOSH approved self-contianed 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 usedful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to pretect personnel. Water may be innefective 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 prople 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 and 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 protection

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

Basic 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
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
Particle characteristics	N.A.

Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes
N.A.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
N.A.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
N.A.

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
N.A.

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

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

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

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries
assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any
material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain
hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as
currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially
alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and
assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.