Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name: COBRA STAMP COAT

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name: COBRA POLYMERS
9100 Conroy Windermere Rd
Suite 200 - #316,
Windermere, FL
34786

TEL:1-888-336-9339

Email:info@cobrapolymers.com

1.4 Emergency telephone Number

Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.2 Label Elements

Label Elements:

Hazard statements: H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318: Serious eye damage/eye irritation

H335: Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

H350: Carcinogenicity

Hazard Pictograms: GHS05: Corrosion

GHS07: Exclamation mark

GHS08: Health hazard

Signal words:	Danger
Precautionary Statements:	H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H317: May cause allergic skin reaction. H318: Causes serious eye damage. H335: May cause respiratory irritation. H350: May cause cancer through repeated inhalation. H372: Causes damage to respiratory system through prolonged and repeated exposure. P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P260: Do not breathe dust. P264: Wash thoroughly after handling this product. P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling this product. P271: Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. P280: Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves. P284: Wear respiratory protection. P301+330+331: IF SWALLOWED Rinse mouth. DO NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call poison center/physician. P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair) Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Immediately call poison center/physician. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P304 + P340: IF INHALED Remove victim to fresh air and in a position comfortable for breathing. P342 + P313: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Get medical attention. P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. P337 + P310: If eye irritation persists: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. P333+313: If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical attention. P363: Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P501: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification or are not covered by the GHS: May form combustible dust concen-trations in the air.

Section 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

INGREDIENT	CAS #	EC#	%(BY WEIGHT)
Hazardous			
Portland Cement type 1	65997-15-1	ND	<29%
Crystalline silica quartz	14808-60-7	ND	<74%
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	ND	<2%
Non hazardous			
	Trade secret		<6%

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Skin Contact: Get medical attention immediately. Heavy exposure to portland cement dust, wet concrete or associated water requires prompt attention. Quickly remove contaminated clothing, shoes, and leather goods such as watchbands and belts. Quickly and gently blot or brush away excess portland cement. Immediately wash thoroughly with luke-warm, gently flowing water and non-abrasive pH neutral soap. Seek medical attention for rashes, burns, irritation, dermatitis and prolonged unprotected exposures to wet cement, cement mixtures or liquids from wet cement. Burns should be treated as caus-tic burns. Portland cement causes skin burns with little warning. Discomfort or pain cannot be relied up-on to alert a person to a serious injury. You may not feel pain or the severity of the burn until hours after the exposure. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure

Eye Contact: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 20 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

Ingestion: Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Have victim rinse mouth thoroughly with water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is con-scious, give small quantities of water to drink. Have victim drink 60 to 240 mL (2 to 8 oz.) of water. Stop giving water if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway.

Inhalation: Seek medical help if coughing or other symptoms persist. Inhalation of large amounts of portland cement requires immediate medical attention. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If the individual is not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest oc-curs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If uncon-scious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Skin Contact:	causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.[
Eye Contact:	causes serious eye damage.
Ingestion:	may cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.
Inhalation:	may cause respiratory irritation.

4.3 Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Skin Contact:	pain or irritation, redness and blistering may occur, skin burns, ulceration and necrosis may occur. Ingestion: stomach pains.
Eye Contact:	pain, watering and redness.
Ingestion:	stomach pains.
Inhalation:	respiratory tract irritation and coughing.

4.3 Potential chronic health effects

Long-term exposure to high concentrations of crystalline silica quartz may cause cancer. Long-term exposure to high concentrations of dust containing iron oxide can cause a benign condition termed “pulmonary siderosis.” This condition is not associated with any physical impairment of lung function

Note to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures:

5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media:	Water spray, alcohol resistant foam, Dry Chemical or CO2 appropriate for surrounding materials.
Special Hazards:	Burning produces noxious and toxic fumes. Oxides of carbon
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard:	Dust may form explosive mixture with air. Electrostatic charging is possible.
Advice for firefighters:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
Further information:	Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

Section 6:Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

Avoid dust generation. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Keep unnecessary and unprotected per-sonnel away from spill. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Put on appropriate protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff from contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Clean-up procedures

Dry spills may be scooped up. Attempt to prevent dry product (dust) from becoming airborne. Wet product may be scraped up and placed in appropriate disposal containers. Allow wet product to dry before dispos-al. Do not flush down drains.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handling requirements

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Promptly remove dusty clothing or clothing that has become wet with the mixed product. Launder clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly after exposure to product. Avoid formation of dust - dust may form explosive mixture with air. Avoid dust deposit, remove dust regularly. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic charging. Keep away from open flames, heat and sparks.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions

Store product in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Prevent against physical damage and moisture. Normal temperatures and pressures do not affect the material. Wet portland cement is alkaline. As such it is incompatible with acids, ammonium salts and aluminum metal. Wet portland cement can cause severe chemical burns; do not get inside clothing, boots, shoes, or gloves.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Component	Value / Source			
Portland cement 65997-15-1	TLV	1mg/m³ (respirable fraction)8h	No data available	ACGIH
Portland cement 65997-15-1	REL	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 10h	10mg/m³ (total dust) 10h	NIOSH
Portland cement 65997-15-1	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	15mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	OSHA PEL
Crystalline Silica, quartz 14808-60-7	TWA	.05mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 10h	No data available	NIOSH REL
Crystalline Silica, quartz 14808-60-7	TWA	.025 mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	No data available	ACGIH TLV
Crystalline Silica, quartz 14808-60-7	TWA	10mg/m³ divided by %SiO2 + 2 (respirable fraction)	30mg/ m³ divided by %SiO2 + 2 (total dust)	OSHA PEL
Calcium Oxide 1305-78-8	TWA	2 mg/m³ 8h	No data available	ACGIH TLV
Calcium Oxide 1305-78-8	TWA	2mg/m³ 10h	No data available	NIOSH REL
Calcium Oxide 1305-78-8	TWA	5 mg/m³ 8h	No data available	OSHA PEL
Limestone 1317-65-3	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 10h	10mg/m³ (total dust) 10h	NIOSH REL
Limestone 1317-65-3	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	15mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	OSHA PEL
Magnesium Oxide 1309-48-4	TWA	10mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	No data available	ACGIH TLV
Magnesium Oxide 1309-48-4	TWA	No data available	15mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	OSHA PEL
Gypsum 13397-24-5	TWA	10mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	No data available	ACGIH TLV
Gypsum 13397-24-5	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	10mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	NIOSH REL
Gypsum 13397-24-5	TWA	5mg/m³ (respirable fraction) 8h	15mg/m³ (total dust) 8h	OSHA PEL
Kaolin 1332-58-7	PEL	15 mg/m³ (inhalable dust)	5 mg/m³ (respirable dust)	OSHA
Kaolin 1332-58-7	TWA	2 mg/m³ (respirable dust)	No data available	ACGIH

8.2. Exposure controls

Appopriate engineering controls:	Use mechanical ventilation(dilution and local exhaust) to control exposure withing applicable limits. Avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne.
Respiratory protection:	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne contaminant concentrations at a level which is adequate to protect worker health, an approved respirator may be appropriate. Respirator selection, use and maintenance must be accordance with regulatory requirements.
Eye protection:	To prevent eye contact, wear safety glasses with side shields, safety goggles or face shields when handling dust or wet cement. Wearing contact lenses when working with cement is not recommended.
Skin protection:	Wear impervious clothing to eliminate skin contact. Where needed wear boots that are imper-vious to water to eliminate foot and ankle exposure. If clothing becomes saturated with wet concrete, it should be removed and replaced with dry clothing. Wear impervious gloves to eliminate skin contact. Do not rely on barrier creams. Periodically wash areas contacted by wet cement or its dry ingredients with pH neutral soap and water. Wash again at the end of work.
Hygiene Measures:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Clean water should always be readily available for skin and (emergency) eye washing. Periodically wash areas contacted by portland cement with a pH neutral soap and clean, uncontaminated water. If clothing becomes saturated with portland cement, garments should be removed and replaced with clean, dry clothing.
Control of environmental exposure:	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains or waterways. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
Potential environmental effects:	Not considered to be harmful to aquatic life.

Section 9:Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

State:	Powder
Colour:	Varies by selection
Odour:	no distinct odor
pH	>11.5
Vapor pressure:	Not applicable
Water solubility:	0.1 – 1%
Relative density:	2.65

9.2 Other information

Other information:	No data available.

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Reactivity:	Reacts slowly with water forming hydrated compounds, releasing heat and producing a strong alkaline solu-tion until reaction is substantially complete.

10.2 Chemical stability

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of Hazardous reactions:	None under normal conditions of storage and use.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	No specific data.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	oxidizing materials, acids, aluminum and ammonium salt. Portland cement is highly alkaline and will react with acids to produce a violent, heat-generating reaction. Toxic gases or vapors may be given off depending on the acid involved. Reacts with acids, aluminum metals and ammonium salts. Aluminum powder and other alkali and alka-line earth elements will react in wet mortar or concrete, liberating hydrogen gas. Limestone ignites on contact with fluo-rine and is incompatible with acids, alum, ammonium salts, and magnesium. Silica reacts violently with powerful oxidiz-ing agents such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride yielding possible fire and/or explosions. Silicates dissolve readily in hydrofluoric acid producing a corrosive gas — silicon tetrafluoride.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Haz. decomp. products:	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11: Toxicological informations

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Component Information

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Inhalation LC50
Crystalline Silica, quartz 14808-60-7	500 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available
Limestone 1317-65-3	6450 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available
Copolymer of vinyl acetate and ethylene	>2000 mg/kg (Rat)	No data available

Symptoms/routes of exposure

Skin Contact:	Dries skin and mucous membranes.
Eye Contact	Slightly irritating, not classified.
Ingestion	May cause burns to mouth, throat and stomach.
Inhalation	Contains > 0.1% crystalline silica which can be absorbed into the body by inhala-tion and may have effects on the lungs, resulting in fibrosis (silicosis).
Sensitization:	Does not cause sensitization.
Mutagenicity:	No data available.
Carcinogenicity:	This product contains greater than 0.1% crystalline silica which is listed as a Group 1 carcinogen by IARC, a known carcinogen by NTP, OSHA and as A2 suspected human carcinogen by ACGIH.
Reproductive toxicity:	No data available.
Specific target organ toxicity- single exposure:	None
Specific target organ toxicity- repeated exposure:	Crystalline silica, quartz targets respiratory tract and kidneys (Category 1)
Aspiration Hazard:	No data available.

Section 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Chemical Name	CAS No	Fish LC50	Algae/aquatic plants EC50	Crustacea EC50
Calcium Oxide	1305-78-8	Oreochromis niloticus 100 mg/L (chronic NOEC)	No data available	No data available
Copolymer of vinyl acetate and ethylene		Cyprinus carpio >100 mg/L 96 h	Sludge >1000 mg/L 0.5 h	No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability: No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential: No data available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility: No data available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

12.6 Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects: No data available.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Disposal of packaging: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Section 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

This product is not regulated for transport.

14.2 UN proper shipping name

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

14.4 Packing group

14.5 Environmental hazards

14.6 Special precautions for user

Section 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

US federal regulations:	This product is hazardous according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200. All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.
TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D):	Not regulated.
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):	Crystalline Silica, quartz (impurity) (CAS 14808-60-7) Cancer.
CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):	not listed
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Hazard Categories:	not listed
SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance:	Not listed.
SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical:	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard
SARA 313 (TRI reporting):	Chromium, ion (Cr6+) CAS 8540-29-9 <0.1% Lead (organic and inorganic) <0.1% Nickel Compounds <0.1%

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List:

CAS No.	Chemical	Upper limit wt. %
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	<0.003
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	<0.002
141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	<0.015
79-06-1	Acrylamide	<0.001
67-56-1	Methanol	<0.0025
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	<0.001

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List:	Portland cement (CAS 65997-15-1) Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3) Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7)
US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act:	Portland cement (CAS 65997-15-1) Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3) Gypsum (CAS 13397-24-5)
US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law:	Portland cement (CAS 65997-15-1) Limestone (CAS 1317-65-3) Kaolin (CAS 1332-58-7) Gypsum (CAS 13397-24-5)
US. California Proposition 65:	Acetaldehyde (CAS 75-07-0) Acrylamide (CAS 79-06-1) Titanium dioxide (CAS 13463-67-7) Crystalline silica quartz (CAS 14808-60-7) Formaldehyde (CAS 50-00-0) Methanol (CAS 67-56-1)
International lists:	Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL): Portland cement is included on the DSL. Mexico Inventory (INSQ): All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16: Other Information

Other information

Recommended restriction: for use by trained professionals, having read the complete MSDS

Hazard Ratings

	health	flammability	physicial
HMIS	1	0	0
NFPA	1	0	0

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