MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

GREAT EASTERN TECHNOLOGIES, L.L.C.
Technology and Products That Offer Solutions

AQUASHIELD™

Health Hazard - Left **Fire Hazard - Top**
0 Normal 0 Will Not Burn
1 Slightly Hazardous 1 Above 200° F
2 Hazardous 2 Below 200° F
3 Extreme Danger 3 Below 100° F
4 Deadly 4 Below 73° F

Instability- Right **Other - Bottom**
0 Stable OXY Oxidizer
1 Unstable if Heated ACID Acid
2 Violent Chemical Change ALK Alkali

"Information Concerning this Material Safety Data Sheet"

A Material Safety Data Sheet is for the benefit of the people who work with hazardous materials. Great Eastern Technologies, L.L.C., (GET) uses the standard 16 Section format developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) and published in 1993 as ANSI Z400, and endorsed by OSHA. A description of each Section's purpose is listed below the each Section title to assist the user with understanding this MSDS

GET urges each customer or recipient of this MSDS to study it carefully to become aware of and understand the hazards associated with the product. The reader should consider consulting reference works or individuals who are experts in ventilation, toxicology, and fire prevention, as necessary or appropriate to use and understand the data contained in this MSDS.

While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate, as of the date hereon, Great Eastern Technologies, L.L.C., makes no warranty with respect thereto and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon. The information contained herein represents our current data and best opinion as to the proper use and handling of this product under normal conditions. Any use of this product which is not in conformance with this data sheet or which involves using the product in combination with any other product or any process is the responsibility of the user.

The MSDS should not be construed as the sum total of all protective measures that may be taken. It is the responsibility of the employer to evaluate the information and to determine the extent of the hazard and what personal protective measures should be taken. The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

SECTION 01 CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY

This section is intended to give the names of the material as it relates to the material's label and shipping document. It will include the mailing address and relevant phone numbers of the material manufacture.

Product Identification

Product Trade Name : AquaShield™
Chemical Name : Mixture - Not Applicable
CAS # : Mixture - Not Applicable
Chemical Family : Chemical Dispersing Agent
Product Synonyms : None
Product Use : Integral Water Repellant Admixture for Masonry Products
DOT Hazard Class : Not Regulated

Company Identification

Great Eastern Technologies, L.L.C.
4407 S. Broad Street
Yardville, New Jersey 08620

(609) 581-1587 Factory Phone Number
(609) 581-0735 Fax Number

Emergency Number

Great Eastern Technologies, L.L.C. work hours are generally 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.
The Emergency Number is the Factory Phone Number (609) 581-1587.
The Emergency Number for office hours and non-office hours is (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)

MSDS Number : GSM FM-450-06
Publication Date : January, 2006
Cancels MSDS Number : No previous file number

SECTION 02 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

This section contains information to identify hazardous components of the material. If non-hazardous ingredients are listed, they will be listed separately. Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers will be given if available, as well as OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits and American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) TLVs. If the identity of any ingredient is claimed to be a trade secrete, it will be so indicated in this section.

(See Section 11 for Complete Chemical Names)

NA - Not Available

		Exposure Limits in Air					
	Ratio	OSHA-PEL		ACGIH-TLV			
Ingredient	**by Weight**	**PEL**	**STEL**	**TWA**	**STEL**	**IDLH**	**Other**
Calcium Stearate CAS Number 1592-23-0	25 -40%	None Listed		None Listed		NA	NA
Polymer CAS Number Not Known	1-5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Triethanolamine CAS Number 000102-71-6	0-5%	3ppm	NA	5mg/m^3	NA	NA	NA

SECTION 03 EMERGENCY HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This section describes potential health effects hazards of the material that may be of concern for emergency response personnel.

Emergency Overview : AquaShield™ is white liquid with a bland to mildly chalky odor. Most prominent hazardous concern is that prolonged exposure of this product may cause eye, skin irritation; and ingestion may cause gastric disturbances.

Potential Health Effects

Skin: May cause slight transient irritation

Eyes: Prolonged or repeated skin contact tends to remove skin oils possibly leading to irritation and dermatitis.

Inhalation: Amounts inhalation incidental to industrial handling are not expected to cause injury.

Ingestion: Amounts ingested incidental to industrial handling are not expected to cause injury. More significant amounts of ingestion may cause severe gastrointestinal disturbances.

Injection: No Information Available

ACUTE: Ingestion may cause severe gastrointestinal disturbances. Inhalation of vapors or aerosols may cause respiratory tract irritation.

CHRONIC: No known chronic effects.

TARGET ORGANS: ACUTE: No known acute effects. CHRONIC: No known chronic effects.

CARCINOGENICITY: Calcium Stearate is not classified as a human carcinogen. This product contains very small amounts of Tetrasodium Salt of Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid which is listed by OSHA as a potential carcinogen. (*see Section 11 Toxicological Information for more details*)

SECTION 04 FIRST AID MEASURES

This section includes emergency and first aid procedures and is written in layman's language in order to be easily understood. Procedures for each potential route of exposure will be included.

Contaminated individuals must be taken for medical attention if any adverse reaction occurs. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take a copy of Product Label and MSDS to a health professional with the contaminated individual.

Skin : If this product contaminates the skin, begin decontamination with running water. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Victim must seek immediate medical attention if any adverse effect occurs.

Eyes : If this product liquid or vapors enter the eyes, open contaminated individual's eyes under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have contaminated individual "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 15 minutes. Contaminated individual must seek immediate attention.

Inhalation : If vapors, mist, or spray of this product are inhaled, remove contaminated individual to fresh air. If necessary, use artificial respiration to support vital functions. Remove or cover contamination to avoid exposure to rescuers.

Ingestion: If this product is swallowed, CALL PHYSICIAN OR POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR MOST CURRENT INFORMATION. Rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water. Do not inducing vomiting or give diluents (milk or water) to someone who is unconscious, having convulsion, or unable to swallow.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure : This product is not known to aggravate pre-existing dermatitis, or other skin disorders, and conditions involving the other Target Organs (*See Section 3, Hazard Identification*) may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

Notes to Physicians : Treat Symptomatically

SECTION 05 FIRE FIGHT MEASURES

This section gives information to describe fire and exposure properties of the material, extinguishing media to be used, and fire-fighting instructions. It applies to anyone who may be in the area of the fire.

Flash Point : > 200° F
Flammable Limits : No Information Available
Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact : Not Sensitive
Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge : Not Sensitive
Auto Ignition Temperature : Not Available

Extinguishing Media : Water Spray Yes : Carbon Dioxide Yes : Halon Yes : Dry Chemical Yes : Foam Yes : Other Any "ABC: Class

Special Fire Fighting Procedures : Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural fire fighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Chemical resistant clothing may be necessary. Move containers from fire area if they have not been exposed to heat and if can be done without risk to personnel. If this product is involved in a fire, fire run-off water should be contained to prevent possible environmental damage. Rinse all contaminated equipment thoroughly with water before returning to service.

Fire and Explosion Hazards : No particular hazards known.

SECTION 06 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill and Leak Response. This section will give information needed to prevent or minimize adverse effects on employees, neighbors, property, and the environment, including waterways. It is intended for emergency response personnel.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Place in a disposal container. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

SECTION 07 HANDLING AND STORAGE

This section provides guidelines for minimizing any potential hazards from storing the material. It should include information to minimize handling when appropriate, and conditions such as temperature, inert atmosphere, and conditions to avoid.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use with adequate ventilation. Use normal personal hygiene and housekeeping. Store in room temperature dry area from other incompatible materials. Keep airtight when not in use, high water evaporation rate will change composition of material.

SECTION 08 EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

This section will discuss the degree of engineering control that may be needed when handling the material, and the personal protective equipment that should be used if there is a potential for exposure above the regulatory or suggested limits. Exposure guidelines, such as OSHA PELs and ACGIH TLVs should be included in this section.

Respiratory Protection: General use of respirators is not required.

Ventilation Requirements: Ventilate as necessary to eliminate from the work area.

Eye Protection: Wear Safety Glasses with slide-shields

Skin Protection: Use rubber or neoprene gloves, chemical goggles and clothing sufficient to protect skin from liquid.

Work, Hygienic Practices: As required to protect skin and eyes from liquid, safety showers and/or eye wash should be available. Do leave food or smoke in work area. Wash thoroughly and remove or clean any contaminated clothing.

Exposure Limits: None Established.

SECTION 09 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

These properties are intended to assist users to determine proper handling and storage. Additional properties other than the standard data given below may be included if they are useful.

Specific Gravity: 1.02 **Odor**: Bland to chalky
pH Level approximate: 7.0 **Appearance**: White liquid
Viscosity (cps): > 300 cps **Percent Volatile**: No data

Flash Point @ °F : > 200° F **Ignition Point @ °F** : > 200° F
Freezing Point @ °F : No data **Boiling Point @ °F** : > 200° F
Explosion Hazard : No data **Melting Point @ °F** : No data

Vapor Pressure (MM Hg) : 17.5 **Vapor Density** : No data
Evaporation Rate : No data **Solubility in Water** : Compete

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTION

This section describes conditions that may result in a potentially hazardous reaction, such as evolution of hazardous gases, production of heat, or other hazardous conditions.

Chemical Stability : Stable under normal temperatures.

Keep Away From : Oxidizing Agents

Hazardous Polymerization : Will not occur under normal conditions.

Hazardous Decomposition Products : Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section includes known information resulting from animal testing or human experience on the toxicity of the material. Also included would be information on its potential for causing cancer. Data will include acute, sub-chronic, and chronic exposures, if available.

Ingredient (*See Section 2 for Exposure Limits*)
(Chemical Name, CAS #, Common Name) Toxicity Data

Calcium Stearate CAS Number 1592-23-0

LD50 (Oral-Mouse) >10 gg/kg
LD50 (Oral-Rat) > 10 gm/kg
Suspected Cancer Agent : Not classified as a human carcinogen. Contains Chemical (s) known to the State of California as cancer causing agents.
Irritancy of Product : Calcium Stearate is not known to cause irritation to contaminated tissue.
Sensitization of Product : Calcium Stearate contains skin and respiratory sensitizers.
Reproductive Toxicity : No known data concerning this product's properties that could cause mutagenic, embryotoxic, teratogenic effects in humans. (*see definitions in Section 16 Other)*
ACGIH Exposure Indices : Not Available

Triethanolamine CAS Number 000102-71-6 80% Maximum

Highers from reaction of ethylene oxide and ammonia CAS Number 068953-70-8 20% Maximum
Diethanolamine CAS Number 000111-42-2 01% Maximum

Standard Draize Test (Skin-Rabbit, adult) - LD50 is > 2,000 mg/kg LD50 (Oral-Rat) >2,000 mg/kg
Standard Draize Test (Eye-Rabbit, adult) - No known test results
Suspected Cancer Agent : Diethanolamine did not cause cancer in laboratory animals. Findings from a chronic Diethanolmine skin painting study include liver and kidney tumors in but no tumors in rats. A number of factors may have influenced the results and are being considered in their interpretation.
Irritancy of Product : No data available.
Sensitization of Product : Triethanolamine may in rare cases cause allergic skin response.
Reproductive Toxicity : Mutagency effects in vitro mutangenicity studies were negative in TEA
ACGIH Exposure Indices : No data available.
Other : A 'skin" notation following the exposure guidelines refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material. It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

Notation of Definitions:
A *mutagen* is a chemical which causes permanent changes to genetic material (*DNA*) such that the changes will propagate through generational lines. An *embryotoxin* is a chemical change which causes damage to a developing " embryo"" (i.e within the first eight weeks of pregnancy in humans), but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *teratogen* is a chemical which causes damage to a developing "fetus", but the damage does not propagate across generational lines. A *reproductive toxin* is any substance which interferes in any way with the reproductive process.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section will list known impacts to the environment that may occur if the material is released to the environment, or in evaluating waste treatment practices.

All work practices must be aimed at eliminating environmental contamination.

Environmental Stability The components of this product are relatively stable under ambient, environmental conditions.
Effects of Material on Plants or Animals This product may be harmful to plant or animal life if released in large quantities.
Effects of Chemical on Aquatic Life This product may be harmful to aquatic plant or animal life if released in large quantities.

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

This section provides guidance to environmental and other technical, or in evaluating waste treatment practices.

Consult all Federal, State, Provincial and Local regulations, or a qualified waste disposal firm when characterizing waste for disposal. Dispose of waste in accordance with all applicable regulations.

U.S. EPA (40 CFR 261) waste of this product is not listed

RCRA Waste # : Not Listed

SECTION 14 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

This section provides information concerning classification for shipping the material. It should include U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) classifications, or an indication that it is not regulated.

Department of Transportation Shipping Name : Give name here (Regulated or not)
Hazard Class : Not Applicable
Identification # : Not Applicable
Label (s) Required : Not Applicable
Surface Freight Classification : Concrete or Masonry Concrete Chemical Additive

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

This section is contains information regarding the regulatory status of the material. It should include OSHA, and EPA regulations if available.

OSHA Status : Not Known

TSCA Status : All hazardous components are listed in the TSCA Library

CERCLA Reportable Requirements : Not Available

SARA Title III Information : Title III Section 302 No reportable chemicals
Title III Section 311/312 Health Hazard - None
Physical Hazard - None
Title III Section 313 No dermatitis

State Right-To-Know : NJ, PA, MA

California Proposition 65 : This product contains a chemical (s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

This section is intended for other material the preparer feels is pertinent, and that should be not be included in the other fifteen sections.

Definitions and Terms

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these commonly used included the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number which uniquely identifies each constituent.

Exposure Limits in Air

ACGIH American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienist, a professional association which establishes exposure limits.

TLV Threshold Limit Value, an airborne concentration of a substance which represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered , including the 8 hour Time Weighted Average (**TWA**), the 15 minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (**C**). Skin absorption limits must also be considered.

OSHA U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

PEL Permissible Exposure Limit, This exposure limit means exactly the same as a TLV, except it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminates Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58:40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL which was vacated by Court Order.

IDLH Immediate Dangerous to Life and Health, This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30 minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury.

NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of OSHA.

REL Recommended Exposure Limits, exposure guidelines issued by NIOSH.

Hazard Ratings

HMIS Hazardous Materials Identification System

Health Hazard

0 Minimal acute or chronic exposure hazard
1 Slight acute or significant chronic exposure hazard.
2 Moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard.
3 Severe acute or significant chronic exposure hazard. One time exposure can result in permanent injury and may be fatal.
4 Extreme acute or significant chronic exposure hazard. One time exposure can be fatal.

Flammability Hazard

0 Minimal hazard.
1 Materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning.
2 Combustible liquids or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-39C (100-200F)
3 Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38C (100F)
4 Class IA flammable liquids with a flash point below 23C (73F) and boiling points below 38C (100F).

1. **Reactive Hazard**
2. Normally Stable
3. Material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water.
4. Materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water.
5. Materials which can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water.
6. Materials which can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures.

7. **NFPA National Fire Protection Association**
8. **Health Hazard**
9. Materials that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond t hat of ordinary combustible materials.
10. Materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause skin irritation or minor residual injury.
11. Materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury.
12. 3Materials that on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury.
13. Materials that on very short exposure causes death or major injury.

Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard are the same as HMIS

Flammability Limits in Air

Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the NFPA as follows:

Autoignition Temp. The minimum temperature requited to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition.

Flash Point Minimum Temperature at which a liquid gives off vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air.

LEL The lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

UEL The highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

Toxicological Information

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies when similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are:

LD50 Lethal Dose which kills 50% of the exposed animals.

LC50 Lethal Concentration which kills 50% of the exposed animals.

ppm Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water.

mg/m^3 Concentration express in weight of substance per volume of air.

mg/kg Quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject based on their body weight per kg.

I**ARC** International Agency for Research of Cancer

NTP National Toxicology Program (Cancer Research)

RTECS Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (Cancer Research)

Notation The IARC and NTP rate chemicals on a scale of decreasing potential to cause human cancer with ranking from 1 to 4. Sub-Rankings (2A, 2B, etc.) Are also used. Other measures of toxicity include TDLo the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCLo the lowest concentration to cause a symptom.

BEI Biologoical Exposure Indices, represents the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV.

EC Ecological Information, EC is the effect concentration in water.

Regulatory Information

This section explains various laws and regulations on the material.

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
DOT U.S. Department of Transportation.
SARA U.S. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.
TSCA U.S. Toxic Substance Control Agency.
CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act