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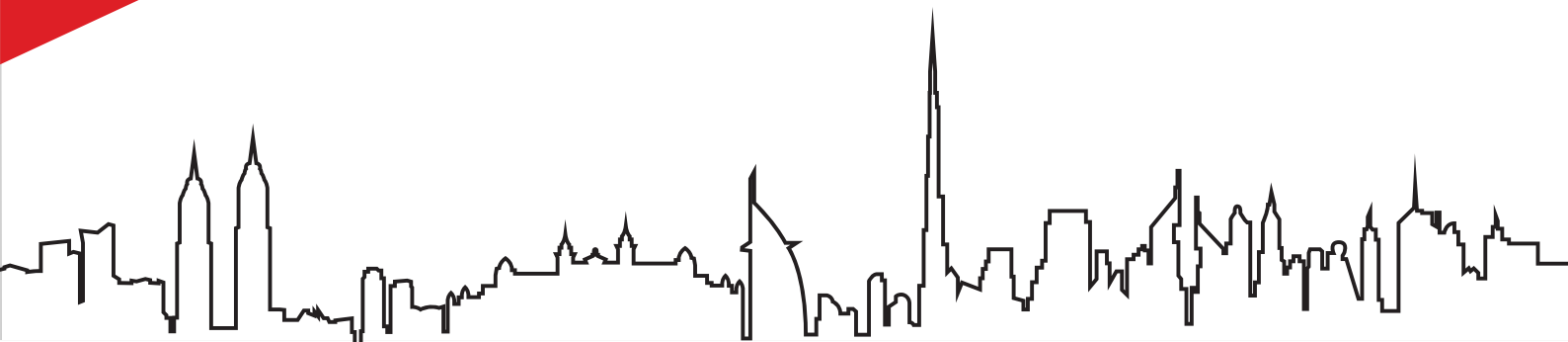
iKote CM X 30

PRODUCT SUBMITTAL

www.innobit.me



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TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

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iKote CM X30

TWO COMPONENT, POLYMER RICH, 1:1, FLEXIBLE CEMENTITOUS WATERPROOFING COATING

DESCRIPTION & USE

ikote CM X30 is a heat resistant Acrylic Co-polymer based elastomeric coating which forms an excellent, flexible yet tough barrier to water. ikote CM X30 is formulated with high quality acrylic polymer to provide excellent weather resistance, heat resistant and adhesion to substrates. A two part system which when applied cures to form a UV resistant layer which resists water and other weathering elements.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS

Waterproofing of roofs
Waterproofing of swimming pools
Vapor barrier for Facade
damp proofing
For lining water tanks, reservoirs, sumps and lift pits.
Backing on marbles and granites to prevent ingress of moisture / contaminants.
For waterproofing layer under tiles in wet areas like bathrooms, kitchens, and balconies

MAIN FEATURES

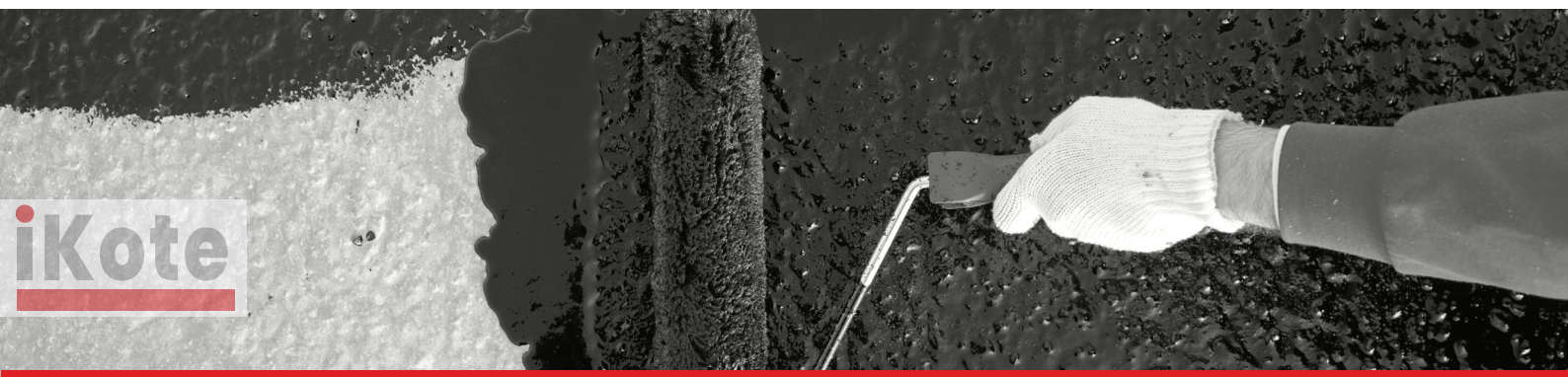
1: 1 Mixing ratio
Polymer rich
Excellent adhesion to subsequent tile work Resistant to CO2 and Chloride ion diffusion
Non Toxic: can be applied to surfaces exposed to clean water
Durability: Tough surface with high resistance to weathering and UV exposure
Flexible and Elastic: bridges cracks in concrete, accommodates movements at corners
Excellent adhesion to surface: Suitable surfaces would be Porous and non porous concrete, Block work, Brick work.

PRODUCT DETAILS

Pot Life	: 3 – 4 Hrs
Touch dry time	: 2 hrs @ 20^{0}C
Ponding tests	: after 72 hrs
Application temp.	: 5 to 45^{0}C (ambient)
Service temp.	: -5 to 80^{0}C (Surface)
Color	: Grey , off white

TECHNICAL PARAMETER

Physical Properties	Test Method	Typical Value
Tensile strength #	ASTM D 412	1 N/mm2
Elongation #	ASTM D 412	> 70%
Crack Bridging	ASTM D 836	up to 1 mm
Adhesion to concrete	ASTM D 4541	1 N/mm2
Water penetration	BS EN 12390	No leakage
Water potability	BS 6920	Pass
VOC	ASTM D 3960	<50g / ltr



SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

The surface must be clean and structurally sound. Any loose surface should be chipped off and repaired. Sharp edges and protrusions should be levelled off to ensure uniform thickness build up. Use industrial grade detergent or degreasing compounds for removing oil or grease and wax contaminants. Cement laitance, mold release agents, curing membranes and other contaminants must be removed from the surface by shot-blasting, grinding or scarifying followed by vacuum cleaning. The surface to be treated should be pre-saturated with water prior to application. However, any standing water shall be removed prior to application.

MIXING

ikote CM X30 is supplied in two pre-measured parts which requires on site mixing. Do not mix more material than that can be used within the pot life. Pour 75% of the Part B liquid into a suitable clean container and slowly add the Part A powder to the liquid. Mix the contents using a slow speed drill (300-400rpm) fitted to a proprietary paddle mixer until a homogenous, lump free and creamy consistency is achieved. And then add the balance 25% liquid and mix for another one minute. DO NOT ADD WATER TO DILUTE THE MATERIAL. Allow to stand for 2-3 minutes and remix before application.

PLACING

The mixed ikote CM X30 can be applied onto the prepared substrate using a bristle brush or block brush. Place the material well onto the substrate to achieve full bond. The application shall be done in minimum of two layers for a 1.5 mm thickness. The first layer in one direction and the second layer in a direction perpendicular to the first layer. The coating can also be applied with by an airless spray of nozzle size of 3-4mm and a pressure of 6-7 bar. After the application of the first coat and whilst the coating is still wet, embed a glass fiber mesh at all corners and other joints for added reinforcement. The second coat shall be applied after the first coat dries off completely (6-8 hours @25°C, 50% rh). For general protection against carbonation and alkali attacks, the coating can be applied in minimum 1mm thickness

CURING

The finished ikote CM X30 must be protected from rapid drying. Curing shall be at least 36 hours before trafficking, to yield optimum strength.

COVERAGE

Manual application - 1.25 kg /m2 / mm thickness
Spray application – 1.25 kg / m2 / mm thickness

PACKAGING

20 Ltr Kit / Box (Mixed volume) (Part A 13 kg/ Part B 13 ltr)
20 Ltr Kit (10 Ltr X 2 Kit/ Box) (Mixed volume) (Part A 6.5 kg Part B 6.5 Ltr)

STORAGE

Store all materials in a covered, cool and dry place on a raised surface, preferably a wooden pallet. Avoid material allowing the material to freeze which will render the material unusable. If stored properly, ikote CM X30 has a shelf life of at least 12 months.

LIMITATIONS

ikote CM X30 should not be applied if the air temperature, substrate temperature or material temperature is greater than 45^{0}C. This may significantly reduce the open time of coating,
Do not proceed with application on external areas when rainfall is imminent .
Do not apply over light weight concrete or foam concrete.
ikote CM X30 should not be applied on external surface where aesthetic appearance is critical as the difference in drying rate my cause slight color differences .

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Product contains cement, which may cause dermatitis. Wear rubber gloves when handling the product. In case of insufficient ventilation, put on suitable respiratory equipment. Product is classified as non-hazardous. Refer to safety data sheet.

GREEN TECH

GREENTECH THERMAL INSULATION PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING L.L.C
Head Office :D- 805, Aspect Tower, Happiness Street, Business Bay, Dubai, UAE
Factory : Umm Al Thoub, New Industrial Area, PO No:3343 Umm Al-Quwain, UAE

GBS Global Business SOLUTION

GLOBAL BUSINESS SOLUTION
Room no: 311, Nawabpur Tower,
198-202 Nawabpur Road, Dhaka-1100 Bangladesh.
Phone : +880 257164405+88 01916 82 21 06
Web : www.globalbusinessbd.com

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TEST REPORTS

TEST REPORT ON TENSILE STRENGTH & ELONGATION

Customer Name	Greentech Thermal Insulation Producta MFG LLC, Umm A l Quwain, UAE		
Address	Innobit	Lab Report No.	WD-R-220416-0437
Sample Description	IKOTE CM X30	Sample No.	WD-S-220416-0406
Source	Greentech Thermal Insulations MFG LLC	Request No.	WD-Q-220416-0142
Client's Ref.	N.G	Date Received	16/04/2022
Sampling Method	ASTM D412-16	Casting Date	N.G
Test Method	ASTM D412-16	Curing Time	N.G
Specimen Type	Test Method A – Die C.	Date Tested	16/04/2022
Conditioning Procedure	23°C 50%	Date Reported	20/04/2022
Speed of Testing	500 mm/minute	Sample brought in by	Client
Wimpey Ref No.	220416-02/2	Tested By	PK

Test Result

Specimen Number	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Maximum Force (N)	Tensile Strength (N/mm^2)	Elongation (%)
1	6.0	2.00	9.57	0.79	81.4
2	6.0	1.90	9.25	0.81	86.3
3	6.0	1.80	9.58	0.88	85.6
4	6.0	1.90	10.0	0.87	76.0
5	6.0	1.90	9.75	0.85	85.1
Average				0.84	82.9

Remarks: None.

Signed for and on behalf of Wimpey Laboratories LLC,

S.Sarath Kumar
Head of Department

Test results relate only to the samples tested
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-End of text-

WIMPEY LABORATORIES L.L.C. P.O.BOX: 123279, DUBAI, UAE

TEST REPORT ON CRACK BRIDGING ABILITY

Customer Name	Greentech Thermal Insulations MFG LLC, P.O.Box: 3350, Umm Al Quwain, UAE		
Address	Innobit	Lab Report No.	WD-R-220416-0437/2
Sample Description	IKOTE CM X30	Sample No.	WD-S-220416-0406
Source	Greentech Thermal Insulations MFG LLC	Request No.	WD-Q-220416-0142
Test Method	BS EN 1062-7:2004	Wimpey Ref. No.	220416-02/2
Sample Preparation Standard	BS EN 1766:2017	Date Received	16/04/2022
Nature of Substrate	Concrete	Casting Date	30/04/2022
Substrate Dimension(mm)	75 L x 50 W	Date Tested	07/05/2022
Test Method	Method A	Date Reported	10/05/2022
Sampling Conditioning	Temperature: 23°C Relative Humidity: 50%	No. of coat & Method of application	2 coat with Brush
Test Condition	Temperature: 23°C Relative Humidity: 50%	Sample brought in by	Wimpey Lab
Dry Film Thickness	100 microns	Tested By	AV

Test Results

Test	Crack width at which first failure in the coating occurred (mm)	Class as per EN 1062-1:2004
Crack Bridging Ability	1.82	Class A_4

Class for Crack Bridging test as per EN 1062-1:2004, Table 6	
Class	Crack width (microns)
A_0	No requirement
A_1	>100
A_2	>250
A_3	>500
A_4	>1250
A_5	>2500

Remarks: None.

Signed for and on behalf of Wimpey Laboratories

S Sarath Kumar
Head of Department
Test results relate only to the samples tested
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-End of text-

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METHOD STATEMENT

METHOD STATEMENT

iKote CM X30

INNOBIT™ WATERPROOFING SOLUTIONS

GREEN TECH®

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Method Statement	
iKote CM X30 - Liquid applied waterproofing	Doc ref: MS CMX30 01

Scope:

Method statement for the application of the proposed liquid-applied waterproofing system.
Application Areas:

- **New and Old Wet Areas**
- **New and Old Swimming pools**
- **Planter Box**
- **Balconies**

TABLE OF CONTENT

Method Statement	
iKote CM X30 - Liquid applied waterproofing	Doc ref: MS CMX30 01

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

SAFETY FIRST

Ensure sufficient ventilation during application. Wear Protective Clothing, Gloves and Chemical Splash Goggles. Also wear Safety Shoes, Overalls, Hardhats, and safety Harnesses. Coordinate protective measures with the Owner or his designated Representative. Remember, these are products are to be handled, used, and applied only by professionals.

NOTE: Copies of all current MSDS for all components must be kept on site.

Do not use open flames to accelerate the drying/curing of any products described herein. As with all chemicals, use caution and good industrial hygiene when handling and disposing of empty containers. Never leave empty or half full containers on site as these can be dangerous and accidents might happen. Never discharge rest of the materials directly into any open body of water. If in doubt, always contact the local authorities prior to discharging to the soil surface. Refer to the Product Data Sheets (TDS) and the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for additional information.

MATERIAL STORAGE

All components will be delivered to the site in original sealed containers/ packaging. Define a storage area for all components that is cool, dry, out of direct sunlight, and in accordance with recommendations of Innobit.

2. JOB CONDITIONS

Install coating materials where all the following conditions are met:

- Concrete surface has not been treated with any substance which will adversely affect adhesion or performance.
- Open fires and spark producing equipment are not, and will not be, in proximity to the application area until vapors have dissipated.

Post 'No Smoking' signs in the surrounding area during and for at least 8 hours following the application period. Strictly adhere to special requirements of Manufacturer as modified by applicable rules and regulations of local, state and federal authorities having jurisdiction.

APPLICATION SUPERVISOR

The products/systems Applicator or Applicator Supervisor must be licensed or trained by Innobit and must have minimum of 2 years' experience in application of liquid-applied waterproofing membranes/coatings.

TOOLS & EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Following is a list of power and/or hand tools and equipment that are typically needed to apply iKote CM X30

- Protective clothing, gloves, chemical splash goggles, safety shoes and hardhats.

- Ladders and safety equipment (safety harnesses, warning flags/lines, tie-offs, etc.)
- Stiff bristle broom and scrub brush (eg: wire brush).
- Solvent Stable Rollers mohair rollers with short / medium hair.
- Solvent Stable brushes with short / medium hair.
- Double shaft mixer or heavy-duty drill and paddle to mix coatings prior to application.
- Masking tapes of 3cm width minimum.
- A pair of scissors to cut the iMat 45 into the adequate pieces.
- Electrical extension cords.
- Garbage bags.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM & PRODUCTS DESCRIPTION.

Following are the products proposed: -

FIRST COAT WATERPROOFING	ikote CM X30	Liquid applied waterproofing.
EMBEDED MESH	iMat 45	45 gsm Fibre Mesh
SECOND COAT WATERPROOFING	ikote CM X30	Liquid applied waterproofing.
FINAL COAT WATERPROOFING	ikote CM X30	Liquid applied waterproofing.

CHECK LIST PRIOR TO APPLICATION

- Specifications and drawings have been read, understood, and are available for review.
- Material supplier's literature and application specifications are available for information and review.
- Safety precautions and MSDS have been reviewed and are on site during application.
- Amount and type of materials required by specifications (and verified by on-site inspection of product labels) are at job site, and are visually suitable for application.
- Materials are stored appropriately (i.e., covered if required, off ground, and on pallets)
- Equipment is in good working order and functioning properly (i.e., mixers, spreaders, etc.)

4. SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

Concrete

Existing or new concrete surface shall be free of oil, grease, curing compounds, loose particles, moss, algae growth, laitance, friable matter, dirt. Loose tiles should be removed. The substrate shall be sound and all spalls, voids, and blow holes on vertical or horizontal surfaces must be repaired prior to placement of the first coat Areas of minor surface deterioration of 3 mm or greater in depth shall be repaired with cementitious mortar to prevent possible ponding of the system, leading to excessive usage of coating.

Method Statement	
iKote CM X30 - Liquid applied waterproofing	Doc ref: MS CMX30 01

5. APPLICATION OF THE PROPOSED LIQUID APPLIED WATERPROOFING

Mixing

Ikote CM X30 supplied in two pre-measured parts which requires on site mixing. Do not mix more material than that can be used within the pot life. Pour 75% of the Part B liquid into a suitable clean container and slowly add the Part A powder to the liquid. Mix the contents using a slow speed drill (300-400rpm) fitted to a proprietary paddle mixer till a homogenous, lump free and creamy consistency is achieved. And then add the balance 25% of liquid part B and mix for one minute. DO NOT ADD WATER TO DILUTE THE MATERIAL. Allow to stand for 2-3 minutes and remix before application.

Application

Step 1. Critical areas like pipe penetration and corners should be treated first.

Step 2. Apply one coat of iKote CM X30 by a brush on all corners and around the pipe penetrations, extending up to 200mm on either sides and carefully insert a fibre mesh/geotextile reinforcement into it.

Step 3. Apply a second coat over it and allow to dry.

Step 4. Then apply first coat of iKote CM X30 by brush or roller over the entire area @ 0.75 Ltr /sqm.

Step 5. Step 3: Roll out the ikote 45 Mesh directly into the coating, avoiding any folds and wrinkles. Use a medium nap roller or brush to work the coating into the mesh/ geotextile. saturating from the bottom up.

Step 5. A second coat is to be applied at right angles to the first coat @ 0.75 ltr /m2 after the first coat is dry.

At all iMat 45 seams, allow a 5 cm overlap for all side joints and a 10 cm overlap for all end joints.

Step 6. Apply final coat of ikote CM X30 over the entire area and ensure ikote CM X30 is evenly spread over the entire substrate.

Allow 72 hours to dry before flood test or installation of tiles.

6. TOOL CARE & GENERAL INFORMATION

Brushes and rollers will remain usable if they are kept moving in liquid coating. If allowed to sit, they will harden quickly as coating begins to cure. Rollers must be discarded once they stiffen. Brushes may be discarded or cleaned with water. Roller handles can also be cleaned with water. If solvent is used, the tool must air dry for twenty-four (24) hours before being reused for mixing and/or application.

Clean-up and disposal

Remove all masking, protection, equipment, materials, and debris from the work and storage areas and leave those areas in an undamaged and acceptable condition. Cured iKote CM X30 coatings may be disposed of in

standard landfills.

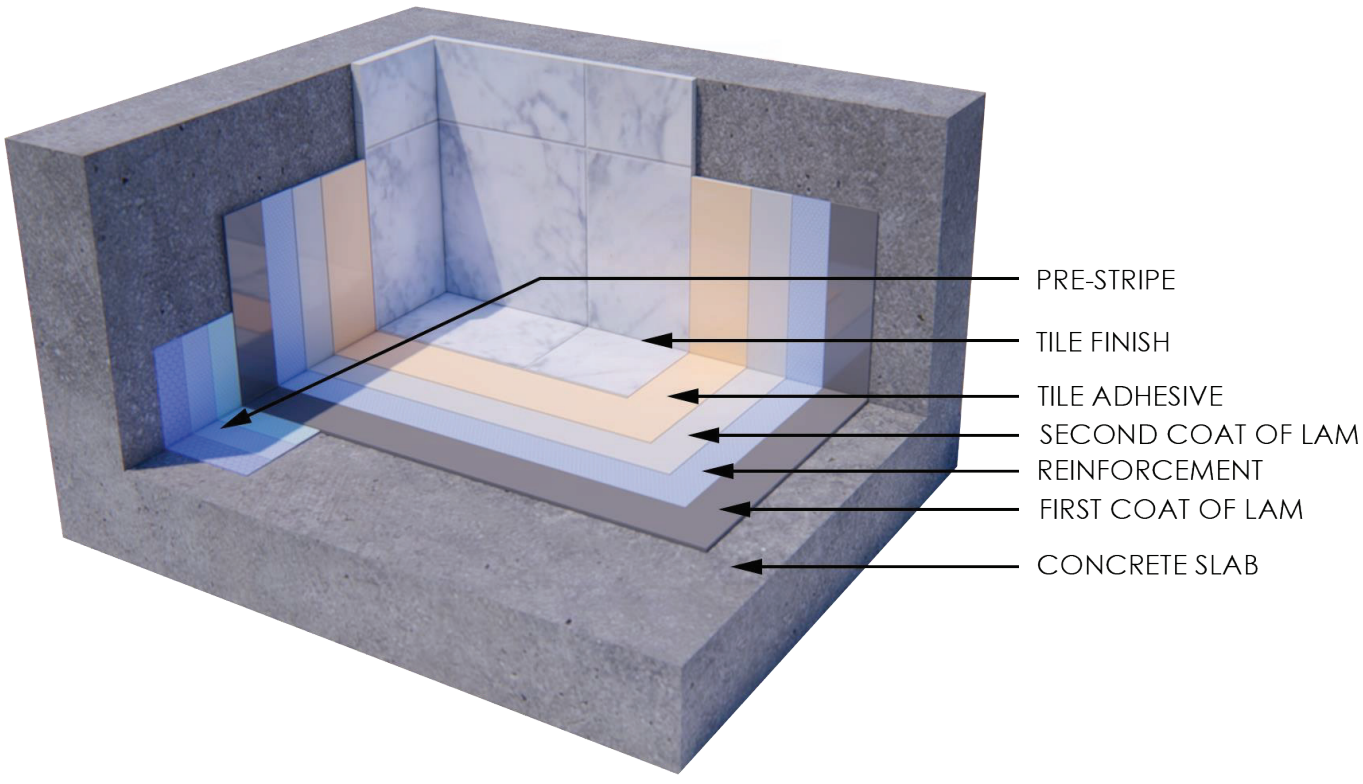
Spillages

Spillages of any liquid should be wiped up or absorbed and removed as soon as possible. Not only is this a responsible action as far as Health and Safety is concerned, it will also help you to keep your deck in good condition. Once the spillage is removed the area should be cleaned as usual with your standard floor cleaner.

Additional Recommendation

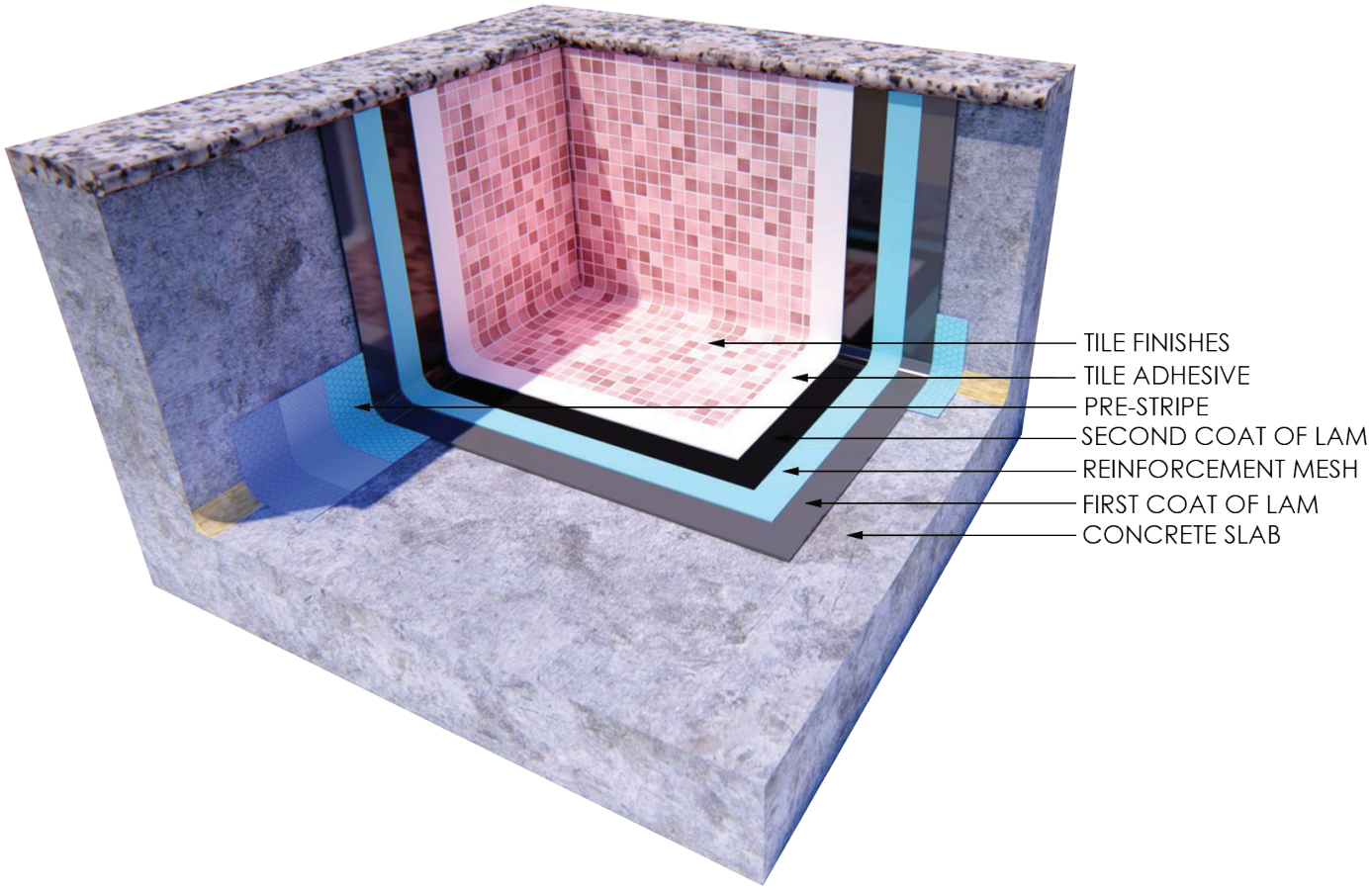
Read the Products Technical Data Sheets (TDS) carefully. Should any additional information is required; please call Toll Free Number 800[LEAK] and ask for technical assistance.

Drawing – Wet Areas



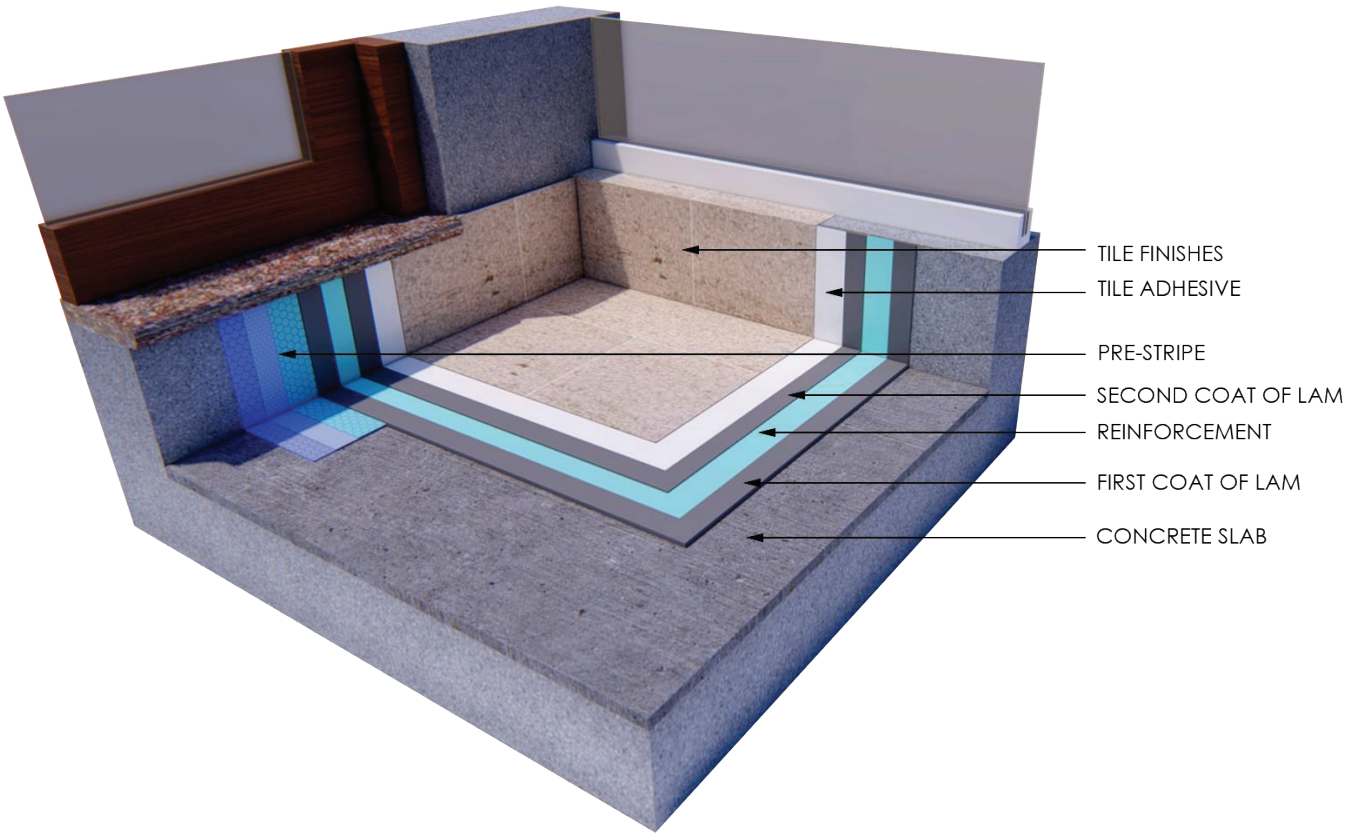
Method Statement	
iKote CM X30 - Liquid applied waterproofing	Doc ref: MS CMX30 01

Drawing : Swimming Pool



Method Statement	
iKote CM X30 - Liquid applied waterproofing	Doc ref: MS CMX30 01

Drawing Balcony



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QUALITY CERTIFICATION

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CERTIFICATE
OF REGISTRATION

This is to certify that the management system of:

Greentech Thermal Insulation Products Manufacturing LLC – First Branch

Main Site: Plot No:0281 & 2212, Area No.01, PO Box :3343, Umm Al Thaob, New Industrial Area, Umm Al Quwain, United Arab Emirates

has been registered by Intertek as conforming to the requirements of:

ISO 9001:2015

The management system is applicable to:

Development, Manufacturing and Supply of Waterproofing Products.

Certificate Number:
0123318

Initial Certification Date:
07 April 2022

Date of Certification Decision:
07 April 2022

Issuing Date:
07 April 2022

Valid Until:
06 April 2025

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UKAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
014

Calin Moldovean
President, Business Assurance

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Certificate Number:
0123319

Initial Certification Date:
07 April 2022

Date of Certification Decision:
07 April 2022

Issuing Date:
07 April 2022

Valid Until:
06 April 2025

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UKAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS 014

Calin Moldovean
President, Business Assurance

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has been registered by Intertek as conforming to the requirements of:

ISO 45001:2018

The management system is applicable to:

Development, Manufacturing and Supply of Waterproofing Products.

Certificate Number:
0123320

Initial Certification Date:
07 April 2022

Date of Certification Decision:
07 April 2022

Issuing Date:
07 April 2022

Valid Until:
06 April 2025

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Intertek Certification Limited, 10A Victory Park, Victory Road, Derby DE24 8ZF, United Kingdom

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ref : SDS-CMX Version -1 Dated 01.07.2020

iKote CM X30– Part A

Section: 1 - Identification	
Product Name	iKote CM X30
Recommended use	Acrylic modified cementitious waterproofing coating.
Manufacturer	Greentech Thermal Insulation Product Manufacturing L.L.C LLC, P.O. Box:3350,Umm Al Quwain,UAE
Telephone	Tel : 800 LEAK (5325) / + 9714 435 7340
Website	www.innobit.me

Section: 2 - Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification

Serious Eye Damage - Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity single exposure - Category 3 (Irritation of respiratory tract)
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1
Germ cell mutagenicity - Category 2

Hazard Statements	
H318	Cause serious eye damage
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects
H350	May cause cancer
Precautionary statements (Prevention)	
P201	Obtain special instructions before use
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Precautionary statements (Response)	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary Statements (Storage)	
P405	Store Locked up
P403 + P 233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed
Precautionary Statements (Disposal)	

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorized hazardous or special waste collection point I accordance with any local regulation

Section: 3 - Composition/information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS No #	% Wt
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	20-60
Limestone	1317-65-3	5-50
Fly Ash	68131-74-8	1-10
Silica Flour	14808-60-7	10-25

Section: 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled, • Remove from contaminated area. • Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. • Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. • Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. • Perform CPR if necessary. • Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give one glass of water to drink. Get immediate medical attention or contact the anti-poison center.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: • Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. • Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. • Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. • Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. • Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. • Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
  No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.

- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Section: 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: All the common extinguishing media are suitable.
Extinguishing media which shall not be used for safety reasons: All the common extinguishing media are suitable.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards caused by exposure in the event of fire : The product is non-combustible.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

General information:
The product is non-combustible and non-explosive and will not facilitate or sustain the combustion of other materials. May emit corrosive fumes , May emit poisonous fumes.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: When silica dust or aluminium oxide is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.

Section: 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures.

Wear protective equipment as described under Section 8 and follow the advice for safe handling and use given under Section 7. Emergency procedures are not required. However, respiratory protection is needed in situations with high dust levels. These indications apply for both processing staff and those involved in emergency procedures.

6.2. Environmental precautions.

Do not wash the product down sewage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams).

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up.

Collect the spillage in a dry state if possible.

Dry Product

Use cleanup methods such as vacuum clean-up or vacuum extraction (Industrial portable units, equipped with high efficiency air filters (EPA and HEPA filters, EN 1822-1:2009) or equivalent technique) which do not cause airborne dispersion. Never use compressed air. Alternatively, wipe-up the dust by mopping, wet brushing or by using water sprays or hoses (fine mist to avoid that the dust becomes airborne) and remove slurry. If not possible, remove by slurring with water (see wet product). When wet cleaning or vacuum cleaning is not possible and only dry cleaning with brushes can be done, ensure that the workers wear the appropriate personal protective equipment and prevent dust from spreading. Avoid inhalation of cement and contact with skin. Place spilled materials into a container. Solidify before disposal as described under Section 13.

Wet Product

Clean up wet cement and place in a container. Allow material to dry and solidify before disposal as described under Section 13.

6.4. Reference to other sections.

Any information on personal protection and disposal is given in sections 8 and 13.

Section: 7 - Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.

Follow the recommendations given under Section 8 and the "Good practice guide" referred to in Section 15.1. To clean up dry cement, see Subsection 6.3. Do not sweep. Use dry cleanup methods such as vacuum clean-up

or vacuum extraction, which do not cause airborne dispersion. Do not handle or store near food and beverages or smoking materials. In dusty environment, wear dust mask and protective goggles. Use protective gloves to avoid skin contact.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Packed products should be stored in unopened bags clear of the ground in cool, dry conditions and protected from excessive draught in order to avoid degradation of quality. Bags should be stacked in a stable manner. Engulfment hazard: To prevent engulfment or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck, or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains product without taking the proper security measures. The product can build-up or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The product can release, collapse, or fall unexpectedly.

Incompatibility

For aluminas (aluminium oxide):
Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.
In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.
-May initiate explosive polymerisation of olefin oxides including ethylene oxide.
-Produces exothermic reaction above 200°C with halocarbons and an exothermic reaction at ambient temperatures with halocarbons in the presence of other metals.
-Produces exothermic reaction with oxygen difluoride.
-May form explosive mixture with oxygen difluoride.
-Forms explosive mixtures with sodium nitrate.
-Reacts vigorously with vinyl acetate.
Aluminium oxide is an amphoteric substance, meaning it can react with both acids and bases, such as hydrofluoric acid and sodium hydroxide, acting as an acid with a base and a base with an acid, neutralising the other and producing a salt.
Calcium oxide:

- reacts violently with water, evolving high quantities of heat
- reacts violently, with possible ignition or explosion, with acids, anilinium perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, chlorine
- trifluoride, fluorine, hydrogen fluoride, hydrazine, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen trisulfide, isopropyl isocyanide dichloride, light
- metals, lithium, magnesium, powdered aluminium, phosphorus, potassium, sulfur trioxide
- increase the explosive sensitivity of azides, nitroalkanes (e.g. nitroethane, nitromethane, 1-nitropropane etc.)
- is incompatible with boric acid, boron trifluoride, carbon dioxide, ethanol, halogens (such as fluorine), metal halides,
- phosphorus pentoxide, selenium oxychloride, sulfur dioxide and many organic materials
- Calcium sulfate:
- reacts violently with reducing agents, acrolein, alcohols, chlorine trifluoride, diazomethane, ethers, fluorine, hydrazine,
- hydrazinium perchlorate, hydrogen peroxide, finely divided aluminium or magnesium, peroxyfuroic acid, red phosphorus,
- sodium acetylide
- sensitises most organic azides which are unstable shock- and heat- sensitive explosives
- may form explosive materials with 1,3-di(5-tetrazolyl)triazene
- is incompatible with glycidol, isopropyl chlorocarbonate, nitrosyl perchlorate, sodium borohydride
- is hygroscopic; reacts with water to form gypsum and Plaster of Paris

For iron oxide (ferric oxide):

- Avoid storage with aluminium, calcium hypochlorite and ethylene oxide.
- Risk of explosion occurs following reaction with powdered aluminium, calcium silicide, ethylene oxide

(polymerises), carbon monoxide, magnesium and perchlorates.

- Risk of ignition or formation of flammable gases or vapours occurs following reaction with carbides, for example caesium carbide, (produces heat), hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen peroxide (decomposes).
- An intimately powered mixture with aluminium, usually ignited by magnesium ribbon, reacts with an intense exotherm to produce molten iron in the commercial "thermit" welding process

Silicas:

- react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas
- react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide
- reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not
- commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds
- may react with fluorine, chlorates
- are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated
- orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate
- may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates.

WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.

- The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.
- Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. Do not use aluminium containers due to incompatibility of the materials.
- Do not store together with explosives or oxidisers.

Section: 8 - Exposure controls / Personal Protection

8.1. Control parameters

Portland Cement Clinker (Cem II 52.5) OEL inhalable = 10 mg/m^3 (TWA/8h)
Portland Cement Clinker (Cem II 52.5) OEL alveolar fraction = 5 mg/m^3 (TWA/8h)

Ingredient's name	TWA	Population	PNECs
Portland Cement	5 mg/m^3	Workers	None
Crystalline silica	0.025 mg/m3	Workers	None

PNECs

There not applicable PNECs.

8.2. Exposure controls

As the use of adequate technical equipment must always take priority over personal protection equipment, make sure that the workplace is well aired through effective local aspiration or bad air vent. If such operations do not make it possible to keep the concentration of the product below the permitted workplace exposure thresholds a suitable respiratory tract protection must be used. See product label for hazard details during use. Personal protection equipment must comply with the rules in force indicated below.

Ventilation	Make sure that the workplace is well ventilated.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	
Respiratory Protection	When a person is potentially exposed to dust levels above exposure limits, use appropriate respiratory protection. The type of respiratory protection should be adapted to the dust level and conform to the relevant NS-EN standard. Minimum

	P2-filter is recommended. Reference to relevant standard: NS-EN 149, NS-EN 140, NS-EN 14387, NS-EN 1827.
Hand Protection	Use impervious, abrasion and alkali resistant gloves (made of low soluble Cr (VI) containing material) internally lined with cotton. Protective gloves to be used must comply with the specifications of Directive 1272/2008 and the standard NS-EN 374. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the glove's supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material.
Eye Protection	Wear approved glasses or safety goggles according to NS-EN 166 when handling dry or wet cement to prevent contact with eyes.
Skin Protection	Use boots, closed long-sleeved protective clothing as well as skin care products (including barrier creams) to protect the skin from prolonged contact with wet cement. Particular care should be taken to ensure that wet cement does not enter the boots. In some circumstances, such as when laying concrete or screed, waterproof trousers or knee pads are necessary.

Environmental Exposure Controls

Environmental exposure control for the emission of cement particles into air has to be in accordance with the available technology and regulations for the emission of general dust particles. Environmental exposure control is relevant for the aquatic environment as emissions of cements in the different life-cycle stages (production and use) mainly apply to ground and wastewater. The aquatic effect and risk assessment cover the effect on organisms/ecosystems due to possible pH changes related to hydroxide discharges. The toxicity of other dissolved inorganic ions is expected to be negligible compared to the potential pH effect. Any effects that might occur during production and use would be expected to take place on a local scale. The pH of effluent and surface water should not exceed 9. Otherwise it could have an impact on municipal sewage treatment plants (STPs) and industrial wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs). For that assessment of the exposure, a stepwise approach is recommended: Tier 1: Retrieve information on effluent pH and the contribution of the cement on the resulting pH. Should the pH be above 9 and be predominantly attributable to cement,

then further actions are required to demonstrate safe use. Tier 2: Retrieve information on receiving water pH after the discharge point. The pH of the receiving water shall not exceed the value of 9. Tier 3: Measure the pH in the receiving water after the discharge point. If pH is below 9, safe use is reasonably demonstrated. If pH is found to be above 9, risk management measures must be implemented: the effluent has to undergo neutralization, thus ensuring safe use of cement during production or use phase. No special emission control measures are necessary for the exposure to the terrestrial environment.

Section: 9 - Physical and chemical properties

Odor	None
Color	Grey
pH	11 to 12 (Water solution 1:1)
Solubility	1800 kg/m3

Section: 10 - Stability and Reactivity	
Stability	Dry cement is stable, Wet cement is alkaline and incompatible with acids, with ammonium salts, with aluminium or other non-noble metals. Cement dissolves in hydrofluoric acid to produce corrosive silicon tetrafluoride gas. Cement reacts with water to form silicates and calcium hydroxide. Silicates in cement react with powerful oxidizers such as fluorine, boron trifluoride, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trifluoride, and oxygen difluoride
Chemical incompatibilities	Acids, ammonium salts, aluminum or other non-noble metals. Uncontrolled use of aluminum powder in wet cement should be avoided as hydrogen is produced.
Conditions to avoid	Humid condition during storage may cause lump formation and loss of product quality.
Hazardous decomposition products	None

Section:11 - Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

Exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis ,mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by inhalation. Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralizing the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Inhalation may result in chrome ulcers or sores of nasal mucosa and lung damage. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirable particles. Overexposure to respirable dust may produce wheezing, coughing and breathing difficulties leading to or symptomatic of impaired respiratory function.

Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion

Exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by swallowing. The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Skin Contact

Exposure to the material may produce very serious irreversible damage (other than carcinogenesis, mutagenesis and teratogenesis) following a single exposure by skin contact. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Contact with aluminas (aluminium oxides) may produce a form of irritant dermatitis accompanied by pruritus. Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. Ulceration known as "chrome ulcers" may develop. Chrome ulcers and skin cancer are significantly related. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material
Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may produce moderate skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either produces moderate inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact and/or produces significant, but moderate, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours),
such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.
Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterized by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Eye

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

Chronic

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitization reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals , the material may be regarded as carcinogenic to humans.

Section:12 - Ecological Information

Do not discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section:13 - Disposal Considerations

13.1.Waste treatment methods.

Product that has exceeded its shelf life (and when demonstrated that it contains more than 0.0002% soluble Cr (VI)): shall not be used/sold other than for use in controlled closed and totally automated processesor should be recycled or disposed of according to local legislation or treated again with a reducing agent.
Unused residue or dry spillage :Pick up dry unused residue or dry spill age as is. Mark the containers.
Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure . In case of disposal, harden with water and dispose according to “Product - after addition of water, hardened”
Product - slurries Allow to harden, avoid entry in se wage and drainage systems or into bodies of water (e.g. streams) and dispose of as explained below under “Product - after addition of water, hardened”. Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not a dangerous waste .

Contaminated Packaging

Contaminated packaging must be recovered or disposed of in compliance with national waste management regulations.

Section:14 – Transport Information

Products are not classified as dangerous goods under any transport legislation.

Section:15 – Regulatory Information

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

Portland cement is found on the following regulatory lists

Abu Dhabi Maximum Allowable Limits for Air Pollutants (Chemical Substances) in Working Areas
United Arab Emirates Maximum Allowable Limits for Air Pollutants in Working Areas (Dust).

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Abu Dhabi Maximum Allowable Limits for Air Pollutants (Chemical Substances) in Working Areas
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified bythe IARC Monographs

Section:16 – Other Information

The information provided in this safety datasheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. Users of iKote CM X30 should familiarize themselves with storage, handling and application to ensure all safety requirements are observed. For further material and safety information please contact INNOBIT.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ref : SDS-CMB Version -1 Dated 01.01.2022

iKote CM X30 - Part B

Section: 1 - Identification	
Product Name	iKote CM X30
Recommended use	Acrylic modified cementitious waterproofing coating.
Manufacturer	Greentech Thermal Insulation Product Manufacturing L.L.C LLC, P.O. Box:3350,Umm Al Quwain,UAE
Telephone	Tel : 800 LEAK (5325) / + 9714 435 7340
Website	www.innobit.me

Section: 2 - Hazards Identification

Hazard Classification

Classification of the product

No need for classification according to GHS criteria for this product.

Label elements

The product does not require a hazard warning label in accordance with GHS criteria.

Section: 3 - Composition/information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS No #	% Wt
Mixture of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one and 2-methyl-2H-isothiazol-3-one (3:1)	55965-84-9	0.0 - < 55.0PPM
Water	7732-18-5	40-80%

Section: 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation	If fumes or combustion products are inhaled, • Remove from contaminated area to fresh air • Assist in breathing if necessary • Immediate medical attention required
Ingestion	Immediately rinse mouth and then drink plenty of water, do not induce vomiting, seek medical attention. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.
Skin Contact	Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.
Eye Contact	Flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.
General Advice	Remove contaminated coating

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physician Treatment: Symptomatic treatment (decontamination, vital functions).

Section: 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: water spray, foam ,dry powder

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards caused by exposure in the event of fire : No particular hazards known

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective equipment for fire-fighting:

Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

Further information:

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Product itself is non-combustible; fire extinguishing method of surrounding areas must be considered.

Section: 6 - Accidental Release Measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Use personal protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
6.2. Environmental precautions
Do not release untreated into natural waters.
6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
For small amounts: Pick up with suitable absorbent material (e.g. sand, sawdust, general-purpose binder, kieselguhr). Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with regulations.
For large amounts: Pump off product.
Spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal.

Section: 7 - Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. No special measures necessary provided product is used correctly. Ensure adequate ventilation.
7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.
Further information on storage conditions: Store protected against freezing.
Protect from temperatures below: 5 °C
The packed product is destroyed at low temperatures or by frost.
Protect from temperatures above: 60 °C
The packed product must be protected against exceeding the indicated temperature.

Section: 8 - Exposure controls / Personal Protection

No occupational exposure limits known.
Advice on system design: Ensure adequate ventilation.
General safety and hygiene measures:
Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	
Respiratory Protection	Wear respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate.
Hand Protection	Chemical resistant protective gloves
Eye Protection	Tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles). Wear face shield if splashing hazard exists

Section: 9 - Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Odor	Faint odor
Color	White
pH	

Section: 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	No hazardous reactions if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated. Corrosion to metals: Corrosive effects to metal are not anticipated. Oxidizing properties: not fire-propagating
Chemical stability	The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Possibility of hazardous reactions	No hazardous reactions when stored and handled according to instructions. After long storage, slight quantities of carbon monoxide may be formed. The product is chemically stable.
Conditions to avoid	Avoid Extreme Heat.
Incompatible materials	Salt
Hazardous decomposition products	carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons

Section:11 - Toxicological Information

No adverse health effects are expected if handled as recommended with suitable precautions for designated uses. The statement was derived from products of similar composition.

Section:12 - Ecological Information

Do not release untreated into natural waters. At the present state of knowledge, no negative ecological effects are expected.

Section:13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste disposal of substance:
Incinerate or dispose of in a licensed facility. Do not discharge into drains/surface waters/groundwater**.**
Container disposal:
Dispose of in a licensed facility. Recommend crushing, puncturing or other means to prevent unauthorized use of used containers.

Section:14 – Transport Information

Products are not classified as dangerous goods under any transport legislation.

Section:15 – Regulatory Information

Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act, CA Prop. 65:
WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including ETHYLENE OXIDE, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.
NFPA Hazard codes:
Health: 1 Fire: 0 Reactivity: 0 Special:

Section:16 – Other Information

The information provided in this safety datasheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. Users of Ikote CM X30 should familiarize themselves with storage, handling and application to ensure all safety requirements are observed. For further material and safety information please contact INNOBIT.

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OFFICE : D-805, Aspect Tower, Happiness Street, Business Bay, Dubai, UAE

FACTORY : Umm Al Thoub, New Industrial Area, PO No:3343 Umm Al-Quwain, UAE

www.innobit.me Info@innobit.me

BANGLADESH AGENT

GLOBAL BUSINESS SOLUTION
Room no: 311, Nawabpur Tower 198-202
Nawabpur Road, Dhaka-1100 Bangladesh.
Phone : +880 257164405+88 01916 82 21 06
Web : www.globalbusinessbd.com