

## Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 - Material Identification

Product Name POOLCOAT , Part B

Product Code PC

Manufacturer Sound Specialty Coatings Corp.

Telephone Number (206) 517-2611

Emergency Telephone Number(s) (206) 517-2611

Date Prepared May 12, 1999

Emergency Overview

HMIS Health Rating 2 Flammability 1 Reactivity 0

Physical Form Mobile Liquid

Color Colorless

Odor Ammoniacal

Hazards Harmful if swallowed. Moderate eye irritant. Moderate skin irritant. May cause skin sensitization.

Extinguishing Media Ignition will give rise to a Class B fire. In case of large fire use: Alcohol Foam, Water Spray. In case of small fire use: Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Dry Chemical , Dry sand or limestone.

C.A.S. Chemical Name Mixture

Synonyms None

Chemical Family Polyamide

Empirical Formula Mixture

Intended Use Curing Agent, Epoxy

SECTION 2 - Ingredients

#	%	CAS Number and Chemical Name
1.	<35.00	100-51-6 Benzyl Alcohol
2.	<2.00	112-24-3 Triethylenetetramine (TETA)
3.	<2.00	112-57-2 Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA)

The remaining components are trade secret.

OSHA (ACGIH) Exposure Limits Not Established

### SECTION 3 - Health Hazards

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Routes of Exposure	Eye Contact, Skin Contact, Ingestion, Skin Absorption.
Exposure Standards	No standards established for the product. Maintain air contaminant concentrations in the workplace at the lowest feasible levels.
Health Hazards	Harmful if swallowed, Moderate eye irritant, Moderate skin irritant, May cause skin sensitization.
Target Organs	Eye, Skin.

#### Signs and Symptoms of Exposure (Acute effects)

Product vapor in low concentrations can cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis or corneal edema when absorbed into the tissue of the eye from the atmosphere. Corneal edema may give rise to a perception of “blue haze” or “fog” around lights. The effect is transient and has no known residual effect. Contact with the skin may cause dryness (defatting), itching and/or rash. Inhalation of mists may cause irritation in the respiratory tract. Contact with the skin or eyes causes moderate eye and skin irritation, redness and discomfort which is transient. Coughing and chest pain may result. Ingestion may cause death unless treated promptly. Product is absorbed through the skin and may cause nausea, headache and general discomfort.

#### Signs and Symptoms of Exposure (Possible Longer Term Effects)

Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause allergic reaction/sensitization. Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in: adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage), adverse skin effects (such as defatting, rash or irritation) adverse skin effects (such as rash, irritation or corrosion). Dryness of nasal passages may be experienced when material is inhaled over a long period of time.

#### Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated By Exposure

Eye disease, Skin disorders and allergies.

#### Carcinogens Under OSHA, ACGIH, NTP, IARC, Other

This product contains no carcinogens in concentrations of 0.1 percent or greater.

## SECTION 4 - FIRST AID

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### Eye Contact

Hold eyelids apart and immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.

### Skin Contact

Remove product and immediately flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical advice.

### Inhalation

Move patient to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored give assisted respiration (e.g. mouth-to-mouth). Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victim's head to the side. Seek medical advice.

### Ingestion

If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

## SECTION 5 - Fire and Explosion Data

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Flash Point (closed cup) 96.67 C (206.01 F)

Upper Explosion Limit (UEL) No Data

Lower Explosion Limit (LEL) No Data

Autoignition Temperature No Data

Fire Hazard Classification (OSHA/NFPA)

Class IIIB

### Extinguishing Media

Ignition will give rise to a Class B fire. In case of large fire use: water spray, alcohol foam. In case of small fire use: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), dry chemical, dry sand or limestone.

### Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Firefighters should wear butyl rubber boots, gloves, and body suit and a self-contained breathing apparatus.

### Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

May generate toxic or irritating combustion products. May generate carbon monoxide gas. May generate toxic nitrogenoxide gases. May generate ammonia gas. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

## SECTION 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### Containment Techniques (Removal of ignition sources, diking, etc)

Stop the leak, if possible. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Construct a dike to prevent spreading.

### Clean-Up Procedures

If recovery is not feasible, admix with dry soil, sand or non-reactive absorbent and place in a container or dumpster pending disposal. Transfer to containers by suction, preparatory for later disposal. Flush area with water spray. Clean-up personnel must be equipped with self contained breathing apparatus and butyl rubber protective clothing. For large spills, recover spilled material with a vacuum truck.

### Other Emergency Advice

Wear protective clothing, boots, gloves, and eye protection.

## SECTION 7 - Handling and Storage

### Storage

Keep away from: acids, oxidizers. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and in closed containers. Do not store in iron or other reactive metal containers.

### Handling

Avoid contact with skin or eyes. When handling, do not eat, drink, or smoke.

### Other Precautions

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be readily accessible. Adhere to work practice rules established by government regulations (e.g. OSHA). Do not use sodium nitrite or other nitrosating agents in formulations containing this product. Cancer-causing nitrosamines could be formed.

## SECTION 8 - Personal Protection/Exposure Controls

### Eye Protection

Splash-proof eye goggles. In emergency situations, use eye goggles with full face shield.

### Hand Protection

Neoprene rubber gloves. Impermeable gloves.

### Respiratory Protection

Protective Clothing  
Long sleeved clothing.

Engineering Controls  
No specific controls needed.

Work and Hygienic Practices  
Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Wash at the end of each workshift and before eating, smoking or using the toilet. Use appropriate hand and skin lotions to protect the skin.

#### SECTION 9 - Typical Physical and Chemical Properties

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Physical Form	Mobile liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	Ammoniacal
pH	No Data
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg at 21C (70F))	<1.00
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	No Data
Boiling Point	>200.00 C (>392.00 F)
Melting Point	No Data
Solubility in Water	Slight (0.1 - 1%)
Specific Gravity (Water =1)	1.02
Molecular Weight	Mixture

#### SECTION 10 - Stability and Reactivity

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Chemical Stability

Stable

Conditions to Avoid (if unstable)

Not Applicable

Incompatibility (Materials to avoid)

Mineral acids (i.e. sulfuric, phosphoric, etc). Organic acids (i.e. acetic acid, citric acid, etc). Oxidizing Agents (i.e. perchlorates, nitrates, etc). Reactive metals (i.e. sodium, calcium, zinc, etc). Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite.

**CATION!** N-Nitrosamines, many of which are known to be potent carcinogens, may be formed when the product comes in contact with nitrous acid, nitrites or atmospheres with high nitrous oxide concentrations. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc and galvanized surfaces.

Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possibly creating an explosion. Materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds. Nitrites, nitrosating agents. A reaction accompanied by large heat release occurs when the product is mixed with acids. Heat generated may be sufficient to cause vigorous boiling creating a hazard due to splashing or splattering of hot material.

Hazardous Decomposition Products (from burning, heating, or reaction with other materials).

Carbon Monoxide in a fire. Carbon Dioxide in a fire. Ammonia when heated. Nitrogen Oxides in a fire. Irritating and toxic fumes at elevated temperatures. Nitric acid in a fire. Nitrosamines. Aldehydes. Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid (TLV=2 ppm).

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid (if polymerization may occur)

Not applicable

#### SECTION 11 - Toxicological Properties

Acute Oral Toxicity (LD50, RAT)

>1230.00 mg/kg

Acute Dermal Toxicity (LD50, RABBIT)

>2000.00 mg/kg (Estimate)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity (LC50, RAT)

No Data

Miscellaneous Toxicity Data

Data available on components only.

Other Acute Effects

No Data

Irritation Effects Data

Irritation data from similar Products.

Chronic/Subchronic Data

No delayed, subchronic or chronic test data are known.

#### SECTION 12 - Ecological Information

No Data

## SECTION 13 - Disposal Considerations

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### Waste Disposal

Comply with all Federal, State and Local Regulations

## SECTION 14 - Transport Information

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DOT Non-Bulk Shipping Name	Resin Compound - Not DOT Regulated
DOT Bulk Shipping Name	See Bill of Lading.
IMO Shipping Data	See Bill of Lading
ICAO/IATA Shipping Data	Resin Compound - Not IATA regulated

## SECTION 15 - Regulatory Information

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### US Federal Regulations

#### Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)-

All components are included in the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29CFR1910.1200) hazard class(es)  
Irritant. Sensitizer.

EPA SARA Title III Section 312 (40CFR372) hazard class  
Immediate Health Hazard. Delayed Health Hazard.

EPA SARA Title III Section 313 (40CFR372) toxic chemicals above "de minimis" level are                      None

### State Regulations

Proposition 65 Substances (component(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity and subject to warning and discharge requirements under the "Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986")                      None

## SECTION 16 - International Regulations

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Canada

DSL

Not on inventory

WHMIS Hazard Classification

Class D Division 2B

WHMIS Trade Secret Registry Number(s)

None

WHMIS Symbols

Stylized T

European Economic Community (EEC)

EINECS Master Inventory

Included on inventory.

EEC Symbol

Harmful (XN)

EEC Risk (R) Phrases

May cause sensitization by skin contact (R43). Harmful by Inhalation and if swallowed (R20/22).

EEC Safety Phrases

Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves (S36/37).

and