

HTS EPX-100 Part A MSDS

Section I

PRODUCT NAME: HTS EPX-100 Part A
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Epoxy Resin
CHEMICAL NAME: Bisphenol A/Epichlorohydrin Based Epoxy Resin

D.O.T. CATEGORY: DOT Non-hazardous

Manufacturer: Progressive Fastening
1190 N Del Rio Pl. Ontario, CA 91764
<http://www.htspoly.com/>
800-454-5530

Emergency Phone: INFOTRAC (24-hr/7 days): 1-800-535-5053
Outside the United States: Call collect 1-352-323-3500
For Medical Emergency: Call 1-800-535-5053

Section II – Ingredients

<u>Composition</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Bisphenol A/Epichlorohydrin Based Epoxy Resin	25068-38-6	>80

Section III - Hazards

Emergency Overview

Appearance: Clear or Pigmented Viscous Liquid.

Health Hazards: Does not present an immediate health hazard during emergency incidents. May cause allergic skin reaction.

INHALATION: This material does not normally present an inhalation hazard.

EYE CONTACT: May cause temporary discomfort or irritation to the eye. Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns, which may result in permanent damage or blindness.

SKIN CONTACT: May be slightly irritating to the skin. Repeated skin contact may result in an allergic skin reaction causing itching, burning, redness and swelling. Contact with hot material can cause thermal burns, which may result in permanent damage.

INGESTION: Not expected to be a relevant route of exposure.

Section IV – First Aid

INHALATION

Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT

If contact with hot material, cool the burn area by flushing with large amounts of water. Wipe off excess material from exposed area. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap, if available. DO NOT attempt to remove anything from the burn area or apply burn creams or ointments. Cover the burn area loosely with a sterile dressing, if available. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

EYE CONTACT

Cool the exposed area by flushing with large amounts of water. Flush eyes with water while holding eyelids open. Rest eyes for 30 minutes. If redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persist, consult a physician. Transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

INGESTION

DO NOT induce vomiting. Have victim rinse mouth out with water, and then drink sips of water to remove taste from mouth. In general, no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed. However, get medical advice. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.

Section V – Firefighting Measures

Flash Point: Not Applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Use water fog, foam, dry chemical or CO₂

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES AND PRECAUTIONS:

Material will not burn unless preheated. Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear material (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water. Container areas exposed to direct flame contact should be cooled with large quantities of water (500 gallons water per minute) to prevent weakening of container structure.

Section VI – Accidental Release Measures

May burn although not readily ignitable.

Protective Measures: Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when responding to spills. Refer to Section 8.

SPILL MANAGEMENT:

Use cautious judgment when cleaning up large spills. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain spill. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly. Flush area with water to remove trace residue. Contain run-off from residue flush and dispose of properly. Place in container for proper disposal. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Remove contaminated soil to remove contaminated trace residues. Dispose of in same manner as material. For small spills: Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material. Place in non-leaking container and seal tightly for proper disposal.

Proper disposal should be evaluated based on regulatory status of this material (see Section 15), potential contamination from subsequent use and spillage, and regulations governing disposal in the local area.

Reporting: Notify authorities if any exposures to the general public or environment occur or are likely to occur.

Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Section VII – Storage and Handling

HANDLING: This resin may be handled, shipped and stored at elevated temperature, in bulk. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Contaminated leather articles, including shoes, cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. Keep containers closed when not in use. Store in a cool; dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from open flames and high temperatures.

STORAGE: Avoid contact with hot liquid to prevent thermal burns.

Section VIII – Exposure/Personal Protection

EXPOSURE CONTROLS: No exposure controls are ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical goggles, if liquid contact is likely, or safety glasses.

SKIN PROTECTION: Use protective clothing, which is chemical resistant to this material. Selection of protective clothing depends on potential exposure conditions and may include gloves, boots, suits and other items. The selection should take into account such factors as job task, type of exposure and durability requirements.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use.

Section IX – Physical Properties

Appearance: Clear, Viscous Liquid

Boiling Point: >500°F

Stability: Stable

Specific Gravity: 1.14

Substance Chemical Family: Epoxy Resin

Solubility in Water: Negligible

Vapor Pressure: Not Applicable

Section X – Reactivity and Stability

STABILITY: Material is stable under normal conditions.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: High Temperatures

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Can react with strong oxidizing agents, strong Lewis or mineral acids, and strong mineral and organic bases. Avoid contact with water or liquids. Do not allow molten material to contact water or liquids as this can cause violent eruptions, splatter hot material, or ignite flammable material. Reaction with some curing agents may produce considerable heat and possible decomposition.

Section XI – Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Dermal – LD 50 - >20 ml/kg (Rabbit)

Oral – LD 50 – 11.4 g/kg (Rat)

Eye Irritation: Draize – 2 (Rabbit)

Skin Irritation: Draize – 1.6 (Rabbit)

MUTAGENICITY: Resins of this type, liquid resins based on diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A, have proved to be inactive when tested by in vivo mutagenicity essays. These resins have shown activity in in vitro microbial mutagenicity screening and have produced chromosomal aberrations in cultured rat liver cells. The significance of these tests to man is unknown.

CARCINOGENICITY: Recent 2 year bioessays in rats and mice exposed by the dermal route to the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (BADGE) yielded no evidence of carcinogenicity to the skin or any other organs. This study clarifies prior equivocal results from a 2-year mouse skin painting study, which were suggestive, but not conclusive, for weak carcinogenic activity. Note: BADGE is a component in all BPA/ECH based liquid epoxy resins. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A is not classifiable as a carcinogen (IARC Group 3), that is human and animal evidence of carcinogenicity is inadequate.

Section XII – Ecological Data

This section will be updated as ecological reviews are completed.

Section XIII – Disposal Information

General Recommendations: If this material becomes a waste, it would not be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40 CFR 261). Place in an appropriate disposal facility in compliance with local regulations.

Section XIV – Transportation Information

D.O.T. Classification: Not subject to D.O.T. regulations under 49 CFR Parts 171-180.

International Air Transportation Association Classification: This material is not classified as hazardous under IATA Regulations.

International Maritime Organization: This material is not classified as hazardous under IMO regulations.

Section XV – Regulatory Information**FEDERAL:**

SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA) Hazard Categories (311/312)

Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) Status: This material is listed on the EPA/TSCA inventory of chemical substances.

STATE:

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific health and safety data in other sections of the MSDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

California Safe Drinking water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65): Phenyl glycidyl ether (122-60-1) CA_65C
CA_65C = The chemical identified with this code is known to the state of California to cause cancer.

INTERNATIONAL

All intentional ingredients of this product are listed in: AICS Australia, DLS (Canada), ECL (South Korea), EINECS (Europe), ENCS (Japan), IECSC (China) and PICCS (Philippines)