

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

EDISON COATINGS, INC. 3 NORTHWEST DRIVE PLAINVILLE, CT 06062 (860)-747-2220	IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CALL INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053	HMIS RATINGS	
		FIRE:	3
		HEALTH:	1
		REACTIVITY:	0
		PROTECTION:	B

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:	Flexi-Deck 500-L Part B	D.O.T. CATEGORY:	8, Corrosive Liquid NOS, UN1760
PRODUCT CLASS:	Modified Aliphatic Amines	DATE OF PREPARATION:	8/31/06
PRODUCT TYPE:	Curing Agent, Epoxy	PREVIOUS REVISION:	11/15/00

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CONCENTRATION	CAS#	OSHA TLV
Phenol	< 15%	108-95-2	5 ppm, 19 mg/M ³
Benzyl alcohol	< 25%	100-51-6	None Established.
Modified polyamine	> 60%	Trade secret	None Established

SARA TITLE 3 SECTION 313:	This product contains phenol with the above listed weight % and is subject to the reporting requirements.
SUSPECTED CARCINOGEN:	NO. (This product contains no carcinogens in concentrations of 0.1% or greater.)

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL DATA

PHYSICAL STATE:	Mobile Liquid, Amber - Pale Yellow, Fishy Odor, pH = alkaline	VAPOR PRESSURE:	(mm Hg at 70°F) <1
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	(Water = 1) 0.97	VAPOR DENSITY:	(Air = 1) No Data.
DENSITY:	8.08 lbs/gallon	WATER SOLUBILITY:	< 1%
BOILING POINT:	> 200°F	EVAPORATION RATE (ETHER = 1): Slower	
MELTING POINT:	N/A		

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT:	> 212°F
FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION:	(OSHA/NFPA) Class IIIB
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 ₂), Dry Chemical, Dry sand or limestone.

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:	A face shield should be worn. Firefighters should wear butyl rubber boots, gloves, and body suit and a self-contained breathing apparatus. Retain expended liquids from firefighting for later disposal.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:	May generate toxic or irritating combustion products, carbon monoxide gas, toxic nitrogen oxide gases, or ammonia gas. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

SECTION 5 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

<u>EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE</u>	
ACUTE:	Eye Contact: Corrosive to eyes, severe irritation. Skin Contact: Corrosive to skin, severe irritation. May cause skin sensitization. Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Inhalation: Severe respiratory tract irritant.
<p>SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE (Acute Effects)</p> <p>Product vapor in low concentrations can cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis and 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. Burns of the eye may cause blindness. Contact of undiluted product with the eyes or skin quickly causes severe irritation and pain and may cause burns, necrosis and permanent injury. Ingestion may cause death unless treated promptly. Inhalation of aerosols and mists may severely damage contacted tissue and produce scarring. Product is readily absorbed through the skin and may cause nausea, headache and general discomfort.</p>	
CHRONIC:	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 rash, irritation or corrosion).

<u>EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES:</u>	
EYES:	Hold eyelids apart and immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice.
SKIN:	Remove product and immediately flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Cover the affected area with a sterile dressing or clean sheeting and transport for medical care. DO NOT APPLY GREASES OR OINTMENTS. Control shock, if present. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse.
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.
INGESTION:	In the event of ingestion, administer 3-4 glasses of milk or water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:	Eye disease, Skin Disorders, and Allergies.
PRIMARY ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY:	Eyes, Skin Contact and Absorption, Ingestion, Inhalation

SECTION 6 - REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY:	Stable.
------------	---------

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

SECTION 7 - SPILL OR LEAKAGE PROCEDURES

CONTAINMENT TECHNIQUES:	Stop the leak, if possible. Ventilate the space involved. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Construct a dike to prevent spreading.
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:	Comply with all Federal, State, and Local Regulations. If the recovery is not feasible, admix with dry soil, sand or non-reactive absorbent (sodium bisulfate) 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 8 - SAFE HANDLING AND USE INFORMATION

STORAGE:	Keep away from: acids, oxidizers. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and in closed containers. Store in steel containers preferably located outdoors, above ground, and surrounded by dikes to contain spills or leaks. Do not store in iron or other reactive metal containers.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS:	Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be readily accessible. Adhere to work practice rules established by government regulations (e.g. OSHA)
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Not required under normal conditions in a well-ventilated workplace.
VENTILATION:	Maintain air contaminant concentrations in the workplace at the lowest feasible levels.
HAND PROTECTION:	Neoprene rubber gloves. Impermeable gloves. Cuffed butyl rubber gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves.
EYE PROTECTION:	Full face shield with goggles underneath.
OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:	Impervious clothing. Slick Suit, Rubber Boots, Full rubber suit (rain gear). Butyl or latex protective clothing.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING:	Avoid contact with skin or eyes. When handling, do not eat, drink, or smoke.
WORK AND HYGIENIC PRACTICES:	Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Wash at the end of each workshift and before eating. Promptly remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Discard contaminated leather articles.

SECTION 10 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) -

All component NTR Oa.v (ludtedkin the EPA Toxic Sub stncece ()Tj-2137354 0 TD-0.0001 Tc0.001 TwCconrol Aact (TSCA)Chemict)Tj1002412 0 TD0.00