

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Date Issued : 7/24/2015
SDS No : 134760

Rot-Stop Epoxy Curing Agent

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Rot-Stop Epoxy Curing Agent
GENERAL USE: Curing Agent for Epoxy Resin Systems
PRODUCT CODE: 134760

MANUFACTURER

Fiberglass Coatings Inc.
4301A 34th Street North
St. Petersburg, FL 33714
Customer Service: (800) 272-7890
E-Mail: www.fgci.com
Emergency Contact: Chem-Tel
Emergency Phone: (800) 255-3924

24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Chem-Tel (800) 255-3924

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATIONS

Health:

Serious Eye Damage
Harmful if inhaled
Skin Corrosion

GHS LABEL



Corrosion



Exclamation
mark



Health
hazard

SIGNAL WORD: WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT(S)

Prevention:

P261: Avoid breathing fumes, dust, vapors, gases, or spray.
P262: Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

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.

P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice.

P301+P331+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a POISON CENTER or physician if you feel unwell.

P304+P341: IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Storage:

P235+P410: Keep cool. Protect from sunlight.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of container and its contents in accordance with all Federal, State, and local regulations.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

IMMEDIATE CONCERNS: Corrosive to eyes. Corrosive to respiratory system. Corrosive to skin. Severe eye irritant. Severe respiratory tract irritant. Severe skin irritant. May cause skin sensitization.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Asthma, Chronic Respiratory Disease (e.g. Bronchitis, Emphysema), Eye disease, Skin disorders and Allergies.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS
Proprietary Blend of Aliphatic and Cycloaliphatic Amines	< 99	XXXXXX
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	> 2	90-72-2

COMMENTS: The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do so. Seek immediate medical attention.

SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Remove product and immediately flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Destroy contaminated leather apparel. 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.

INGESTION: Give large amounts of water or milk. Seek immediate medical attention.

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

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE**ACUTE TOXICITY: SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE (Acute effects)**

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 with the skin may cause dryness (defatting), itching and/or rash. Contact of undiluted product with the eyes or skin quickly causes severe irritation and pain and may cause burns, necrosis and permanent injury. Inhalation of vapors may severely damage contacted tissue and produce scarring. Inhalation of aerosols and mists may severely damage contacted tissue and produce scarring. Risk of exposure to hazardous concentrations of vapor under normal working conditions in a well-ventilated space is minimal. However, conditions such as spraying, or sudden release of hot

liquid, which generate an aerosol, mists or fog should be avoided. Product is absorbed through the skin and may cause nausea, headache and general discomfort.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: (Possible Longer Term Effects): Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause allergic reaction/sensitization. Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in: adverse respiratory effects (such as cough, tightness of chest or shortness of breath), 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). Effects from inhalation of vapors may be delayed. Dryness of nasal passages may be experienced when material is inhaled over a long period of time. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to low concentrations of vapor may cause: sore throat which are transient.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABLE CLASS: Category 2 Flammable Liquid

GENERAL HAZARD: Ignition will give rise to a Class B fire.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Small fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO₂), dry chemical, dry sand or limestone.

Large fire: Use alcohol foam or water spray.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: 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 (CO₂), dry chemical, dry sand or limestone.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid (TLV=2 ppm). 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. Aldehydes. The oxides of nitrogen gases (except nitrous oxide) emitted on decomposition are highly toxic.

May generate carbon monoxide gas. May generate toxic nitrogen oxide gases. May generate ammonia gas. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

GENERAL PROCEDURES: CONTAINMENT TECHNIQUES (REMOVAL OF IGNITION SOURCES, DIKING ETC): Stop the leak, if possible. Ventilate the space involved. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. Shut off or remove all sources. Construct a dike to prevent spreading (includes molten liquids until they freeze).

CLEAN-UP PROCEDURES: If recovery is not feasible, admix with dry soil, Sand or non-reactive absorbent and place in an appropriate chemical waste container. 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: Open enclosed spaces to outside atmosphere. Wear protective clothing, boots, gloves, and eye protection.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Comply with all Federal, state and Local Regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Avoid breathing dust, vapor, or mist. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Avoid contact with eyes. Use only with adequate ventilation/personal protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed when not in use.

STORAGE: Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a cool place in the original container and protect from sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. Always use proper eye protection around the work area.

SKIN: Neoprene rubber gloves. Impermeable gloves. Cuffed Butyl rubber gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves. The breakthrough time

of the selected gloves must be greater than the intended use period.

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

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: Impervious clothing. Slicker suit. Rubber boots. Full rubber suit, butyl or latex protective clothing.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Never eat or drink in areas where the chemical is being used. Wash hands after handling to limit exposure.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Liquid.

ODOR: Irritating Odor.

COLOR: Straw to Brown

pH: Alkaline

PERCENT VOLATILE: Negligible

FLASH POINT AND METHOD: > 94°C (200°F)

VAPOR PRESSURE: < 1.06 mm Hg

BOILING POINT: > 176°C (350°F)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Completely soluble in water.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABLE: Yes

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: No

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May generate carbon monoxide gas. May generate toxic nitrogen oxide gases. May generate ammonia gas. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: 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.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE

Chemical Name	ORAL LD ₅₀ (rat)
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	2169 mg / kg (Rat)

DERMAL LD₅₀: > 1090 mg/kg (Rabbit)

ORAL LD₅₀: > 1080 mg/kg (Rat)

INHALATION LC₅₀: > 10 mg/L (Rat) (1h) (Estimate- no deaths)

EYE EFFECTS: Severe Eye irritant.

SKIN EFFECTS: Corrosive to the skin.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL COMMENTS: Empty containers may be disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State, and local requirements.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: Disposal should be in accordance to all Federal, State, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT (DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION)**

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: UN 3267, CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (ALIPHATIC AMINE), 8, III

LABEL: Corrosive

AIR (ICAO/IATA)

SHIPPING NAME: UN 3267, CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (ALIPHATIC AMINE), 8, III

VESSEL (IMO/IMDG)

SHIPPING NAME: UN 3267, CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (ALIPHATIC AMINE), 8, III, Schedule B
#3908100000

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**UNITED STATES****SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)**

311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Immediate (acute) Health Hazard, Chronic (Delayed) Health Hazard.

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: None

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)

TSCA REGULATORY: All items are TSCA listed

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA)

29 CFR1910.119---PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Corrosive. Sensitizer.

REGULATIONS

STATE REGULATIONS: Consult state and local authorities for guidance.

CANADA

WHMIS CLASS: Class D-1B, Class D-2B, Class E Corrosive

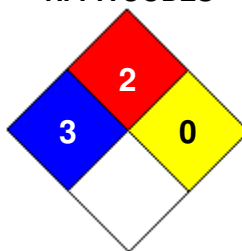
16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: Fiberglass Coatings, Inc. (GS)

HMIS RATING

HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
FLAMMABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
PHYSICAL HAZARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	

NFPA CODES



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