

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PILGRIM PERMOCOAT, INC.
402 S. 22ND ST.
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33605

PILGRIM CODE-CBC 6
ISSUE DATE-7/16/91
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SECTION 1 - MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME - CBC 6 (70°-95°, Slow-set), B COMPONENT CAS# - NONE
CHEMICAL NAME - MIXTURE DOT CLASS -CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
FORMULA -TRADE SECRET HMIS: H-3, F-1, R-0
MOLECULAR WEIGHT - NA

EMERGENCY CONTACT - ROBERT FORLONG DAY PHONE - 813-248-3328
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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HMIS HEALTH RATING 3 FLAMMABILITY 1 REACTIVITY 0

PHYSICAL FORM Mobile Liquid

COLOR Black

ODOR Aromatic

HEALTH HAZARDS Severe eye irritant; severe skin irritant; severe respiratory tract irritant;
corrosive liquid; may cause skin sensitization

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Ignition will give rise to a Class B fire. In case of fire use: Water Spray, Carbon
Dioxide (CO2) , Dry Chemical, Alcohol Foam

C.A.S. CHEMICAL NAME Mixture
SYNONYMS None
CHEMICAL FAMILY Aliphatic Amines
EMPIRICAL FORMULA Mixture
INTENDED USE Epoxy Curing Agent

SECTION 2 - INGREDIENTS

% CAS Number and Chemical Name

- <10 112-57-2 TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE
- >75 68953-36-6 TOFA, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TEPA
- <15 112945-52-5 HYDROPHILLIC SILICA

OSHA (ACGIH) EXPOSURE LIMITS

CAS#	TWA		STEL	mg/m ³	CEILING	
	ppm				ppm	mg/m ³
112-57-2	NE (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	NE (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)
68953-36-3	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)
112945-52-5	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)	N/E (N/E)

OSHA (ACGIH) EXPOSURE LIMITS

N/E = Not Established

SECTION 3- HEALTH HAZARDS

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Ingestion
Skin Absorption
Inhalation

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

No standards established for the product. See Section 2 for exposure standards on ingredients

HEALTH HAZARDS

Severe eye irritant; Severe skin irritant; Severe respiratory tract irritant; Corrosive Liquid;
May cause skin sensitization

TARGET ORGANS

Eye; Respiratory system; Skin.

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

Contact of undiluted product with the eyes or skin quickly causes severe irritation and pain and may cause burns, necrosis and permanent injury.

Burns of the eye may cause blindness.

Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation in the respiratory tract.

Inhalation of aerosol, mist or fog may cause harm if inhaled.

Ingestion may cause bleeding of the gastrointestinal tract and vomiting of blood.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE (Possible Longer Term Effects)

Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in: adverse skin effects (such as defatting, rash, or irritation); adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage); or adverse respiratory effects (such as cough, tightness of chest or shortness of breath) Repeated and /or prolonged exposure may cause allergic reaction/sensitization.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Chronic respiratory disease (e.g. Bronchitis, Emphysema): Eye disease; Skin disorders and Allergies.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID

EYE CONTACT

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

SKIN CONTACT

Remove product and immediately flush area with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical advice. 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. Contaminated leatherwear should be discarded. Victims of a major skin area contact should remain under medical observation for at least 24 hours due to possible delayed effects.

INHALATION

In case of inhalation or suspected inhalation, move the patient at once to fresh air and call a physician. Keep patient absolutely quiet and start oxygen inhalation through suitable equipment.

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.

SECTION 5 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

CHARACTERISTICS:

FLASH POINT (closed cup)	195C (383F)
FLASH POINT METHOD	Pensky-Martin Closed Cup
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 fire use: Water Spray, Carbon Dioxide(CO₂), Dry Chemical, Alcohol Foam.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Retain expended liquids from fire fighting for later disposal

Firefighters should wear butyl rubber boots, gloves, and body suit and a self-contained breathing apparatus. Water spray is also useful in cooling fire-exposed tanks and in dispersing vapors.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

May generate toxic or irritating combustion products. Sudden reaction and fire may result if product is mixed with an oxidizing agent.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

CONTAINMENT TECHNIQUES (Removal of ignition sources, diking etc) Stop the leak if possible. Ventilate the space involved. 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 (sodium bisulfate) and place in a container or dumpster pending disposal.

Flush area with water spray.

OTHER EMERGENCY ADVICE

Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters Notify local health authorities and other appropriate agencies if such contamination should occur. Potential for carbon monoxide and/or nitrous oxides generation in a fire must be recognized.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE

Keep away from oxidizers, heat or flames, keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and in closed containers.

HANDLING

Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Avoid breathing of vapors. Handle in well ventilated work space.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be readily accessible.

Adhere to work practice rules established by government regulations (e.g. OSHA).

SECTION 8 - PERSONAL PROTECTION/EXPOSURE CONTROLS

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical safety glasses. Splash-proof eye goggles.

Contact lenses should not be worn.

HAND PROTECTION

Nitrile rubber gloves. In emergency situations, wear impermeable gloves with cuffs to prevent spread of material to area above the wrists.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

An organic vapor respirator National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) approved for organic vapors is recommended under emergency conditions.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Clean unsoiled clothing

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Adequate general and local exhaust

WORK AND HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash at the end of each workshift and before eating, smoking or using the toilet.
 Promptly remove clothing that becomes contaminated. Discard contaminated leather articles.
 Examine protective gloves before using. Discard if find evidence of holes or cracks.

SECTION 9 - TYPICAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL FORM	Mobile liquid
COLOR	Black
ODOR	Irritating
pH	Alkaline
VAPOR PRESSURE	<1 @ 25C (77F)
VAPOR DENSITY	No Data
BOILING POINT	No Data
MELTING POINT	No Data
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	<1% @ 25C (77F)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Water =1)	0.9946 @ 21C (70F)
viscosity (CPS)	8750 @ 25C (77F)
molecular weight	Mixture

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**CHEMICAL STABILITY**

Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (if unstable)

Not applicable

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)

Oxidizing Agents (i.e. perchlorates, nitrates etc.).

Cleaning solutions, such as chromerge (sulfuric acid/dichromate) and aqua regia.

A reaction accompanied by large heat release occurs when the product is mixed with acids.

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. Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid (TLV=2 ppm).

Combustion of product under oxygen-starved conditions can be expected to produce numerous toxic products including: nitriles, amides.

Irritating and toxic fumes at elevated temperatures.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (if polymerization may occur)

Not applicable

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

ACUTE TOXICITY EFFECTS DATA

Oral LD50 (rat): 5.0 ml/kg (estimate)

Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 9.0 ml/kg (estimate)

OTHER ACUTE EFFECTS

No Data

IRRITATION EFFECTS DATA

Corrosive to the skin of a rabbit..

CHRONIC/SUBCHRONIC DATA

No delayed, subchronic or chronic test data are known.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Data

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL

Comply with all Federal, State and local Regulations, Incinerate in admixture with fuel equipped with a scrubber to remove nitrogen oxides, to remove carbon monoxide.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT NON-BULK SHIPPING NAME

Tetraethylenepentamine solution; 8; UN 2320; PG III

IMO SHIPPING DATA

Tetraethylenepentamine solution; 8; UN 2320; PG III; IMDG Page 8234; F.P. 195.0C; Placarded Corrosive; HazMat STCC=4935216; EmS No: 8-05; MFAG No: 320

ICAO/IATA SHIPPING DATA

Tetraethylenepentamine solution; 8; UN 2320; PG III; F.P. 195.0 C; Shipment per 49 CFR 171.11

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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)
Corrosive

EPA SARA Title III Section 312 (40CFR370) hazard class
Immediate Health Hazard

EPA SARA Title III Section 313 (40CFR372) toxic chemicals above “de minimus” 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
