

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 - MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME Pilgrim Plastic, B Component

MSDS REVISION NUMBER 1

MANUFACTURER Pilgrim Permocoat, Inc.
402 S. 22 nd. Street
Tampa, Florida 33605

TELEPHONE NUMBER (813) 248-3328

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)
(813) 248-3328

REVISION DATE AUGUST 1999

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HMIS/NFPA HEALTH 2 FLAMMABILITY 3 REACTIVITY 0

PHYSICAL FORM Viscous liquid

COLOR Amber

ODOR Aromatic

HAZARDS Flammable. Moderate eye irritant. Moderate skin irritant. Respiratory 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 (CO2), dry chemical, dry sand or limestone.

C.A.S. CHEMICAL NAME Mixture

SYNONYMS None

CHEMICAL FAMILY Polyamide Solution

EMPIRICAL FORMULA Mixture

INTENDED USE No Data

REVISION NOTES None

SECTION 2 - INGREDIENTS

Num	%	CAS Number	and Chemical Name
1.	<30.00	1330-20-7	XYLENE

The remaining components are trade secret.

OSHA (ACGIH) EXPOSURE LIMITS

		TWA		STEL		CEILING	
		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
1.	OSHA	100.0000	435.0000	150.0000	655.0000	N/E	N/E
	ACGIH	100.0000	434.0000	150.0000	651.0000	N/E	N/E

ACGIH Exposure Type Listed as
Xylene (o-
, m-, p-
isomers).

N/E = Not Established.

SECTION 3 - HEALTH HAZARDS

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE

Eye Contact
Skin Contact
Ingestion
Inhalation
Skin Absorption

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

See Section 2 for exposure standards on ingredients. Maintain air contaminant concentrations in the workplace at the lowest feasible levels.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Moderate eye irritant.
Moderate skin irritant.
Respiratory Irritant.
May cause skin sensitization.

TARGET ORGANS

Eye
Skin
Respiratory system

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 with the skin may cause dryness (defatting), itching and/or rash. Inhalation of mists may cause irritation in the respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapors 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.

Product is readily 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 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, eye irritation which are transient.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Asthma
Chronic respiratory disease (e.g. Bronchitis, Emphysema)
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

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). Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. 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

FLASH POINT (closed cup) 23.89 C (75.00 F)

UPPER EXPLOSION LIMIT (UEL) No Data
LOWER EXPLOSION LIMIT (LEL) No Data

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE No Data
FIRE HAZARD CLASSIFICATION (OSHA/NFPA)
Class IC

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 (CO₂), 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.
Water spray may be used to cool closed containers exposed to fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

May generate toxic or irritating combustion products.
Vapors may travel along ground to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapors may collect in closed spaces such as sewers, caves or closed structures. Vapor may form explosive mixtures with air.
Sudden reaction and fire may result if product is mixed with an oxidizing agent.
May generate carbon monoxide gas. May generate toxic nitrogen oxide 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. Ventilate the space involved. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Construct a dike to prevent spreading (includes molten liquids until they freeze). Protect workers with water spray.

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. Place in metal containers for recovery or 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. Vapors tend to remain close to the ground and collect in out-of-the-way places. Use non-sparking blowers or ventilation facilities to remove potential explosive or toxic accumulations. Wear protective clothing, boots, gloves, and eye protection.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE

Keep away from: acids, oxidizers, heat, flames, sparks. Keep in cool, dry, ventilated storage and in closed containers. Store away from ignition sources. Ground all containers during transfer. Electrical installations should be in accordance with Article 501 of the National Electrical Code for Class I Division 2 locations. Do not store in reactive metal containers.

HANDLING

Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Keep containers closed when empty. Empty containers may contain explosive vapors. Flush empty containers with water to remove residual combustible or flammable liquid and vapors. Smoking in area is prohibited. Label empty tank cars 'Dangerous Empty'. See "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code" NFPA No. 30, National Fire Protection Association, Boston, MA. Remove all equipment which may be a source of ignition from vicinity while handling. When handling, do not eat, drink, or smoke. Avoid using in any spray application without strict conformance to all applicable electrical codes and the OSHA limit for maximum allowable airborne concentrations.

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 a full face shield.

HAND PROTECTION

Impermeable gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves. Polyvinyl chloride gloves. Polyvinyl alcohol gloves.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Not required under normal conditions in a well-ventilated workplace. Under the following conditions a respirator may be required: when product vapor concentration exceeds the limits listed in section 2, during repair and cleaning of equipment, during transfer or discharge of the product, sampling, spray applications. Types of respirators that may be used include the following: Chemical Cartridge Respirator with face piece to protect against the organic vapor, Supplied air respirator with full face piece, Self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure demand mode. In emergency conditions use a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure demand mode.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Long sleeved clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Explosion proof and general local exhaust with 12-30 air changes per hour. Maintain air concentrations in work spaces in accord with standards outlined in Sections 2 and 3.

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

PHYSICAL FORM	Viscous liquid
COLOR	Amber
ODOR	Aromatic
pH	Alkaline
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg at 21C (70F))	<10.33835
VAPOR DENSITY (Air = 1)	No Data
BOILING POINT	No Data
MELTING POINT	No Data
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Slight (0.1 - 1%)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Water = 1)	0.94
VISCOSITY (CPS)	150 @ 25C (77.00 F)
MOLECULAR WEIGHT	Mixture

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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.). Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite. CAUTION! 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. Heat. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possibly creating an explosion. 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).

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. nitrosamines. The oxides of nitrogen gases (except nitrous oxide) emitted on decomposition are highly toxic.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (if polymerization may occur)
Not applicable

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

ACUTE ORAL TOXICITY (LD50, RAT)
>4300.00 mg/kg (Estimate)

ACUTE DERMAL TOXICITY (LD50, RABBIT)
>2000.00 mg/kg (No deaths) (Estimate)

ACUTE INHALATION TOXICITY (LC50, RAT)
>5000.00 ppm / 4 hr (Estimate)

OTHER DATA
Data available on components only.

OTHER ACUTE EFFECTS
No Data

IRRITATION EFFECTS DATA
Projecting respiratory irritation due to moderate skin irritation.

CHRONIC/SUBCHRONIC DATA
No delayed, subchronic or chronic test data are known.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No Data

ECOTOXICITY

No Data

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

No Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

No Data

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL

Comply with all Federal, State and Local Regulations. Almost all disposal methods are subject to regulation under RCRA. In particular, review RCRA Land Disposal Restrictions. Under some conditions, material contaminated with this product may be landfilled at appropriately permitted facilities.

When a decision is made to discard this material as supplied, it is classified as a RCRA hazardous waste with the following characteristic(s): ignitable, hazardous waste number D001

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

EEC RISK (R) PHRASES

Flammable (R10). May cause sensitization by skin contact (R43). Irritating to skin (R38). Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin (R20/21).

EEC SAFETY PHRASES

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

AUSTRALIA

AICS

Included on Inventory.

JAPAN MITI

Included on Inventory.

PHILIPPINES PICCS

Included on Inventory.

KOREA ECL

Included on Inventory.

CHINA SEPA

Included on Inventory.
