

PHILLYCLAD 1776 RESIN

Last revised: 06/21/00

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1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: EPOXY RESIN

Chemical family Epoxy resin

General information: This information applies to the resin component of the two-part kit; handle freshly-mixed resin and hardener as recommended for the hardener. After curing, the product is not hazardous.

MANUFACTURER

ITW Philadelphia Resins
130 Commerce Dr.
Montgomeryville, PA 18936

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Emergency telephone number
(CHEMTREC) (800) 424-9300
Other calls: (215) 855-8450

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS			Exposure limits			
Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin	DGEB PA	25068386	70-90	n/e	n/e	n/e
Dibutyl phthalate	DBP	84742	10-30	5 mg/m 3	5 mg/m [^] 3	5 (Canada)

"TLV" means the Threshold Limit Value exposure (eight-hour, time-weighted average, unless otherwise noted) as established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. "STEL" indicates a short-term exposure limit. "PEL" indicates the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit. "n/e" indicates that no exposure limit has been established. An asterisk (*) indicates a substance whose identity is a trade secret of our supplier and unknown to us.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Emergency Overview**

Appearance, physical form, odor: viscous liquid with little odor.

Eye and skin irritant. Potential skin sensitizer. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Do not take internally. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Potential health effects:**Primary routes of exposure:**

Skin contact Skin absorption Eye contact Inhalation Ingestion

Symptoms of acute overexposure:**Skin:**

Moderate irritant. Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent damage. May cause skin sensitization (itching, redness, rashes, hives, burning). Skin absorption is possible.

Eyes:

Moderate irritant (stinging, tearing, redness, swelling). Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns which may result in permanent damage or blindness.

Inhalation:

The low vapor pressure of the resin makes inhalation unlikely in normal use. In applications where vapors (caused by high temperature) or mists (caused by mixing) are created, breathing may cause a mild burning sensation in the nose, throat and lungs.

Ingestion:

Acute oral toxicity is low. Swallowing large amounts may be harmful. May cause gastric distress (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea).

Effects of chronic overexposure:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause sensitization, with itching, swelling, or rashes on later exposure.

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:

Preexisting eye and skin disorders. Liver. Male reproductive system. Development of preexisting skin or lung allergy symptoms may increase.

Carcinogenicity -- OSHA regulated: No **ACGIH:** No **National Toxicology Program:** No
International Agency for Research on Cancer: No
Cancer-suspect constituent(s): none

Other effects:

DBP: Overexposure has been suggested as a cause of the following effects in laboratory animals - liver abnormalities, female reproductive effects, testes damage, birth defects. See section 11.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**First aid for eyes:**

Flush eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes while gently holding eyelids open. Get immediate medical attention.

First aid for skin:

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

First aid for inhalation:

Remove patient to fresh air. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

First aid for ingestion:

Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water, then sip water to remove taste from mouth. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. Get medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media: Water Carbon dioxide Dry chemical Foam Alcohol foam**Flash Point (°F):** > 350**Method:** estimate**Explosive limits in air -- Lower:** n/d**Upper:** n/d**Special firefighting procedures:**

Material will not burn unless preheated. Do not enter confined space without full bunker gear. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Heating above 300 deg F in the presence of air may cause slow oxidative decomposition and above 500 deg F may cause polymerization. Water or foam may cause frothing which can be violent.

Hazardous products of combustion:

When heated to decomposition it emits fumes of Cl-, oxides of carbon, hydrocarbons, other fumes and vapors varying in composition and toxicity.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill control:

Avoid personal contact. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area.

Containment:

Dike, contain and absorb with clay, sand or other suitable material.

Cleanup:

For large spills, 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.

Special procedures:

Prevent spill from entering drainage/sewer systems, waterways, and surface waters.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using and particularly before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing and protective gear before reuse. Discard contaminated leather articles. Handle mixed resin and hardener in accordance with the potential hazard of the curing agent used. Provide appropriate ventilation/respiratory protection against decomposition products (see Section 10) during welding/flame cutting operations and to protect against nuisance dust during sanding/grinding of cured product.

Storage precautions:

Store in a cool, dry area away from high temperatures and flames. Keep containers closed when not in use.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Engineering controls****Ventilation:**

Local exhaust ventilation is preferred although good general mechanical ventilation is usually adequate for most industrial applications. Provide adequate ventilation to maintain air concentrations below established exposure levels.

Other engineering controls:

Have emergency shower and eye wash available.

Personal protective equipment**Eye and face protection:**

Chemical goggles if liquid contact is likely, or Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin Protection:

Chemical-resistant gloves and other gear as required to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection:

None required at normal handling temperatures and conditions. Use NIOSH approved organic vapor cartridges for uncured resin and dust/particle respirators during grinding/sanding operations of cured resin as exposure levels dictate.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific gravity:	1.1-1.3	Boiling point (°F):	>500
Melting point (°F):	n/d	Vapor density (air = 1):	>1
Vapor pressure (mmHg):	0.03 mm Hg at 171 °F	Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):	<<1
VOC (grams/liter):	0	Solubility in water:	Negligible
Percent volatile by volume:	0	pH (5% solution or slurry in water):	neutral
Percent solids by weight:	100		0

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This product is chemically stable.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:

Open flame and extreme heat

Incompatible materials:

Strong Lewis or mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral and organic bases (especially primary and secondary aliphatic amines).

Hazardous decomposition products:

Oxides of carbon; aldehydes, acids and other organic substances may be formed during combustion or elevated temperature (>500 deg F) degradation.

Conditions of hazardous polymerization:

Heat is generated when resin is mixed with curing agents; Run-a-way cure reactions may char and decompose the resin, generating unidentified fumes and vapors which may be toxic.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute oral effects:**

LD50 (rat): > 5000 mg/kg (estimate)

Acute dermal effects

LD50 (rabbit): > 20 mL/kg (estimate)

DGEBPA: Draize -1.6 (rabbit)

Acute inhalation effects:

LC50 (rat): Not available. in 0 hours

Eye irritation:

DGEBPA: Draize -2 (rabbit)

Subchronic effects

Dibutyl Phthalate: Dermal Study (90 days, rabbit):
 LOEL = 4200 mg/kg/day (target organ effects:
 Kidney); NOEL = 2100 mg/kg/day. Dibutyl
 Phthalate: Oral Study (9 days, mouse): LOEL:
 2000 mg/kg/day (target organ effects: testes).

Chronic effects

2-year bioassays in mice exposed by the dermal route to EPON 828, DGEBPA, or other commercial resins yielded limited evidence of weak carcinogenicity. The authors concluded that the renal tumor evidence with EPON 828 "was of no biological significance" and that the resin "is not a systemic carcinogen when applied to the dorsal skin of CF1 mice."

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:

Both the resin and the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (a component of this product) have proved to be inactive when tested by In Vivo mutagenicity assays. Both have shown activity by In Vitro microbial mutagenicity screening and have produced chromosomal aberrations in cultured rat liver cells. Dibutyl Phthalate has been shown to cause birth defects in laboratory animal studies. The relevance of these findings to humans is unknown.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 (rat, 4 hours)
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin	11.4 g/kg	>20 ml/kg	no deaths
Dibutyl phthalate	8000 mg/kg	>20 mL/kg	4250 mg/m ³

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity:**

Dibutyl Phthalate: 96-h LC-50 (fathead minnow): 0.92 mg/L; 48-h EC-50 (daphnid): 3.4 mg/L;

Mobility and persistence:

No data available.

Environmental fate:

No data available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste management recommendations:**

If this resin becomes a waste, it would not be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40CFR 261). Dispose of according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Proper shipping name:** Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.**Technical name:** Di-n-butyl Phthtlate**Hazard class:** 9**UN number:** 3082 **Packing group:** III **IMDG Page no.:** N/A**Emergency Response Guide no.:** 171**Other:** Non-regulated Material (Ground & Air) if < 40 lbs. Marine Pollutant
(Di-n-butyl Phthtlate)**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION****U.S. Federal Regulations****TSCA:**

All ingredients of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA Inventory.

The following RCRA code(s) applies to this material if it becomes waste: None**Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:**

Constituent	Extremely Hazardous*	Toxic Chemical**	CERCLA RQ (lbs)	TSCA 12B Export Notification
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin	No	No	No	Not required
Dibutyl phthalate	No	Yes	No	Required

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substances list.

**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked "Yes" are on the SARA Section 313 list of Toxic Chemicals, for which release reporting may be required. Consult the appropriate regulations for specific requirements.

Classification of this material for SARA Section 312 hazardous materials inventory reporting:

Immediate health hazard Delayed health hazard

Canadian regulations**WHMIS hazard class(es):** D2B

All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) ratings:		
Health	Flammability	Reactivity
2*	1	1

The information and recommendations in this document are based on the best information available to us at the time of preparation, but we make no other warranty, express or implied, as to its correctness or completeness, or as to the results of reliance on this document.

PHILLYCLAD 728 HARDENER

Last revised: 05/07/01

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1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier: EPOXY HARDENER

Chemical family Polyamines and modified polyamines

General information: The following data pertain to the hardener only; properly mixed and cured epoxies are not hazardous.

MANUFACTURER

ITW Philadelphia Resins
130 Commerce Dr.
Montgomeryville, PA 18936

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

Emergency telephone number
(CHEMTREC) (800) 424-9300
Other calls: (215) 855-8450

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS			Exposure limits			
Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
Phenol		108952	< 20	5 ppm	5ppm	5 ppm (Canada)
Triethylenetetramine	TETA	112243	< 20	n/e	n/e	1 ppm (AIHA-WE) (EL)
Formaldehyde polymer with phenol and TETA		32610778	> 60	n/e	n/e	n/e

"TLV" means the Threshold Limit Value exposure (eight-hour, time-weighted average, unless otherwise noted) as established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. "STEL" indicates a short-term exposure limit. "PEL" indicates the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit. "n/e" indicates that no exposure limit has been established. An asterisk (*) indicates a substance whose identity is a trade secret of our supplier and unknown to us.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**Emergency Overview**

Appearance, physical form, odor: Amber viscous liquid with faint phenolic odor.

WARNING! Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Potential skin sensitizer.

Potential health effects:**Primary routes of exposure:**

Skin contact Skin absorption Eye contact Inhalation Ingestion

Symptoms of acute overexposure:**Skin:**

Severe irritant.

Eyes:

Severe irritant

Inhalation:

Irritation of nose and throat; nausea and vomiting in severe cases

Ingestion:

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

Effects of chronic overexposure:

Repeated and/or prolonged exposure may cause allergic reaction/sensitization. Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in : liver disorders (such as jaundice or liver enlargement), kidney disorders (such as edema or proteinuria), adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage), adverse skin effects (such as rash,

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure: stem, kidney, spleen, pancreas, blood and Eye disease, kidney disorders, liver disorders, blood disorders, skin disorders and allergies.

Carcinogenicity -- OSHA regulated: No **ACGIH:** No **National Toxicology Program:** No
International Agency for Research on Cancer: No
Cancer-suspect constituent(s): None

Other effects:

Product is readily absorbed through the skin and may cause nausea, headache and general discomfort.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**First aid for eyes:**

Immediately flush with clean water for at least 15 minutes while gently holding eyelids open. Get medical help as soon as possible.

First aid for skin:

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

First aid for inhalation:

Remove patient to fresh air. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. See a doctor if symptoms persist.

First aid for ingestion:

Do not induce vomiting. Dilute with lots of milk or water and get immediate medical help.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media:** Water Carbon dioxide Dry chemical Foam Alcohol foam**Flash Point (°F):** >200**Method:** TCC**Explosive limits in air -- Lower:** n/d**Upper:** n/d**Special firefighting procedures:**

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and sufficient protective gear to prevent all skin and eye contact with this material.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

None

Hazardous products of combustion:

Acrid and toxic fumes with organic amines, ammonia, oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill control:

Avoid personal contact. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area.

Cleanup:

For large spills, 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.

Containment:

Dike, contain and absorb with clay, sand or other suitable material.

Special procedures:

Prevent spill from entering drainage/sewer systems, waterways, and surface waters.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using and particularly before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing and protective gear before reuse. Discard contaminated leather articles. Handle mixed resin and hardener in accordance with the potential hazard of the curing agent used. Provide appropriate ventilation/respiratory protection against decomposition products (see Section 10) during welding/flame cutting operations and to protect against nuisance dust during sanding/grinding of cured product.

Storage precautions:

Store in a cool, dry area away from high temperatures and flames.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls**Ventilation:**

General mechanical ventilation is adequate for occasional use. For prolonged or repeated use, local exhaust is recommended.

Other engineering controls:

Have emergency shower and eye wash stations available.

Personal protective equipment**Eye and face protection:**

Safety glasses with sideshields or chemical goggles.

Skin Protection:

Chemical-resistant rubber (for example, neoprene, butyl rubber or nitrile) gloves and other protective gear as needed to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection:

None needed in normal use with proper ventilation. In poorly ventilated areas or when creating a dust or mist, use NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific gravity:	1.08	Boiling point (°F):	>450
Melting point (°F):	n/d	Vapor density (air = 1):	>1
Vapor pressure (mmHg):	<0.01	at 68 °F	Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): <<1
VOC (grams/liter):	0	Solubility in water:	30-60%
Percent volatile by volume:	0	pH (5% solution or slurry in water):	10-11
Percent solids by weight:	100		0

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This product is chemically stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid:

Extreme heat or open flame

Incompatible materials:

Mineral acids, organic acids, oxidizing agents, reactive metals (i.e. sodium, calcium, zinc, etc.), sodium or calcium hypochlorite, nitrous acid, nitrites, peroxides, hydroxyl compounds

Hazardous decomposition products:

Acrid and toxic fumes with organic amines, aldehydes, ammonia, oxides of carbon and nitrogen

Conditions of hazardous polymerization:

Heat is released when this product is mixed with epoxy resins; use care when mixing large quantities.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Acute oral effects:**

LD50 (rat): > 2200 mg/kg
No data.

Acute dermal effects

LD50 (rabbit): No data
TETA has been found to be toxic by skin absorption (ANSI Z129.1 1988). TETA is a severe irritant to the skin of a rabbit.

Acute inhalation effects:

LC50 (rat): > 10 mg/L in 1 hours
No data.

Eye irritation:

TETA is a severe irritant to the eyes of a rabbit.

Subchronic effects

Absorption of phenolic solutions through the skin may be very rapid and cause death. Lesser exposures can cause damage to the kidneys, liver, pancreas and spleen, and edema of the lungs.

Chronic effects

It has been generally observed in animal studies that aliphatic amines can cause changes in the lungs and heart. TETA has been found to produce liver and kidney damage and brain congestion in dermally exposed animals. Repeated overexposure to phenol can cause effects on the heart and nervous system including changes in heart rate, blood pressure, respiration, as well as tremors and lung disorders. Chronic exposures can cause death from liver and kidney damage.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:

TETA has shown activity in some in vitro genotoxicity tests, but is negative in in vivo test. Several developmental toxicity studies have reported that TETA can cause adverse embryofetal effects. These effects, however, are associated with only high maternally toxic dosages with induction of severe copper deficiency. Phenol has been shown to produce fetotoxic effects in laboratory animals. Phenol has been shown to be a mutagenic in germ cells, in vivo.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 (rat, 4 hours)
Phenol	317 mg/kg	630 mg/kg	> 3600 mg/m ³
Triethylenetetramine	2500 mg/kg	805 mg/kg	n/d
Formaldehyde polymer with phenol and TETA	n/d	n/d	n/d

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity:**

No data.

Mobility and persistence:

No data.

Environmental fate:

Phenol: Biodegradability = 99.5% at 7 days

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste management recommendations:**

If this material becomes a waste, it would not be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40CFR 261). Dispose of according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name: Non-regulated

Technical name: N/A

Hazard class: N/A

UN number: N/A

Packing group: N/A

IMDG Page no.: N/A

Emergency Response Guide no.:

Other:

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**U.S. Federal Regulations****TSCA:**

All ingredients of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA Inventory.

The following RCRA code(s) applies to this material if it becomes waste: None

Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Extremely Hazardous*	Toxic Chemical**	CERCLA RQ (lbs)	TSCA 12B Export Notification
Phenol	Yes	Yes	No	Required
Triethylenetetramine	No	No	No	Not required
Formaldehyde polymer with phenol and TETA	No	No	No	Not required

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substances list.

**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked "Yes" are on the SARA Section 313 list of Toxic Chemicals, for which release reporting may be required. Consult the appropriate regulations for specific requirements.

Classification of this material for SARA Section 312 hazardous materials inventory reporting:

Immediate health hazard Delayed health hazard

Canadian regulations

WHMIS hazard class(es): D2B; D2A

All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) ratings:		
Health	Flammability	Reactivity
3*	1	1

Other information:

This material has been tested in accordance with the requirements of 49CFR 173.136 and found not to be corrosive for transportation.

Revisions for this issue:

MSDS Section	Revisions
3	Updated Health data
11	Updated Toxicology data

The information and recommendations in this document are based on the best information available to us at the time of preparation, but we make no other warranty, express or implied, as to its correctness or completeness, or as to the results of reliance on this document.