

3.5 VOC EPOXY PRIMER CATALYST

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SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:

A self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. Although water may be ineffective, a water fog may be used to cool closed containers that are exposed to heat.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Pressure may build up in closed containers that are exposed to heat. Solvent vapors are heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance along the ground to an ignition source and flash back.

===== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY:

Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Heat, sparks, open flame, static discharge.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):

Water, amines, strong bases, alcohols, metal compounds.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS:

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide, hexamethylene diisocyanate(HDI).

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur.

===== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

ACUTE: Nasal and respiratory irritaion, anesthetic and other central nervous system effects, weakness, fatigue, nausea, headache, bronchitis, bronchial spasms, asthmatic condions, chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema.

CHRONIC: As a result of previous repeated overexposures or a single large dose, certain individuals will develope isocyanate sensitization (chemical asthma) which will cause them to react to a later exposure at levels well below the TLV. These symptoms, which can include chest tightness, wheezing, cough, shortness of breath or asthmatic responses. Chronic exposure to organic solvents has been associated with various neurotoxic effects including permanent brain and nervous

system damage. Symptoms include loss of memory, loss of intellectual ability and loss of coordination.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

ACUTE SKIN: Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and cause irritation. Symptoms may include: reddening, swelling, rash, scaling or blistering.

CHRONIC SKIN: Prolonged contact with isocyanates can cause, reddening, swelling, rash, scaling or blistering. Individuals who developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with small amounts of material.

ACUTE EYE: Irritation, redness, pain, blurred vision, sensation of seeing halos around lights and reversible damage.

CHRONIC EYE: May result in corneal opacity.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE:

Gastrointestinal distress and symptoms of systemic poisoning

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC):

ACUTE - Shortness of breath, burning sensation of respiratory passages, nausea, headache and increased proneness to accident. An allergic respiratory reaction similar to an asthma attack can occur in some individuals with prolonged or repeated previous exposure or a single large exposure to isocyanates. CHRONIC - Narcosis, kidney and liver dysfunction with possible central nervous system effects.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: No OSHA: No

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Respiratory difficulty or pre-existing skin sensitization, or previous acute allergic respiratory reaction to isocyanates.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

IF AFFECTED BY INHALATION OF VAPORS - Move person to fresh air. Give oxygen if breathing is difficult. If breathing stops, apply artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention.

EYE CONTACT - Flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT - Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Launder contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

INGESTION - Do NOT induce vomiting. Contact physician immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

===== **SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE**=====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

Ventilate spill area, eliminate all sources of ignition. Confine spill as quickly as possible. Absorb with inert absorbent and dispose in accordance with local regulations for ignitable hazardous waste.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Dispose of in accordance with federal, state or local regulations for ignitable hazardous waste.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:

Store in a cool dry place. Outside or detached storage is preferable. Inside should be in a standard flammable liquid storage room or cabinet. Ground containers when transferring liquid from one metal container to another. Do not reuse empty product container for any purpose.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

If a second component is added to this product, or if any additives or thinners are introduced into this product, read all product labels and all Material Safety Data Sheets prior to use.

===== **SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES**=====

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Exhaust ventilation sufficient to keep airborne concentration of solvent, HDI and polyisocyanate below TLV's must be utilized. A respirator that is recommended for use in isocyanate-containing environments may also be necessary. When concentrations are not known, or work is in a confined space, the use of a positive air pressure respirator is mandatory.

VENTILATION:

Local ventilation should be sufficient to reduce airborne vapor concentrations to below LEL and TLV to be considered adequate.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

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Recommended where skin contact is likely. Use solvent resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber.

EYE PROTECTION:

Chemical splash goggles are recommended if potential for splashing into the eyes is high.