

SAFETY DATA SHEET



228 Conoglaze Epoxy Novolak, Part B, Resin, Light Gray

Date Issued : 07/31/2015

SDS No : SCC-228B50

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: 228 Conoglaze Epoxy Novolak, Part B, Resin, Light Gray
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: Conoglaze Epoxy Novolak, Part B, Resin
PRODUCT CODE: 228FB50
PRODUCT FORMULATION NAME: 228 Conoglaze Epoxy Novolak, Part B, Resin
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Epoxy Compound

MANUFACTURER

Sauereisen
 160 Gamma Drive
 Pittsburgh, PA 15238

Emergency Contact: John Kozak**Emergency Phone:** (800)444-8235**Alternate Contact:** Anthony Comport**Customer Service:** 412 963-0303**E-Mail:** jakozak@sauereisen.com**24 HR. EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Poison Control Center (Medical):1-800-222-1222

CHEMTREC (US Transportation): 1-800-424-9300

CHEMTREC (Canada Transportation):1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS CLASSIFICATIONS**Health:**

Respiratory Tract Irritation, Category 3
 Respiratory Sensitization, Category 1B
 Skin Irritation, Category 2
 Eye Irritation, Category 2B
 Carcinogenicity, Category 1
 Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated exposure), Category 2
 Acute Toxicity (Dermal), Category 5
 Acute Toxicity (Oral), Category 5

GHS LABEL

Exclamation
mark



Health
hazard

SIGNAL WORD: DANGER**HAZARD STATEMENTS**

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
 H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
 H315: Causes skin irritation.
 H320: Causes eye irritation.
 H350: May cause cancer .
 H373: May cause damage to lungs and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure via inhalation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**Prevention:**

P201: Obtain special instructions before use.

P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 P264: Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
 P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
 P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
 P285: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
 P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response:

P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
 P322: Specific measures (see ... on this label).
 P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
 P362: Take off contaminated clothing.
 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/attention.
 P304+P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 P342+P311: If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...
 P312: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...if you feel unwell.
 P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
 P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Storage:

P403+P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
 P405: Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national regulations.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES: Irritating, and may injure eye tissue if not removed promptly.

SKIN: Moderate irritation and dryness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in sensitization.

INHALATION: Headache, nausea, and irritation to the nose and throat. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause asthma.

CARCINOGENICITY: Crystalline Silica inhaled from occupational sources is classified as carcinogenic to humans.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED: Asthma and other respiratory disorders (bronchitis, emphysema, and bronchial hyperactivity), skin allergies and eczema.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	Wt.%	CAS
Titanium Dioxide	< 25	13463-67-7
Aluminum Hydroxide	< 5	21645-51-2
phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether	< 55	28064-14-4
Distillates, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	< 3	64742-47-8
Silica, Crystalline	< 10	14808-60-7
Polydimethylsiloxane, Silica Adduct	< 5	67762-90-7

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES: Check for and remove all contact lenses. Flush eyes immediately with water or physiological saline for at least 15 minutes while lifting upper and lower lids. Do not use eye ointment. Seek medical attention.

SKIN: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

INGESTION: If swallowed, immediately give large quantities of water. Induce vomiting by tickling back of throat with finger, depressing back of tongue with finger, or drinking one or more glasses of salt water. Do not give an unconscious person anything by mouth or induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION: If difficulty breathing, move to fresh air once. For acute overexposure, give oxygen if breathing is difficult. Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Keep patient warm and at rest. Seek immediate medical attention.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

EYES: Can cause redness, tearing, irritation, inflammation and corneal opacity.

SKIN: Moderate irritation and dryness. Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in sensitization.

INHALATION: Headache, nausea, and irritation to nose and throat. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause asthma.

ACUTE EFFECTS: Exposure may aggravate asthma, other respiratory disorders (bronchitis, emphysema, and bronchial hyper-reactivity) skin allergies and eczema.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: The adverse health effects-- silicosis, lung cancer, autoimmune and chronic kidney diseases, tuberculosis and non-malignant respiratory diseases-- are chronic effects.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water fog, foam, carbon dioxide, and dry chemicals.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Combustion products may be toxic.

EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Dusts and aerosols at sufficient concentrations may exhibit explosive characteristics if ignited by static discharge or spark. Exercise care during dusting or misting operations such as grinding or drilling.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Do not enter confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves and rubber boots), including a positive pressure NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Toxic fumes will be evolved when this material is involved in a fire. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for fire fighters.

FIRE EXPLOSION: Containers may explode in heat of fire; cool containers with water.

SENSITIVE TO STATIC DISCHARGE: None

SENSITIVITY TO IMPACT: None

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: May form toxic, unknown organic compounds, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide during combustion.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SMALL SPILL:

Avoid contact with material. Persons not wearing appropriate protective equipment should be excluded from the area of spill until clean-up is complete. Stop spill at source. Dike area to prevent spreading. Remaining product may be taken up by clay, diatomaceous earth or other absorbent and shoveled into disposal containers such as a dumpster or other common garbage receptacle. Residual material may be removed using steam or hot soapy water. Keep spark-producing equipment away from area. Observe environmental regulations and report spills as required to appropriate authorities. Personal Precautions: Avoid dust formation. Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use protective equipment. See also Section 8.

LARGE SPILL: Large quantities may be pumped into closed but not sealed containers for disposal.

GENERAL PROCEDURES:

Trained personnel using pre-planned procedures should respond to uncontrolled releases. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of spill, clear the affected area and prevent unprotected personnel from entering.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

GENERAL PROCEDURES: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

Avoid breathing dust.

For industrial use only!

Do not take internally.

May cause irritation.

Wear chemical splash goggles, gloves, and protective clothing.

Use adequate ventilation and employ respiratory protection where dust or fumes may be generated.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place.

Keep container closed when not in use.

Store away from direct heat and flame.

Keep away from food and drinking water.

Always mix well before using.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINES

OSHA HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS (29 CFR1910.1200)				
Chemical Name	EXPOSURE LIMITS		ppm	mg/m ³
	Type			
Titanium Dioxide	OSHA PEL	TWA		15
	ACGIH TLV	TWA		10
	Supplier OEL	TWA	NL	NL
		STEL	NL	NL
Aluminum Hydroxide	ACGIH TLV	TWA		2
Distillates, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	ACGIH TLV	TWA	100	
	Supplier OEL	TWA	NL	NL
		STEL	NL	NL
Silica, Crystalline	OSHA PEL	TWA		5
		STEL	0.05	
	ACGIH TLV	TWA		0.025
	Supplier OEL	TWA	NL	NL
		STEL	NL	NL
Polydimethylsiloxane, Silica Adduct	OSHA PEL	STEL		15
	ACGIH TLV	TWA		10

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Breathing vapors must be avoided. Ventilation must be sufficient to control vapors. This material should be confined as far as possible within sealed or covered equipment in which case normal ventilation should be adequate. Special (local) ventilation will be needed in areas where vapors are expected to be vented.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Safety glasses with side shields, chemical resistant goggles, or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn.

SKIN: Impervious gloves, neoprene, or other suitable long sleeved and legged clothing. Launder clothing before reuse.

RESPIRATORY: No special requirements under ordinary conditions of use and with adequate ventilation. Self contained breathing apparatus recommended when used in small enclosed areas. Use NIOSH approved respirator with organic vapor cartridge if airborne levels exceed PELs and in emergency situations (e.g. a large spill). If the TLV of any component is exceeded use appropriate respiratory protection or ventilate in accordance with OSH Regulation 29 CFR Part 1910.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Wash thoroughly after handling. Safety shower and eyewash station should be within direct access. Keep containers closed.

OTHER USE PRECAUTIONS: ***This product contains encapsulated silica. By OSHA letter of interpretation, the silica is not considered respirable in either the cement paste form or cured cement form. However, if the cured cement is polished, ground or chipped during processing, handling or use, the silica maybe released as an airborne respirable particle. In these instances appropriate personal protection equipment and local ventilation controls must be employed.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Chemical Name	Flash Point (°C)
Polydimethylsiloxane, Silica Adduct	600

APPEARANCE: Liquid

COLOR: Various

pH: Not Established

PERCENT VOLATILE: 25

FLASH POINT AND METHOD: (230°F) Closed Cup

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: 1.5% to 9.7%

BOILING POINT: Not Established

MELTING POINT: Not Established

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Moderate

EVAPORATION RATE: Not Established

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.14

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Yes

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: No

STABILITY: Stable under normal conditions of use and storage.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: None Expected.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon monoxide, aldehydes, ketones, acids and various complex hydrocarbons may be formed during combustion.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Avoid contact with strong oxidants, strong Lewis acids, strong mineral acids and organic bases.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

DERMAL LD₅₀: > 3000 mg/kg (rabbit)

ORAL LD₅₀: > 5000 mg/kg (rat)

INHALATION LC₅₀: No data available.

NOTES:

Acute Silicosis can occur with exposure to very high concentrations of respirable crystalline silica over a very short time period, sometimes as short as a few months. The symptoms of acute silicosis include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. Acute silicosis is fatal.

SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/IRRITATION: Eye, Skin and Inhalation Irritant.

RESPIRATORY OR SKIN SENSITISATION: Respiratory Sensitizer.

GERM CELL MUTAGENICITY: No Data Available

CARCINOGENICITY

IARC: Silica is listed as having sufficient evidence to be a carcinogen in humans and in experimental animals, for the carcinogenicity of quartz and cristobalite. The overall IARC evaluation was that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (group 1).

NTP: The National Toxicology Program, in its Ninth Annual report on Carcinogens, classified "silica, crystalline (respirable)" as a known human carcinogen.

OSHA: Crystalline Silica (Quartz) is not regulated by the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration as a carcinogen.

NOTES: Silica is listed by IARC and NTP as having sufficient evidence to be a carcinogen in humans and in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of quartz and cristobalite. The overall IARC evaluation was that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans (group 1).

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: No Data Available

STOT-SINGLE EXPOSURE:

·Nephrotoxicity - Recent studies suggest that exposure to respirable crystalline silica or that the disease silicosis is associated with the increased incidence of kidney disorders.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Crystalline Silica (Quartz)

-Silicosis - The major concern is silicosis caused by the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust. Silicosis can exist in several forms, chronic (or ordinary), accelerated, or acute.

-Scleroderma - There is evidence that exposure to respirable crystalline silica or silicosis is associated with incidence of scleroderma of the lungs.

-Tuberculosis - Individuals with silicosis are at risk to develop tuberculosis, if exposed to persons with tuberculosis.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA: No data available. Contact Env. Dept.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL METHOD: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local environmental control regulations. Incineration is the preferred method.

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Unused and uncontaminated product can be burned in suitable incineration plants or disposed of in a suitable landfill in accordance with the regulations issued by the appropriate federal, provincial, state, and local authorities.

EMPTY CONTAINER: Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue. Decontaminate containers prior to disposal. Empty decontaminated containers should be crushed to prevent reuse. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch. Gases may be highly toxic.

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

PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Not Regulated

PRIMARY HAZARD CLASS/DIVISION: Not Regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**UNITED STATES****DOT LABEL SYMBOL AND HAZARD CLASSIFICATION**

R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

R48/20/22: Harmful : danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.

S22: Do not breathe dust.

R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

SARA TITLE III (SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT)

311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES: Chronic. Carcinogen. Irritant.

313 REPORTABLE INGREDIENTS: There are no listed chemicals above detection limits in this compound.

TITLE III NOTES: None above detection limits.

TSCA (TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT)

Chemical Name	CAS
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7
Aluminum Hydroxide	21645-51-2
phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, glycidyl ether	28064-14-4
Distillates, Petroleum, Hydrotreated Light	64742-47-8
Silica, Crystalline	14808-60-7
Polydimethylsiloxane, Silica Adduct	67762-90-7

TSCA STATUS: Components are included in the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substances Inventory.

REGULATIONS

STATE REGULATIONS:

Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act- Silica, Crystalline (respirable size, <10microns) is toxic for purposes of the Massachusetts Toxic Use Reduction Act

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right to Know Act- Quartz is a hazardous substance under the act, but it is not a special hazardous substance or an environmental hazardous substance.

California Inhalation Reference Exposure Level (REL)- California established a chronic REL of 3 ug for silica crystalline, respirable). A chronic REL is an airborne level of a substance at or below which no adverse health effects are anticipated in individuals indefinitely exposed to the substance at that level.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity and subject to warning and discharge requirements under the "Safe Drinking Act of 1986".

It has not been determined and cannot be ascertained that this product would not expose users to the listed chemicals at the very low level prescribed in the regulations. Therefore, it is the user's responsibility to determine if the percent of the hazardous / carcinogenic ingredients listed elsewhere in the SDS comply with State of California regulations.

CANADA

WHMIS HAZARD SYMBOL AND CLASSIFICATION



Toxic

R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin.

S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

R48/20/22: Harmful : danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.

S22: Do not breathe dust.

R40: Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

WHMIS CLASS: Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B: Materials cause other toxic effects, toxic material.

DOMESTIC SUBSTANCE LIST (INVENTORY): Components included on inventory

16. OTHER INFORMATION

PREPARED BY: John A Kozak **Date Prepared:** 07/31/2015

HMIS RATING

HEALTH	*	1
FLAMMABILITY		1
PHYSICAL HAZARD		0
PERSONAL PROTECTION		H