

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

*** Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification ***

Product Trade Name 6711 HARDENER

Manufacturer Information

Ergon Armor (601) 933-3540
Corrosion Engineering
300 Stevens Drive, Suite 310 (800) 424-9300
Lester, PA 19113

*** Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients ***

| CAS # | Component | Percent | OSHA |
|------------|--|---------|------|
| 2855-13-2 | Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl- | 65-85 | Yes |
| 100-51-6 | Benzyl Alcohol | 5-20 | Yes |
| 25154-52-3 | Nonylphenol | 5-20 | Yes |
| 108-95-2 | Phenol | 1-3 | Yes |

The substance(s) marked with a "Y" in the OSHA column, are identified as hazardous chemicals according to the criteria of the OSHA Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

The components of this product are all on the TSCA inventory list.

*** Section 3 - Hazards Identification ***

Emergency Overview:

Clear light medium viscosity liquid with slight amine odor

WARNING!

CAUSES EYE BURNS. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS.

MAY CAUSE SEVERE SKIN IRRITATION.

MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY REACTION.

MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION.

MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.

Potential Health Effects:

Phenol

Skin contact and inhalation are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. This material is corrosive to all tissues. This material can destroy nerve endings and remove the important warning property that the pain response normally provides when tissue destruction is occurring. Contact with skin causes whitening or bleaching (depigmentation) of the exposed area, followed by severe burns which may be delayed. Contact of this material with eyes can cause severe burns which can lead to permanent eye injury and loss of sight. Due to its low volatility, this material usually does not pose a serious respiratory hazard; however, phenol vapor may be irritating to the respiratory tract. Solid, liquid and vapor of this material are readily absorbed through skin in toxic amounts and absorption occurs faster and in larger amounts if a larger surface area is exposed. Skin absorption can occur at low vapor pressures without discomfort. Poisoning can occur after skin absorption, vapor inhalation or ingestion (swallowing). Symptoms of poisoning

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

develop rapidly after exposure and can include central nervous system (CNS) depression with coma, respiratory depression and death. Symptoms may also include seizures, bloody diarrhea, paleness, sweating, weakness, ringing in the ears, decreased body temperature, shock, metabolic acidosis, cyanosis (bluish appearance of the skin), cardiovascular collapse, methemoglobinemia (reduced capacity of the blood to carry oxygen), hemolytic anemia and liver and kidney damage. Long-term, low-level poisoning can cause diarrhea and dark urine.

Benzyl alcohol

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. Based on single exposure animal tests, it is considered to be slightly toxic if swallowed or absorbed through skin, practically nontoxic if inhaled, moderately irritating to eyes and severely irritating to skin. Repeated or prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation. Overexposure to vapor or aerosol may be irritating and may result in central nervous system (CNS) effects including dizziness, headache, and nausea and, in severe cases, unconsciousness. Accidental ingestion may cause nausea and vomiting.

Nonylphenol

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. Based on single exposure animal tests, this material is considered to be slightly toxic if swallowed or absorbed through skin and corrosive to eyes and skin. Repeated contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Overexposure to vapor may result in severe eye, skin, and upper respiratory irritation. If swallowed, this material may cause mild to severe burns to the mouth, throat and digestive tract.

Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl-

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. This material is corrosive to eyes and may be corrosive to skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with this material may cause an allergic skin reaction in susceptible individuals. This material is considered, on the basis of single exposure (acute) animal tests, to be slightly toxic if ingested (swallowed). While swallowing of this material is unlikely in the industrial setting, if swallowed this material may cause burns of the mouth, throat and digestive tract.

***** Section 4 - First Aid Measures *****

IF IN EYES, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

IF ON SKIN, immediately wash with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes.

IF SWALLOWED, do NOT induce vomiting. Give water to drink. Get medical attention immediately. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.

***** Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures *****

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Flash Point: | >212 deg F (100 deg C) | Method Used: | TCC | Flammability Classification: |
| Upper Flammable Limit (UFL): | NE | Lower Flammable Limit (LFL): | NE | |

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

Fire & Explosion Hazards:

Closed containers of this material may explode when subjected to heat from surrounding fire. Cool exposed containers with water. Avoid breathing fumes from fire exposed material.

Extinguishing Media:

Use water spray, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical.

Fire-Fighting Instructions:

Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand NIOSH approved or equivalent). Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

* * * Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures * * *

Spill or Leak

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Contain spilled liquid with sand or earth. Clean up spill immediately, observing precautions in the Personal Protection section of MSDS. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways.

* * * Section 7 - Handling and Storage * * *

Handling Procedures:

Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Empty container may contain hazardous residues.

Storage Procedures:

Avoid excessive heat. Store out of direct sunlight in a cool, well-ventilated place.

* * * Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection * * *

Component Exposure Limits

Benzyl alcohol (100-51-6)

WEEL: 44.2 mg/m³ 10 ppm TWA

-Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ACGIH: | TLV-TWA 19 mg/m ³ , 5 ppm |
| ACGIH (SKIN DESIGNATOR): | Y |
| OSHA | PEL-TWA 19 mg/m ³ , 5 ppm |
| OSHA (SKIN DESIGNATOR): | Y |

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

-Skin contact limits designated with a "Y" above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required.

-ACGIH Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.

Engineering Controls:

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures below airborne exposure limits. Provide ventilation if necessary to control exposure levels below airborne exposure limits (see above). If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment. Consult ACGIH ventilation manual or NFPA Standard 91 for design of exhaust systems.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

As prescribed in the OSHA Standard for Personal Protective Equipment (29 CFR 1910.132), employers must perform a Hazard Assessment of all workplaces to determine the need for, and selection of, proper protective equipment for each task performed.

Eyes/Face Protective Equipment:

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available.

Skin Protection:

Neoprene or Polyvinyl chloride gloves should be worn when handling this material. Wear face shield and chemical resistant clothing such as a rubber apron when splashing may occur. Wash contaminated clothing and clean protective equipment before reuse. Rinse contaminated skin promptly. Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection:

Avoid breathing vapor or mist. When airborne exposure limits are exceeded (see above), use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

* * * Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties * * *

Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Amine
Vapor Density: Heavier than air
Melting Point: -15 deg C
pH: N/A
VOC: <1%

Appearance: Yellow-amber liquid
Vapor Pressure: <1 mg/Hg @ 20 deg C
Boiling Point: >400 deg F
Specific Gravity: 0.996 @ 25/25 Deg C
Viscosity: NE
Solubility Water: insoluble

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

*** Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information ***

Chemical Stability:

This material is chemically stable under normal and anticipated storage and handling conditions.

Incompatibility:

Avoid contact with strong acids, alkalis, oxidizers, copper, copper alloys, chlorinated compounds and epoxy resins (in uncontrolled conditions).

Decomposition Products:

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Hazardous polymerization is not known to occur.

*** Section 11 - Toxicological Information ***

Acute Toxicity:

A: General Product Information

No information available for the product.

B: Component Analysis –

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Phenol

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is moderately toxic to rats if swallowed (LD50 317- 650 mg/kg), moderately to slightly toxic to rabbits if absorbed through skin (LD50 850-1,400 mg/kg), and corrosive to rabbit eyes and skin. The lethal oral dose in adult humans is reported to be 140-430 mg/kg. Following repeated inhalation exposure to 26 ppm phenol for 3-5 days, tremors, twitching and disturbances in walking rhythm and posture were reported in rats. Following repeated inhalation exposure to vapor of this material, guinea pigs and rabbits exhibited some injury to heart tissue, while rats, mice and rhesus monkeys showed no abnormalities of the heart. Hind limb paralysis was reported in guinea pigs, while rabbits and rats did not exhibit this symptom. Decreased weight gain was observed following administration of this material in the drinking water of mice and rats at levels up to 10,000 ppm for 13-weeks. Following continuous administration in the drinking water for 103 weeks at levels up to 5000 ppm, of this material was not considered carcinogenic to mice and rats. This material has shown tumor promotion in mouse skin painting assays. No birth defects were noted in the offspring of rats and mice given phenol in their drinking water during pregnancy. Reduced fetal weight was observed in both species and adverse effects on the mother were noted in mice. This material administered in the drinking water of rats for multiple generations produced increased death of offspring at birth, decreased reproduction and eventual cessation of reproduction at the highest dose level. This material has generally

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

produced no genetic changes in standard tests using bacterial cells; however, positive and negative results have been reported from tests using animals and animal cells.

This material is rapidly distributed to tissues in animals within 15 minutes of oral dosing, with the highest concentrations found in the liver, followed by the heart, kidney, lungs, blood and muscle. The concentration of this material in rats was consistently greater in the liver, spleen, kidney, adrenal gland, thyroid glands and lungs than in blood plasma. There is considerable species variation on the metabolism of this material. Humans dosed orally with this material excreted almost all the compound in the urine as phenol glucuronide and sulfate conjugates. Following inhalation of vapor of this material at levels of 6-20 mg/m³ for 8 hours, humans excreted almost all of the absorbed material in their urine within 24 hours. Similar results were noted in humans exposed dermally to an aqueous solution of phenol for 30 minutes. Human studies have shown that vapor of this material is absorbed through the skin at a rate somewhat slower than by inhalation but proportional to the concentration of the vapor in the air. Following an accidental spill of a solution of this material on the scalp, face, neck, shoulders and back, a 32-year old male died within ten minutes. He exhibited effects on the skin, lungs, liver, spleen and kidneys.

Benzyl alcohol

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic if swallowed (rat and mice LD₅₀ 1,100-3,100 mg/kg) or absorbed through skin (guinea pig LD₅₀ 1,000-5,000 mg/kg), practically non-toxic if inhaled (rat 4-hr LC₅₀ >5.4 mg/l), moderately irritating to rabbit and guinea pig eyes, and severely irritating to rabbit skin. Studies with human volunteers have shown variable responses in regards to allergic skin reactions. Animal studies have also shown conflicting results with some studies in guinea pigs showing a low frequency of response while some others reported no response. Human workplace experience indicates that overexposure to vapor causes tearing of the eyes and slight upper respiratory tract irritation. Accidental ingestion causes abdominal pain and vomiting. Repeated administration in the diet of rats showed no effects on clinical chemistry, blood, or tissue evaluation. In tests performed by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) in mice and rats, repeated oral exposure resulted in early deaths, hemorrhage, reduced body weights and adverse effects on the brain, thymus, skeletal muscles and kidney. In long-term oral studies in rats and mice, there was no evidence of systemic toxicity or increases in tumors. No birth defects were observed in the offspring of mice exposed orally during pregnancy, although reduced birth weight and decreased growth was observed in the pups. No genetic changes were observed in tests using bacteria, but were observed in animal cells.

Nonylphenol

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic if swallowed (rat LD₅₀ 580-2,462 mg/kg) or absorbed through skin (rabbit LD₅₀ 2,031 mg/kg) and corrosive to rabbit eyes and skin. Allergic skin reaction was observed in guinea pigs following intradermal injection, but not in the modified Buehler Test. No adverse effects were observed in rats following repeated administration in the diet. Repeated application to the skin of rabbits resulted in proliferative response in the skin, but no ulceration. Repeated application to the skin of black guinea pigs resulted in irritation and depigmentation of the skin in one study, but not in another. A case report suggested that this material in synthetic detergents may have caused depigmentation in two exposed workers, but exposure to other materials makes the association questionable.

Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl-

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic to rats if swallowed (LD₅₀ 1,030 mg/kg) and corrosive to rabbit eyes. Skin allergy has been observed in guinea pigs and humans following repeated exposure to this material in controlled skin contact studies. This material has not produced genetic changes in standard tests using bacterial cells and animals.

Component Carcinogenicity

None of this product's components are listed by ACGIH, IARC, OSHA, NIOSH, or NTP.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

Chronic Toxicity

No information available for the product.

Epidemiology:

No information available for the product.

Neurotoxicity:

No information available for the product.

Mutagenicity:

No information available for the product.

Teratogenicity:

No information available for the product.

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| *** Section 12 - Ecological Information *** |
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Ecotoxicity:

A: General Product Information

No information available for the product.

B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Phenol

24-hr LC50 Daphnia magna: 12-31 mg/l, Slightly Toxic
48-hr LC50 Channel catfish: 31-82 mg/l, Slightly Toxic
96-hr LC50 Rainbow trout: 8.9 mg/l, Moderately Toxic
96-hr LC50 Fathead minnows: 36 mg/l, Slightly Toxic

Benzyl Alcohol (alpha-Hydroxy Toluene)

This material is no more than moderately toxic to bluegill sunfish (96-hr LC50 10 mg/l). It is slightly toxic to Daphnia magna (48-hr EC50 55 mg/l) and silversides (96-hr LC50 15 mg/l), and is practically non-toxic to fathead minnow (96-hr LC50 460 mg/l). The 96-hr EC50 for algae is 2,600 mg/l.

Nonylphenol

This material is highly toxic to fathead minnow (LC50 0.14-0.3 mg/l), rainbow trout (LC50 0.6-0.9 mg/l), Daphnia magna and Daphnia pulex (EC50 0.14 and 0.48 mg/l), and Atlantic salmon, sand shrimp, and lobster

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

(LC50 0.13-0.9 mg/l). It is slightly toxic to freshwater clams (EC50 5.0 mg/l) and algae (LC50 1.5 mg/l).

Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl-

48-hr LC50 Golden orfe (static): 185 mg/l, Practically Non-toxic
24-hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 42 mg/l, Slightly Toxic
Bacterial Toxicity (EC10): 1,120 mg/l

Environmental Fate:

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Phenol

This material is rapidly aerobically degraded in water and soil. The octanol/water partition coefficient (log Kow) is 1.46. The theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD) is between 2.26-2.40 g/g. The 20-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) has been measure as 2.33 p/p (97.9% ThOD), while the chemical oxygen demand (COD) is 2.38 g/g (KMnO4). The inhibitory concentration (IH50) is 798.9 mg/l.

Benzyl Alcohol (alpha-Hydroxy Toluene)

This material is readily biodegradable in both aerobic and anaerobic systems. The BOD= 1.55.

Nonylphenol

Data from limited studies report that the material does not bioaccumulate. Studies in wastewaters indicate that it is slowly biodegradable.

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| *** Section 13 - Disposal Considerations *** |
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US EPA Waste Numbers & Descriptions:

A: General Product Information

Recover, reclaim or recycle when practical.

Disposal via incineration is recommended. Appropriate pretreatment and disposal in an authorized landfill is acceptable. In all cases, dispose of material in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Consult appropriate regulatory officials or your attorney for information on such disposal.

Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations.

B: Component Waste Numbers

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

*** Section 14 - Transportation Information ***

US DOT Information

DOT Name: NOT REGULATED BY DOT, IATA/ICAO and IMO/IMDG
DOT Technical Name:
DOT Hazard Class:
UN Number:
DOT Packing Group:

*** Section 15 - Regulatory Information ***

US Federal Regulations

A: General Product Information

This product is considered hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).

B: Component Analysis

SARA Title III, Section 313

This product does contain chemical(s) which are defined as toxic chemicals under and subject to the reporting requirements of, Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 986 and 40 CFR Part 372. See Section 2

Phenol

This product does contain chemical(s) which are defined as toxic chemicals under and subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

Phenol

SARA 311/312: Acute: Y Chronic: Y Fire: N Pressure: N Reactive: N

CERCLA Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4):

Phenol 1000 LBS

State Regulations

A: General Product Information

No additional information available.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

B: Component Analysis – State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Massachusetts Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the Massachusetts Right to Know Substance List.

Benzyl alcohol
Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl-
Nonylphenol
Phenol

New Jersey Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the New Jersey Right-to-Know Substances List.

Benzyl alcohol
Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl-
Nonylphenol
Phenol

Pennsylvania Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List.

Benzyl alcohol
Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl-
Nonylphenol
Phenol

Other Regulations

A: General Product Information

All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

B: Component Analysis – Inventory Component Analysis - Inventory

| CAS # | Component | TSCA | DSL | EINECS |
|------------|--|------|-----|--------|
| 2855-13-2 | Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl- | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 100-51-6 | Benzyl alcohol | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 25154-52-3 | Nonylphenol | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 108-95-2 | Phenol | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: 6711 HARDENER

ID:

C: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

| Component | CAS # | Disclosure / Classifications |
|--|------------|------------------------------|
| Cyclohexanemethanamine, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl- | 2855-13-2 | 1% / D2B, E |
| Benzyl alcohol | 100-51-6 | 1% / B3, D2B |
| Nonylphenol | 25154-52-3 | 1% / D2B |
| Phenol | 108-95-2 | 1% / D1A, E |

*** Section 16 - Other Information ***

Key/Legend

EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; NFPA = National Fire Protection Association; HMIS = Hazardous Material Identification System; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

The information presented herein is believed to be factual as it has been derived from the works and opinions of persons believed to be qualified experts; however, nothing contained in this information is to be taken as a warranty or representation for which Ergon Armor bears legal responsibility. The user should review any recommendations in the specific context of the intended use to determine whether they are appropriate.