

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: PENNTROWEL® EPOXY RESIN - GRAY

IDs:

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

Product Trade Name PENNTROWEL EPOXY RESIN - GREY

### Manufacturer Information

Corrosion Engineering  
Jackson, MS 39215-1639

(800) 424-9300

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

CAS #	Component	Percent	OSHA
25068-38-6	Epoxy resin	70-90	Y
1330-20-7	Xylene	5-10	Y
98-00-0	Furfuryl Alcohol	1-10	Y

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.

### Component Related Regulatory Information

This product may be regulated, have exposure limits or other information identified as the following: Glycidol derivatives.

## \*\*\* Section 3 - Hazards Identification \*\*\*

### Emergency Overview:

WARNING!  
MAY CAUSE EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION.  
MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.  
PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO HIGH VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS CAN CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION INCLUDING HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, WEAKNESS, CONFUSION, NAUSEA, AND LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS.  
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION.  
HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN  
CONTAINS XYLENE WHICH CAUSES LIVER AND KIDNEY DAMAGE

### Potential Health Effects:

#### Epoxy resin

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 practically non-toxic if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin and slightly irritating to the eyes and skin. High vapor concentrations are irritating to the eyes and respiratory tract, and may result in central nervous system (CNS) effects such as headache, dizziness, nausea, drowsiness and, in severe exposures, loss of consciousness and death. Prolonged skin contact with very large amounts may cause drowsiness.

#### Xylene

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This material is practically non-toxic to *Daphnia magna* (24-hr IC50 165 mg/l) and slightly toxic to fathead minnow (96-hr LC50 27 mg/l), rainbow trout (96-hr LC50 13.5 mg/l) and bluegill sunfish (96-hr LC50 12.1-15 mg/l).

## Furfuryl Alcohol

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. Vapor concentrations of 15.8 ppm have been reported to cause eye and upper respiratory irritation with coughing, reddening of the eyes and blurred vision. Exposure to high vapor concentrations may result in central nervous system (CNS) depression with possible effects such as nausea, headache, drowsiness, dizziness and loss of coordination. This material can be absorbed through the skin. Contact with liquid may be severely irritating to the eyes and repeated contact may cause skin irritation. Although this material has not been reported to produce an allergic response, information from animal studies indicates that repeated contact with furfuryl alcohol may cause allergic skin reaction in susceptible individuals. This material is also considered, on the basis of single exposure animal tests, to be moderately toxic after ingestion (swallowing), skin contact and inhalation.

## \* \* \* Section 4 - First Aid Measures \* \* \*

### Eye Contact:

Immediately flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

### If On Skin

Immediately flush with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

### Ingestion:

Induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel. Get medical attention. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

### Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention.

## \* \* \* Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures \* \* \*

**Flash Point:** >105 deg F

**Method Used:** PMCC

**Flammability  
Classification:**

**Upper Flammable  
Limit (UFL):** N/A

**Lower Flammable  
Limit (LFL):** N/A

### 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.

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## 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

### Xylene

ACGIH: 150 ppm; 651 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (TLV-STEL)  
ACGIH: 100 ppm; 434 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (TLV-TWA)  
OSHA: 100 ppm; 435 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (PEL-TWA)

### Furfuryl Alcohol

ACGIH: 15 ppm; 60 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (CEILING)  
ACGIH: 10 ppm; 40 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (TLV-TWA)  
ACGIH Skin Designator: Y  
OSHA: 50 ppm; 200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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## 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 \* \* \*

<b>Physical State:</b>	Liquid	<b>Appearance:</b>	Grey, opaque liquid
<b>Odor:</b>	Mild, sweet odor	<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	9.54 mm Hg @ 70 F
<b>Vapor Density:</b>	Heavier than air	<b>Boiling Point:</b>	281 deg F
<b>Melting Point:</b>	N/A	<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	1.104 @ 25/25 Deg C
<b>pH:</b>	N/A	<b>Viscosity:</b>	NE
<b>VOC:</b>	15%	<b>Solubility Water:</b>	Insoluble

## \* \* \* 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, strong oxidizers and alkalis which may cause a violent reaction. Contact with amine compounds in uncontrolled conditions results in an exothermic reaction.

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## Decomposition Products:

Oxides of carbon

## Hazardous Polymerization:

Hazardous polymerization is not known to occur.

* * * <b>Section 11 - Toxicological Information</b> * * *
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## Acute Toxicity:

### A: General Product Information

No information available for the product.

### B: Component Analysis

#### Epoxy resin

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is practically non-toxic to rats if swallowed (LD50 4,000-21,000 mg/kg) or rabbits if absorbed through skin (LD50 23,700 mg/kg), no more than slightly toxic in rats if inhaled (LC50 >0.7 mg/l; no deaths at saturated atmosphere), and slightly irritating to rabbit skin and eyes. Human patch testing has shown that this material may produce skin sensitization. Occupational exposure has also been reported to result in allergic contact dermatitis and skin rashes. The health of workers in epoxy resin manufacturing facilities has been evaluated and indicates that pulmonary function was not affected by normal operating concentrations. Skin allergy was observed in guinea pigs following repeated exposures to this material. Subchronic feeding studies with this material in rats have not shown any adverse effects up to concentrations of 3% in the diet. Topical application of this material to the skin of mice has not produced an increase in skin tumors in several studies. Oral administration of this material to pregnant rats and rabbits for the majority of gestation resulted in some maternal toxicity, but no increase in birth defects or toxicity to the fetuses. A single generation reproduction study was conducted by oral administration of this material and did not show adverse effects on fertility, mating or reproductive success nor any adverse effects on the offspring. This material has shown an ability to produce genetic changes in standard bacterial and mammalian cell assays. Increases in chromosomal aberrations have also been observed in mammalian cells in culture. Exposure of whole animals has not resulted in an increase in micronuclei in bone marrow cells or dominant lethal effects. Evaluation of cells from exposed workers has shown chromosomal aberrations in two studies, but a third study did not show this effect.

#### Xylene

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic to rats if swallowed (LD50 4,300 mg/kg), no more than slightly toxic to rabbits if absorbed through skin (LD50 >4,400 mg/kg), practically non-toxic to rats if inhaled (4-hr LC50 6,700 ppm), and severely irritating to rabbit skin. Contact with vapor is moderately irritating to eyes while direct contact with the liquid may produce corneal burns. Repeated exposure of humans and guinea pigs in controlled skin contact studies produced severe skin irritation, but no skin allergy. Prolonged or repeated overexposure by inhalation has caused mild and reversible liver and kidney effects in humans. This material did not increase the incidence of tumors and produced no evidence of toxicity in long-term oral studies of rats conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP). Birth defects were noted in the offspring of rabbits, rats and mice after oral administration and inhalation of this material during pregnancy, but only at dosages which produced significant adverse effects in the mother. No effects were noted

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on the ability of male or female rats to reproduce following inhalation of this material. No genetic changes were observed in standard tests using bacteria, animal or human cells and animals.

## Furfuryl Alcohol

Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is moderately toxic to rats if swallowed (LD50 132 mg/kg) or if inhaled (1-hr and 4-hr LC50S 592 ppm and 233 ppm, respectively) or to rabbits if absorbed through skin (LD50 657 mg/kg), severely irritating to rabbit eyes, and slightly irritating to rabbit skin. The acute data suggests that this material is absorbed through the skin and that death in laboratory animals results from central nervous system depression with respiratory arrest. Sensitization studies in guinea pigs indicated a weak allergenic response to this material, but reports from workplace exposures have not shown allergic skin responses. Subchronic inhalation studies in rats and mice up to 32 ppm of this material resulted in lesions of the upper respiratory epithelium. Exposure up to 100 ppm resulted in decreased weight gain and biochemical changes indicative of nerve cell changes. This material does not show the ability to damage DNA in standard bacterial assays, but can cause chromosomal changes in cultured animal cells. This material does not cause chromosomal damage in whole animal assays in mammals.

## Component Carcinogenicity

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

## 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.

\* \* \* **Section 12 - Ecological Information** \* \* \*

## Ecotoxicity:

### A: General Product Information

No information available for the product.

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## B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity

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

### Epoxy resin

LC50 Rainbow trout: >1,000 mg/l, Practically Non-toxic

### Xylene

This material is practically non-toxic to Daphnia magna (24-hr IC50 165 mg/l) and slightly toxic to fathead minnow (96-hr LC50 27 mg/l), rainbow trout (96-hr LC50 13.5 mg/l) and bluegill sunfish (96-hr LC50 12.1-15 mg/l).

### Furfuryl Alcohol

24-hr LC50 Daphnia magna: 115 mg/l, Practically Non-toxic

96-hr LC50 Daphnia magna: 328 mg/l, Practically Non-toxic

## Environmental Fate:

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

### Epoxy resin

In a closed bottle test, this material was not readily biodegradable with only 2-3% of the Theoretical Oxygen Demand (ThOD) being consumed in 28 days and no inhibition of microbial activity.

### Xylene

This material is degraded in standard biodegradability tests. The octanol/ water partition coefficients (log Pow) for the individual isomers of xylene ranged from 2.77 to 3.2, with low bioconcentration factors. Volatilization is the dominant transport mechanism for this material.

* * * <b>Section 13 - Disposal Considerations</b> * * *
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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

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

## \*\*\* Section 14 - Transportation Information \*\*\*

### US DOT Information

Shipping Name: NOT regulated by DOT.

## \*\*\* 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 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. See Section 2

Xylene

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

### State Regulations

#### A: General Product Information

No additional information available.

#### 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.

Furfuryl Alcohol

Xylene

#### 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.

Furfuryl Alcohol

Xylene

