Innovative Composite Solutions

Section I

Neptune Research 1346 South Killian Drive Lake Park, Florida 33403	Emergency Telephone Number – 800-535-5053 Telephone Number for Information – 800-328-0090 / 561-683-6992
Product Name – Syntho Sub-Sea Epoxy Part B (Catalyst)	Date Prepared – 12.30.2011

Section II—Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s) CAS#)	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)
Fatty Diamine Mixture (Trade secret)	N/A	N/A	N/A	25-50
Microcrystalline Silica Quartz (14808-60-7)	10/%SiO2+2 mg/m3	0.025 mg/m3	0.05 mg/m3 REL	50-100
Propane-1-3-diamin,n-[3(tridecycloxy)propyl]- (adogen 583) (68479-04-9)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.5-10
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol (90-72-2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.5-10
Silicon dioxide, chemically prepared (7631-86-9)	N/A	N/A	N/A	≤2.5

Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) – 15.59 mm Hg @ 70°F	Specific Gravity (H20 = 1) – ND	Vapor Density (AIR = 1) – ND	
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) , Ether =1 – N/A	Boiling Point: >201ºC (394ºF)	Melting Point – N/A	Solvent content: Organic solvents: 0.5%
Solubility in Water: Not miscible or difficult to mix	Appearance and Odor – Liquid with amine odor		VOC Content: 0.5% (5.0 g/l ;0.04 lb/gl)

Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point – 108°C (226°F)	Flammable Limits -	LEL - ND	UEL – ND

Extinguishing Media: Ignition will give rise to a Class B fire. In case of large fire use: water spray, alcohol foam. In case of small fire use: carbon dioxide (CO_2), dry chemical, etc.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: A face shield should be worn. Firefighters should wear butyl rubber boots, gloves, and body suit and a self contained breathing apparatus. Retain expended liquids from fire fighting for later disposal. Do not use water in a jet. Water or fog may cause frothing which can be violent, especially if sprayed hot containers.

Section V—Reactivity Data

Stability: Stable; Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: Nitrogen oxide can react with water vapors to form corrosive nitric acid (TLV=2 ppm). Carbon Monoxide in a fire. Carbon Dioxide in a fire. Ammonia when heated. Nitrogen Oxides in a fire. Irritating and toxic fumes at elevated temperatures. Nitric acid in a fire. Aldehydes. The oxides of nitrogen gases (except nitrous oxide) emitted on decomposition are highly toxic.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Mineral acids (i.e. sulfuric, phosphoric, etc.). Organic acids (i.e. acetic acid, citric acid etc.). Oxidizing Agents (i.e. perchlorates, nitrates etc.). Reactive metals (i.e. sodium, calcium, zinc etc.). Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite. Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc and galvinized surfaces. Dehydrating Agents. Reaction with peroxides may result in violent decomposition of peroxide possibly creating an explosion. Materials reactive with hydroxyl compounds. A reaction accompanied by large heat release occurs when the product is mixed with acids. Heat generated may be sufficient to cause vigorous boiling creating a hazard due to splashing or spattering of hot material. Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur Conditions to Avoid: None.

Section VI—Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Skin and Eye contact

Acute Skin Contact: Contact with the skin may cause dryness (defatting), itching and/or rash. Contact of undiluted product with eyes or skin quickly causes severe irritation and pain and may cause burns, necrosis and permanent injury. Product is absorbed through the skin and may cause nausea, headache and general discomfort.

Chronic Skin Contact: Causes skin burns.

Acute Eye Contact: Product vapor in low concentrations can cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis and corneal edema when absorbed into the tissue of the eye through the atmosphere besides burns and blindness. Corneal edema may give rise to a perception of “blue haze” or “fog” around lights.

Acute Ingestion: Causes severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach.

Inhalation: Inhalation of vapors may severely damage contacted tissue and produce scarring. Inhalation of aerosols and mists may severely damage contacted tissue and produce scarring.Harmful if inhaled and may cause delayed lung injury. Risk of serious damage to the lungs and irritation to respiratory system by inhalation.

Carcinogenicity: Not listed NTP – No IARC Monographs – No OSHA Regulated – No

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure – Asthma, chronic respiratory disease (e.g. Bronchitis, Emphysema), Eye disease, Skin disorders, and Allergies.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures -

Ingestion: Call a physician or poison control center immediately. If swallowed do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. In general, no treatment is necessary unless large quantities of product have been ingested. Get medical advice.
Inhalation: Move to an area free from risk of further exposure. Administer oxygen or artificial respiration as needed. Obtain medical attention.
Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected skin thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before reuse. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists after area is washed.
Eye contact: Flush with copious amount of water. Preferably lukewarm, for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids open at all times.

Section VII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Take if Material Is Released or Spilled – Stop the leak, if possible. Ventilate the space involved. Reduce vapor spreading with a water spray. (Removal of ignition Shut off or remove all ignition sources. Construct a dike to prevent spreading (includes molten liquids sources, etc.) until they freeze.
Waste Disposal Method – In accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing – Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Avoid breathing of vapors. Handle in well ventilated work space. When handling, do not eat, drink, or smoke. Avoid using in any spray application without strict conformance to all applicable electrical codes and the OSHA limit for maximum allowable airborne concentrations. Keep away from: acids, oxidizers. Keep in a cool, dry, ventilated storage and in closed containers. Do not store in reactive metal containers.
Transportation Information – DOT (49 CFR 172) - Corrosive Liquid, N.O.S. (polyamine mixture), 8, UN 1760, III.

Section VIII—Control Measures

Respiratory – N/A Monitoring – N/A Medical Surveillance – N/A Eyes – Safety glasses or goggles.
Skin protection – Appropriate impervious gloves. Because a variety of protective gloves exist, consult glove manufacturer to determine the proper type for a specific operation.
Ventilation – Local exhaust sources regarding industrial ventilation (i.e. ACGIH Industrial Ventilation) should be consulted for guidance about adequate ventilation.

Section IX—Other Information

The information contained herein is based on the data available to us and is believed to be accurate. The data is offered in good faith as typical values and not product specification. The information in this data sheet was compiled from the information supplied by the vendors of the components of this compound. Neptune Research, Inc. makes no warranty either expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. The recommended industrial hygiene and safe handling procedures are believed to be genuinely applicable. However, each user should review these recommendations in the specific context of the intended use and determine whether they are appropriate. Neptune Research, Inc. assumes no responsibility for injury from the use of the product described herein. This information is intended only to assist in the safe handling of this material.