



Material Safety Data Sheet

CHEMTREC
Transportation
Emergency Phone: 800-424-9300

Pittsburgh Poison Control Center
Health Emergency No.: 412-681-6669

NOTE: The CHEMTREC Transportation Emergency Phone is to be used only in the event of chemical emergencies involving a spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident involving chemicals

Section 1 - Chemical Product / Company Information

Product Name: PLASITE 4301 HT PART B **Revision Date:** 06/15/2012
Identification Number: PLMSDS 121PB1NL **Supercedes :** 03/02/2009
Product Use/Class: Novolac Epoxy Vinyl Ester - FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY
Preparer: Regulatory, Department
Manufacturer: Carboline Company
2150 Schuetz Road
St. Louis, MO 63146
(800) 848-4645

Section 2 - Composition / Information On Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Weight % Less Than	ACGIH TLV-TWA	ACGIH TLV-STEL	OSHA PEL-TWA	OSHA-CEIL
MEK PEROXIDES	1338-23-4	40.0	N/E	N/E	N/E	5 MGM3
DIMETHYLPHTHALATE	131-11-3	35.0	5 MG/M3	N/E	5 MG/M3	N/E
PLASTICIZER	TRADE SECRET	30.0	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview: DANGER! Organic Peroxide. May cause eye burns. May cause blindness. May cause skin burns. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. WARNING! May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause allergic skin reaction. May be irritating or corrosive to the skin and or eyes. Combustible Liquid. Oxidizing material.

Effects Of Overexposure - Eye Contact: Direct eye contact may cause severe irritation or burns. If not immediately removed, may cause permanent eye damage.

Effects Of Overexposure - Skin Contact: May cause skin burns. May cause allergic skin reaction.

Effects Of Overexposure - Inhalation: Overexposure to vapor may lead to digestive disorders, narcosis, central nervous system effects such as headache, dizziness, loss of coordination, loss of consciousness and convulsions.

Effects Of Overexposure - Ingestion: If swallowed, this material may cause CNS effects as noted above, irritation of the mouth, throat and stomach and, in severe cases, death.

Effects Of Overexposure - Chronic Hazards: Prolonged skin exposure may cause allergic skin reaction. Prolonged inhalation may cause adverse effects.

Primary Route(s) Of Entry: Skin Contact, Skin Absorption, Inhalation, Ingestion, Eye Contact

Medical Conditions Prone to Aggravation by Exposure: No Information.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

First Aid - Eye Contact: If material gets into eyes, flush with water immediately for 15 minutes. Consult a physician.

First Aid - Skin Contact: In case of contact, wash skin immediately with soap and water.

First Aid - Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. Administer oxygen if necessary. Consult a physician if symptoms persist or exposure was severe.

First Aid - Ingestion: Obtain medical attention. If patient is fully conscious, rinse mouth with water. Give water to drink. Drink water in small sips (Diluting effect). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Vomiting may cause aspiration into the lungs causing chemical pneumonia. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point, F: 176F (80C)
(Setaflash)

Lower Explosive Limit, %: N/D
Upper Explosive Limit, %: N/D

Extinguishing Media: Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical, Foam, Water Fog

Unusual Fire And Explosion Hazards: Contact with incompatible materials or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite. All organic peroxides should be considered highly combustible. Once ignited, most organic peroxides burn vigorously. The flashpoint of an organic peroxide is only meaningful when it is below the temperature at which the organic peroxide begins to decompose due to its thermal instability. Normally, no decomposition occurs until the temperature is well above ambient. See storage conditions.

Special Firefighting Procedures: Evacuate hazard area of unprotected personnel. Use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing unit and complete body protection. Cool surrounding containers with water in case of fire exposure. Fight fire with large amounts of water from a safe distance. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to fire. Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full Bunker Gear and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. After a fire, wait until the material has cooled to room temperature before initiating clean up activities.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Steps To Be Taken If Material Is Released Or Spilled: Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid contact with liquid and vapors. Provide sufficient ventilation. Avoid runoff to sewers or waterways. This product has limited solubility in water. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Dike to contain spill. Absorb on inert material such as sand, earth, vermiculite. Cover by foam or wet with small quantities of water. Sweep up using non-sparking equipment. Collect in a suitable container for disposal. Storage material: Polypropylene, polyethylene. Dispose of waste material in compliance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling And Storage

Handling: Keep containers tightly closed to prevent contamination. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling. Wear recommended personal protection equipment. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Store containers in a well-ventilated area. Open them cautiously, in case they may be under slight pressure. Have good ventilation and suitable protective equipment in areas where containers will be opened. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not expose to direct sunlight. Contact with incompatible materials or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT (See section 10) may result in a self-accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contamination. Use explosion proof equipment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not reuse container as it may retain hazardous product residue. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep container closed when not in use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not taste or swallow.

Storage: Store below 100F (38C) to maintain stability and active oxygen content. Detached storage is preferred. Store out of direct sunlight in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store away from combustibles and incompatible materials. Refer also to National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) Code 432, Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use explosion-proof ventilation when required to keep below health exposure guidelines and Lower Explosion Limit (LEL).

Respiratory Protection: Use only with ventilation to keep levels below exposure guidelines listed in Section 2. User should test and monitor exposure levels to ensure all personnel are below guidelines. If not sure, or not able to monitor, use MSHA/NIOSH approved supplied air respirator. Follow all current OSHA requirements for respirator use. For silica containing coatings in a liquid state, and/or if no exposure limits are established in Section 2 above, supplied air respirators are generally not required.

Skin Protection: Recommend impervious gloves and clothing to avoid skin contact. If material penetrates to skin, change gloves and clothing. The use of protective creams may be beneficial to certain individuals. Protective creams should be applied before exposure.

Eye Protection: Wear chemical goggles and faceshield (if not wearing a full facepiece respirator). Wear a synthetic apron or coveralls to prevent contact with skin or clothing.

Other protective equipment: Eye wash and safety showers should be readily available.

Hygienic Practices: Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Use of a hand cleaner is recommended. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Leather shoes can absorb and allow hazardous materials to pass through. Check shoes carefully after soaking before reuse.

Section 9 - Physical And Chemical Properties

Boiling Range:	Decomposition 154F (68C) -	Vapor Density:	Heavier than Air
Odor:	Irritating	Odor Threshold:	N/D
Appearance:	Colorless to Light Yellow	Evaporation Rate:	Slower Than Ether
Solubility in H₂O:	Liquid		
Freeze Point:	Limited		
Vapor Pressure:	N/D	Specific Gravity:	1.072
Physical State:	N/D	PH:	N/D
	Liquid		

(See section 16 for abbreviation legend)

Section 10 - Stability And Reactivity

Conditions To Avoid: Heat, sparks and open flames.

Incompatibility: Contact with foreign materials, such as strong acids, alkalis, oxiders, reducing agents, amines, vermiculite, zinc, aluminum iron, rust, copper, transition metal salt ions, and reaction accelerators may result in a rapid and violent reaction.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Temperatures at or above the SADT can result in the release of hazardous decomposition products which are flammable and may autoignite.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur under normal conditions.

Stability: This product is stable only when stored at or below the recommended maximum temperature. (see Section 7.)

SADT - Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature. Lowest temperature at which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating decomposition reaction. This reaction will generate flammable vapors which may autoignite. The length of time to generate a decomposition reaction, after the SADT has been reached or exceeded, is dependent upon how much the SADT has been exceeded and the length of time needed for the reaction exotherm (heat spike from increasing decomposition rate) to initiate a rapid decomposition reaction. Typically, SADT is inversely proportional to package size. Larger packages will have a lower SADT due to smaller ratio to heat transfer area to volume of product.

SADT - 158F (70C). 40# Package.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Product LD50: N/D

Product LC50: N/D

Chemical Name	CAS Number	LD50	LC50
MEK PEROXIDES	1338-23-4	484 MG/KG, ORAL, RAT	17 MG/L / 4h MOUSE, INH
DIMETHYLPHTHALATE	131-11-3	4400 MG/KG, ORAL RABBIT	NOT AVAILABLE
PLASTICIZER	TRADE SECRET	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecological Information: This product is stable in water, and can be mechanically separated from water. The water may be suitable for disposal in a biological waste water treatment plant.

Section 13 - Disposal Information

Disposal Information: Dispose of in accordance with State, Local, and Federal Environmental regulations. Responsibility for proper waste disposal is with the owner of the waste.

Section 14 - Transportation Information

DOT Proper Shipping Name:	Organic Peroxide Type D Liquid	Packing Group: II
DOT Technical Name:	(Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxides, <=45%)	Hazard Subclass: N/A
DOT Hazard Class:	5.2	Resp. Guide Page: 145
DOT UN/NA Number:	UN 3105	

Additional Notes: None.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

CERCLA - SARA HAZARD CATEGORY

This product has been reviewed according to the EPA Hazard Categories promulgated under Sections 311 and 312 of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

IMMEDIATE HEALTH HAZARD, CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD, FIRE HAZARD, REACTION HAZARD

SARA SECTION 313

This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372:

Chemical Name
DIMETHYLPHTHALATE

CAS Number
131-11-3

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT

All components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.

This product contains the following chemical substances subject to the reporting requirements of TSCA 12(B) if exported from the United States:

No TSCA 12(B) Substances exist in this product

U.S. STATE REGULATIONS AS FOLLOWS:

NEW JERSEY RIGHT-TO-KNOW

The following materials are non-hazardous, but are among the top five components in this product.

PENNSYLVANIA RIGHT-TO-KNOW

The following non-hazardous ingredients are present in the product at greater than 3%.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

Warning: The following ingredients present in the product are known to the state of California to cause Cancer:

No California Proposition 65 Carcinogens exist

Warning: The following ingredients present in the product are known to the state of California to cause birth defects, or other reproductive hazards:

No California Proposition 65 Reproductive Toxins exist

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS AS FOLLOWS:

CANADIAN WHMIS

This MSDS has been prepared in compliance with Controlled Product Regulations except for the use of the 16 headings.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASS: B2 D2A D2B

Section 16 - Other Information

HMIS Ratings

Health: 3

Flammability: 2

Reactivity: 2

Personal Protection: X

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS, GR/LTR MIXED (UNTHINNED): 27

REASON FOR REVISION: Changes made in Section(s) 2, 10, 11, 15, and 16.

Legend: N.A. - Not Applicable, N.E. - Not Established, N.D. - Not Determined

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