

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Page 1 of 4

Johnsonite, 16910 Munn Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44023

24-Hour Emergency Telephone: (800) 661-2162

---

## SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

---

PRODUCT NAME: JOHNSONITE 930 - PART B

FAMILY: Solvent Free Epoxy Curative, Part B

---

## SECTION 2. COMPOSITION / INGREDIENTS AND EXPOSURE LIMITS

---

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>% by Weight</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>
Polyamide Resin	68410-23-1	5-10	---	---
Polyamine	Proprietary	10-20	---	---
Benzyl Alcohol	100-51-6	< 6	---	---
Nonyl Phenol	25154-52-3	< 14	---	---
4,4-Methylene Bis-Cyclohexanamine	1761-65-3	< 3	---	---
Calcium Carbonate	1317-65-3	40-60	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Silica	67762-90-7	1-4	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

---

## SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY: Eyes, skin, respiratory.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Respiratory problems.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYE CONTACT: May cause severe irritation. May damage eyes.

SKIN CONTACT: Prolonged exposure may cause irritation or burns. May cause drying or flaking of skin. Skin absorption of material may cause systemic toxicity.

INGESTION: May cause severe injury to intestinal tract, liver, kidneys, stomach, throat, lungs, mouth, and mucous membranes. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Do not ingest.

INHALATION: Overexposure may cause severe respiratory tract irritation. Prolonged overexposure may cause central nervous system depression with narcotic effects (headaches, dizziness, unconsciousness). Keep exposure below OSHA exposure limits.

CHRONIC: Liver and kidney damage. May cause corneal opacity. May cause central nervous system depression causing headaches, nausea, and dizziness.

CARCINOGENICITY: None known.

---

## SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

---

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water for 15 minutes. Immediately contact a physician.

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

INGESTION: If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing if necessary by giving artificial respiration or oxygen. Get medical attention if victim does not make rapid and complete recovery. This material can cause lung damage. Do not leave victim unattended.

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Page 2 of 4

---

## SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

---

FLASH POINT (°)F: >200°F. Setaflash Method.

LOWER FLAMMABLE LIMIT: None.

FIRE-FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Use protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water fog, CO<sub>2</sub>, dry chemical, and chemical foam.

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Material can produce CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, smoke, fumes, nitrogen oxides, amino compounds, and other products from the burning of hydrocarbons.

---

## SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Keep all sources and hot metal surfaces away from spill. Isolate the danger area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill if it can be done with minimal risk. Wear appropriate protective equipment including respirator protection as conditions warrant. Prevent additional discharge of material. Notify the appropriate authorities immediately. Contain spilled liquid with sand, earth, or other non-combustible inert absorbent material. Prevent run off from entering storm sewers, ditches or waterways. Use non-sparking tools to transfer absorbed waste material into properly identified drums. Treat waste material with same precautions as the adhesive. Do not use solvent or flammable liquid to help clean up an accidental releases. Release to the environment may be reportable under environmental regulations.

---

## SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

HANDLING: Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Bond and ground all equipment when transferring from one vessel or container to another. This material can accumulate static charge by flow or agitation. Use spark proof tools and explosion proof equipment as directed by local fire codes. Do not breath vapors. The use of respiratory protection is recommended when airborne concentrations of vapor exceed exposure guidelines. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Wear appropriate protective gloves and clothing to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Avoid contact with eyes. Use good hygienic practices. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, or using toilet facilities. Keep out of the reach of children.

STORAGE: Keep containers tightly closed. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Post area "No smoking or open flames". Store only in approved containers. Protect containers against physical damage.

EMPTY CONTAINERS: Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in accordance with governmental regulations.

---

## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

**EYE/FACE PROTECTION:** Approved chemical splash goggles or safety glasses should be worn to safeguard against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Where splashing is likely to occur, hard hats and face shields may be used to provide additional protection. Eye wash facilities should be available in work area.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** The use of rubber gloves impermeable to the specific material handled is advised to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Where splashing is likely to occur, aprons impermeable to the specific material may be worn. Refer to the glove and protective clothing manufacturer's selection guide for appropriate material.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** A NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be used under conditions where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure guidelines. Protection provided by air purifying respirators is limited. Refer to respirator manufacturer's selection guide for appropriate respirator for conditions encountered. If in doubt, seek the advice of an industrial hygienist or safety professional for appropriate air purifying respiratory equipment. Use positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is potential for an uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or in any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS:** Provide sufficient mechanical ventilation to maintain exposure below OSHA limits. The use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Provide mechanical ventilation of confined spaces. If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure guidelines, additional ventilation or exhaust systems may be required. Use explosion proof ventilation equipment.

---

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

---

**BOILING POINT (°F):** > 390.

**SPECIFIC GRAVITY (WATER = 1):** 1.5

**% VOLATILE BY WEIGHT:** <1

**APPEARANCE AND ODOR:** Thick gray paste with an ammonia odor.

**GRAMS VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS/LITER OF COATING:** <12

---

## SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

---

**CHEMICAL STABILITY:** Stable.

**POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, acids, bases, or unstable chemicals, chloroform, peroxides, sulfur dichloride, strong alkalis, amines, anhydrides, mercaptans, materials that react with amines.

---

## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

---

No information available.

