



SAFETY DATA SHEET

PI9W-White, A-Side
Jan 25, 2016

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

Product ID: PI9W-White, A-Side

Product Name: PI9W-White, A-Side

Revision Date: February 15, 2016 **Date Printed:** January 25, 2016

Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N/A

Manufacturer's Name: Nanotech Industries International, Inc. d/b/a Hybrid Coating Technologies, Inc.

Distribution: Distributed in the USA by Industrial Finishes & Systems, Inc.

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Production/Recommended Uses: For Further Information, Refer to Product Technical Data Sheet

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Skin Irritation - Category 2

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Eye Irritation - Category 2

Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Acute aquatic toxicity - Category 2

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

Warning

Hazardous Statements - Health:

H315 - Causes skin irritation

H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

H319 - Causes serious eye irritation H302 - Harmful if swallowed

Hazardous Statements - Environmental:

H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General:

P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. P102 - Keep out of reach of children.

P103 - Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention:

P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary Statements - Response:

P314 - Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).

P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get

medical advice/attention.

P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P391 - Collect spillage.

P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. P330 - Rinse mouth.

P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

Precautionary Statements - Storage:

P405 - Store locked up.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal:

P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	By Weight, %
0025085-99-8	Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers Polymers	45 - 65
0068609-97-2	Alkyl(C12-14) glycidyl ether	2 - 5
0013463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	25 - 40
Trade secret		Residuum

Note

Liquid Epoxy Resins (LERs) are made by reacting bisphenol A and epichlorohydrin. Dow uses both CAS No. 25085-99-8 and 25068-38-6 for its LERs. Other manufacturers use CAS No. 25068-38-6 for their LERs. Accordingly, LER manufacturers consider that derivatives of LERs may be described using either CAS number as a starting material.

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If exposed/feel unwell/concerned:

Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Skin Contact:

Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact:

Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.

Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire:

Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.

Fire-fighting Procedures:

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.

Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

Special Protective Actions:

Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

If spilled material is cleaned up using a regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.

Recommended Equipment:

Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter. Personal Precautions: Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.

Environmental Precautions:

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up:

Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General:

Wash hands after use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists.

Use good personal hygiene practices.

Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored.
Individuals with existing respiratory disease such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or asthma should not be exposed.

Ventilation Requirements:

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements:

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks.
Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye Protection:

Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.

Skin Protection:

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Respiratory Protection:

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Use an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	12.60 lb./gal
Specific Gravity	1.51
VOC Regulatory	0.00 lb./gal
VOC Part A & B Combined	N.A.
Appearance	Pigmented Liquid
Odor Threshold	N.A.
Odor Description	Slightly Aromatic
pH	N.A.

Water Solubility	N.A.
Flammability	N/A
Flash Point Symbol	N.A.
Flash Point	> 203 °F. / 95 °C.
Viscosity	N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	N.A.
Vapor Pressure	N.A.
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Freezing Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Low Boiling Point	N.A.
High Boiling Point	N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	N.A.
Decomposition Pt	N.A.
Evaporation Rate	Slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	N.A.

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:

Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause buildup of pressure.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization:

Will not occur but aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build up.

Incompatible Materials:

This product will react with materials such as amines, alkalis and acids. Avoid strong oxidizing agents. Some reactions can be violent.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):

LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

For the major component(s):

LD50, Rabbit, > 20,000 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material, mist or aerosols may cause respiratory irritation.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation.

Sensitization

A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

For the major component(s):

Except for skin sensitization, repeated exposures to low molecular weight epoxy resins of this type are not anticipated to cause any significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

Many studies have been conducted to assess the potential carcinogenicity of diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA). Indeed, the most recent review of the available data by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that DGEBA is not classified as a carcinogen.

Although some weak evidence of carcinogenicity has been reported in animals, when all of the data are considered, the weight of evidence does not show that DGEBA is carcinogenic.

Teratogenicity

Resins based on the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEBA) did not cause birth defects or other adverse effects on the fetus when pregnant rabbits were exposed by skin contact, the most likely route of exposure, or when pregnant rats or rabbits were exposed orally.

Reproductive toxicity

In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

The LC50 has not been determined.

Alkyl(C12-14) glycidyl ether

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC0, Rat, 4 Hour, vapor, 0.206 mg/l No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.8 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 11 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, Bacteria, 18 Hour, Respiration rates., > 42.6 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.3 mg/l MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.55 mg/l

Alkyl(C12-14) glycidyl ether

Acute toxicity to fish

Not expected to be acutely toxic, but material in pellet or bead form may mechanically cause adverse effects if ingested by waterfowl or aquatic life.

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, > 5,000 mg/l

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 1,800 mg/l, Other guidelines

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 843 mg/l

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 500 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions. 10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 12 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.35 mg/mg Estimated.

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 1.92 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Alkyl(C12-14) glycidyl ether

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is moderate (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 10 and 40%).

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 87 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.09 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.242 at 25 °C Estimated.

Alkyl(C12-14) glycidyl ether

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). No relevant data found.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.77 at 20 °C OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 160 Fish. Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient(Koc): 1800 - 4400 Estimated.

Alkyl(C12-14) glycidyl ether

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient(Koc): > 5000 OECD 121: HPLC Method

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

Waste Disposal:

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws. Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information:

Commodity Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, n.o.s. (Epoxy Resin) UN/NA #: 3082

Hazard Class: 9 Packing Group: III Placard: Class 9

IMDG Information:

Commodity Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, n.o.s. (Epoxy Resin)

UN/NA #: 3082

Hazard Class: 9 Packing Group: III Marine Pollutant: Yes

IATA Information:

Commodity Name: Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, n.o.s. (Epoxy Resin)

UN/NA #: 3082

Hazard Class: 9 Packing Group: III

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer: Titanium Dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size). The listing does not cover Titanium Dioxide when it remains bound within a product matrix.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION:

Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.

GLOSSARY:

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL- Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ

-Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA

- Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Version 1.0:

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DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.