



Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Information

Product Name: Epoxy FC 125 Part A Product Code: Epoxy FC 125 A

Trade Name: Epoxy FC 125 Part A

Manufactured by:
Smith Paint Products
2200 Paxton Street
Harrisburg, PA 17111
(800) 466-8781

Chemtrec
2900 Fairview Park Drive
Falls Church, VA 22042-4513
(800) 262-8200

Emergency Hot Line:
(800) 424-9300

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

GHS Ratings:

Oral Toxicity	4	Oral>300+<=2000mg/kg
Skin corrosive	2	Reversible adverse effects in dermal tissue, Draize score: >= 2.3 < 4.0 or persistent inflammation
Eye corrosive	2A	Eye irritant: Subcategory 2A, Reversible in 21 days
Skin sensitizer	1	Skin sensitizer

GHS Hazards

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H319	Causes serious eye irritation

GHS Precautions

P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P321	Specific treatment (see ... on this label)
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P333+P313	If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention
P501	Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Signal Word: Warning



Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS number	Weight Concentration %
Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers	25085-99-8	78.00%
Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	15625-89-5	10.00% - 30.00%
Oxirane, Mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl]Derivs	68609-97-2	3.00% - 7.00%
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	64742-47-8	0.04%
Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	0.02%

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, halogenated compounds

Special protective actions for firefighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of

the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill/Leak Procedures: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Small Spills: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large Spills: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with noncombustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 of SDS for emergency contact information and section 13 of SDS for waste disposal.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8 of SDS). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Hygiene measures: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10 of SDS) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Chemical Name / CAS No.	OSHA Exposure Limits	ACGIH Exposure Limits	Other Exposure Limits
Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers 25085-99-8	None established.	None established.	None established.

Trimethylolpropane triacrylate 15625-89-5	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Oxirane, Mono[(C12-14-alkyloxy)methyl]Derivs 68609-97-2	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT 64742-47-8	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established
Butyl Acetate 123-86-4	Not Established	Not Established	Not Established

Engineering Controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Admin Controls: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/Face Protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Hand Protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body Protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Skin Protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory Protection: Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

This mixture typically exhibits the following properties under normal circumstance:

<p>Appearance: Viscous liquid</p> <p>Odor threshold: N/A</p> <p>Solubility: 5.4-8.4 mg/L at 20°C (68°F)</p> <p>Flammability: No</p>	<p>Odor: Odorless to mild</p> <p>Density: 9.34 lbs/gal</p> <p>Flash point: >100°C</p> <p>Autoignition temperature: 385°C</p>
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%VOC/wt 0.07%

%NV/wt 99.93%

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

STABLE

Incompatibilities/Conditions to avoid: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight. Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: aliphatic amines, strong oxidizing agents, strong acids.

Hazardous Decomposition: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition. Uncontrolled exothermic reaction of epoxy resins release phenolics, carbon monoxide, and water.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Mixture Toxicity

Oral Toxicity LD50: 356mg/kg

Inhalation Toxicity LC50: 429mg/L

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause eye irritation.

Corneal injury is unlikely.

Sensitization

For similar material(s):

Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined

Section 12 - Ecological Information

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

Toxicity

- 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 aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

Persistence and degradability

- **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.

Bioaccumulative potential

- **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.

Mobility in soil

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.

Component Ecotoxicity

Trimethylolpropane triacrylate	Toxicity to fish: static test LC50 - Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) - 1.47 mg/l - 96 h (DIN 38412) Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: static test LC50 - Daphnia magna (Water flea) - 19.9 mg/l - 48 h Toxicity to algae: static test EC50 - Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) - 4.86 mg/l - 96 h
DISTILLATES (PETROLEUM), HYDROTREATED LIGHT	Aquatic - Acute Toxicity 72 hour(s) Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata EL50 > 1000 mg/l Aquatic - Acute Toxicity 72 hour(s) Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata NOELR 100 mg/l Aquatic - Acute Toxicity 96 hour(s) Oncorhynchus mykiss LL50 > 1000 mg/l Aquatic - Acute Toxicity 48 hour(s) Daphnia magna ELO 1000 mg/l
Butyl Acetate	Acute LC50 32 mg/l Marine water Crustaceans - Artemia salina 48 hours Acute LC50 18000 µg/l Fresh water Fish - Pimephales promelas 96 hours

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers .

Section 14 - Transport Information

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Proper Shipping Name</u>	<u>UN Number</u>	<u>Packing Group</u>	<u>Hazard Class</u>
ADR/RID	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S	UN3082	III	9
DOT	Not regulated for transport			
IATA	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S	UN3082	III	9
IMDG	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S	UN3082	III	9

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 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.

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.

State of California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): WARNING!

This product contains the following chemicals which are listed by the State of California as carcinogenic or a reproductive toxin:

No Data Available

R2K List

No Data Available

Section 16 - Other Information

The material contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on information supplied to Smith Paint Products by the raw material suppliers of the individual components of this product. Smith Paint Products believes this information is truthful and reliable. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this information, or of any product, method or apparatus mentioned and you must make your own determination of its suitability and completeness for your own use, for the protection of the environment, and health and safety of your employees and users of this material. As more information becomes available from our vendors additional revisions will be forthcoming.

Date Prepared: 9/2/2020