DUROMAR INC. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

SHEET

Section 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name:	Trade Name:
HAR Hardener	Curing Agent
Manufactured By: DUROMAR, Inc. 706 Washington Street Pembroke, MA 02359 Tel 1-781-826-2525 FAX 1-781-826-2150	IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: CHEM-TEL 1-800-255-3924 INTERNATIONAL CHEM-TEL Tel: 001-813-248-0585
Date of Preparation: 01/02/09	Replaces: 01-02-05
Preparers Name R. Giudici	

Section 2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

Component Information		Exposure Limits	
Chemical Name	CAS#	OSHA PEL, TWA	ACGIH TLV, TWA
Polyamide Resin	68082-29-1	N/E	N/E
Silicon Dioxide, synthetic PNOR	67762-90-7	TWA 15 mg/m3 (total) TWA 5 mg/m3 (resp)	TWA 10 mg/m3
Alkyl Quaternary Ammonium Bentonite PNOR	71011-25-1	TWA 15 mg/m3 (total) TWA 5 mg/m3 (resp)	TWA 10 mg/m3
Crystalline Silica (0.7%)	14808-60-7	TWA10 mg/m3/(%SiO2 + 2)	0.1 mg/m3 (respirable dust)
Triethylenetetramine	112-24-3	N/E	N/E

Section 3. Hazards Identification

It is a severe eye and skin irritant. Can cause sensitization and dermatitis. Harmful if swallowed.			
Potential Health Effects Primary Routes of Exposure: X Skin contact X Skin Absorption X Eye Contact X Inhalation Ingestion			
Symptoms of Acute Overexposure			
Eyes:			
Contact with undiluted product causes severe irritation, pain and burns that may result in blindness.			
Skin:			
Contact with undiluted product can cause irritation and redness.			
Product is absorbed through the skin and may cause nausea, headache and vomiting.			
Ingestion:			
Swallowing this material can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea and vomiting.			
Effects of Chronic Overexposure: Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause adverse respiratory effects such as			
(cough, tightness of chest, shortness of breath), adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage), and			
adverse skin effects (such as rash, irritation or corrosion).			
Prolonged or repeated exposure can cause sensitization resulting in itching, swelling, or rashes on subsequent			
exposures.			
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing eye and skin conditions (e.g. eczema). Chronic			
respiratory disease e.g. bronchitis, emphysema.			
Carcinogenicity Listed Component: None			

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0	SHA Listed	International Agency Research Cancer	National Toxicology Program
	N/L	N/L	N/L

Grinding, cutting, and drilling of hardened epoxy resin containing silica produces an aerosol mixture of organic particles which have an OSHA PEL of 5 mg/m³ and reparable crystalline silica dust regulated by OSHA as noted above and is a known human carcinogen.

Section 4. First Aid Measures

First for Eyes:

Immediately wash the eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the lower and upper lids. Get medical attention immediately. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical.

First Aid for Skin:

Immediately wash the contaminated skin with soap and water. If this chemical penetrates the clothing, immediately remove the clothing, wash the skin with soap and water, and get medical attention.

First Aid for Inhalation:

Immediately move the exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

First Aid for Ingestion

If large quantities have been swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2 - 4 cups of lukewarm water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to help prevent aspiration. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water X Carbon Dioxide	X Dry Chemical X Foam Alcohol Foam		
water A Carbon Dioxide	A Dry Chemical A Toam Alcohol Toam		
Flash Point			
>200°F/>94°C/ Pensky-Martens Closed Co	ap LEL: UEL: N/A		
Flammability Classification OSHA/NFPA			
Class N/A	Liquid		
	Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry.		
	Fire fighters should wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing		
	apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing.		
Unusual Fire and Explosions Hazards	Cool container with WATER SPRAY to prevent rupture.		
<u>-</u>	Heat and fire can generate toxic or irritating decomposition products that		
	may cause a health hazard. Sudden reaction wand fire may result if		
	product is mixed with an oxidizing agent.		

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Small Spills

ISOLATE AREA OF THE SPILL! Eliminate all ignition sources. Soak up small spills with inert solids such as vermiculite or other absorbent materials. Shovel into suitable disposal container.

Large Spills

Eliminate all ignition sources. Stop spill at source. Prevent spill from entering drains, sewers, streams or other bodies of water. Pump or vacuum spilled material and transfer to clean containers for recovery. Apply absorbent to any remaining material. Transfer contaminated absorbent to proper containers for disposal. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be excluded from the area of spill until cleanup has been completed.

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Section 7. Handling & Storage

Store material in a clean, cool, ventilated area away from all sources of ignition. Clean up spills at once. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Always wear protective equipment.

This material adheres readily to human skin (e.g. hands) and may be inadvertently ingested while eating. Wash hands and other exposed areas thoroughly after handling. Launder all clothes after each use.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Exposure

Eve Protection

Avoid splashing. Wear chemical-resistant safety goggles or face shield.

Skin Protection

Wear gloves recommended by manufacturers for protection against materials in Section 2. To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing and boots.

Respiratory Protection

If personal exposure cannot be controlled below applicable limits by area ventilation, wear a properly fitted organic vapor/particulate respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA for protection against materials in section 2.

Ventilation

General area ventilation is acceptable if the exposure is maintained below applicable exposure limits. (See Section 2)

Other Precautions

Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Percent Volatile Content by Weight (PBW)	0	Specific Gravity (gm/cc)	1.95
VOC Content gms/liter	0	Weight per Gallon	16.26
Boiling Point (°F)	392°F/>200°C	Evaporation Rate	Unknown
Melting Point (°F)	N/A	(butyl acetate = 1)	
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Unknown	Solubility in Water	Very Slight
Vapor Density (Air=1)	N/A	Appearance and Odor	Red Paste Amine Odor

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability

Stable

Conditions to Avoid

Protect from heat, sparks, flame and possible sources of ignition.

Incompatibility

Strong Lewis or mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral and organic bases(especially primary and secondary amines)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Aldehydes, acids and other organic substances may be formed during combustion or elevated temperature (>500°F).

These gases and other volatiles may be generated under normal processing conditions.

Conditions For Hazardous Polymerization

Heat is generated when hardener and resin are combined. Uncontrolled cure conditions may cause the resin to char,

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SHEET decompose and generate unidentified toxic fumes.

Section 11. Toxicological Information (see Section 3. for Exposure Symptoms)

Acute Toxicity			
Component Tested	Route/Organism	Dose	Effect
Triethylenetetramine	Rat/Oral	LD50 = 2500-4340 mg/kg	Slightly toxic
Triethylenetetramine	Rabbit/Dermal	LC50 = 550-800 mg/kg	Toxic

Section 12. Ecological Information

No Data Available

Section 13 Disposal Considerations

RCRA: Mix appropriate amounts of Base and Hardener to form an inert mass. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

Section 14 Transportation Information

This product, if offered for shipment, is regulated by USDOT 49 CFR Parts 171 - 180: Regulation of Hazardous		
Materials Transportation in Commerce.		
Shipping Information Not Regulated as HAZMAT		
Classification	NA	
Identification	NA	
Packing Group	NA	
Label	NA	

Section 15. Regulatory Information

Regulations Governing	ng Product:			
Inventory Status: United States (TSCA) - All ingredients are on the inventory or exempt from listing.				
EPCRA 302 EHS Extremely Hazardous Substance Reporting:				
SARA TITLE III	SARA TITLE III			
EPCRA 311/312 Tier II Chemical Inventory Reporting: Immediate (acute)				
Chemical Name	CAS #/ Category	CERCLA RQ	EPCRA 313	

Section 16 Other Information

HMIS Ratings Health 3

Flammability 1 1 Reactivity

REFERENCES

CRC Press: Handbook of Chemical and Physical Constants by David R. Lide

Merck & Company: The Merck Index



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Sigma-Aldrich Company: Aldrich Handbook of Fine Chemicals

Dictionary of Toxicology by Robert Lewis

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA): Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials

US Department of Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration: Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications,

Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information above.

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