Safety Data Sheet

RDR-PASTE CARBON

Composite Envisions Model # 1263

PREMIUM RESIN TECH. DATE: 10/15

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product/Chemical Name: RDR-PASTE CARBON

Chemical Formula: BISPHENOL A

Manufacturer :PREMIUM RESIN TECH 4645

Bree Road, China Township,MI 48054 (586) 530-3633

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	% wt *or* % vol
EPOXIDIZED NOVOLAC	028064-14-4	5-10
EPOXY RESIN	25068-68-6	70-80
CARBON	----------	5-10
BLACK PIGMENT	133-86-4	1/4-1
PHENOLIC RESIN CURED	9003-35-4	5-10

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

☆☆☆☆☆ **Emergency Overview** ☆☆☆☆☆

Potential Health Effects

HMIS	
H	2
F	1
R	0
PPE†	
†Sec. 8	

GHS LABEL :

Signal Word : "Warning"

Primary Entry Routes: SKIN

Inhalation: PRODUCT MAY CAUSE IRRITATION TO THE NOSE, THROAT AND RESPIRATORY TRACT

Eye: MAY BE MODERATELY IRRITATING TO THE EYES.

Skin: MAY BE MODERATELY IRRITATING TO THE SKIN; MAY CAUSE SKIN SENSITIZATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATING LIQUID CONTACT CAN RESULT IN DEFEATING AND DRYING OF THE SKIN WHICH MAY RESULT IN SKIN IRRITATION AND DERMATITIS

Ingestion: PRODUCT IS MODERATELY TOXIC AND MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

Carcinogenicity: IARC, NTP, and OSHA do not list PCR-PASTE CARBON as a carcinogen.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by long-term Exposure: PREEXISTING EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY DISORDERS MAY BE AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT. PREEXISTING SKIN OF LUNG ALLERGIES MAY INCREASE THE CHANCE OF DEVELOPING INCREASED ALLERGY SYMPTOMS FROM EXPOSURE TO THIS PRODUCT.

Chronic Effects:

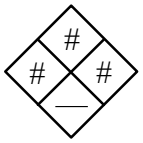
Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: REMOVE VICTIM TO FRESH AIR AND PROVIDE OXYGEN IF BREATHING IS DIFFICULT. GIVE ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF NOT BREATHING. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
Eye Contact: FLUSH EYES WITH PLENTY OF WATER FOR 15 MINUTES WHILE HOLDING EYELIDS OPEN. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
Skin Contact: REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING/SHOES AND WIPE EXCESS FROM SKIN. FLUSH SKIN WITH WATER. FOLLOW BY WASHING WITH SOAP AND WATER. IF IRRITATION OCCURS, GET MEDICAL ATTENTION. DO NOT REUSE CLOTHING UNTIL CLEANED. CONTAMINATED LEATHER ARTICLES, INCLUDING SHOES, CANNOT BE DECONTAMINATED AND SHOULD BE DESTROYED TO PREVENT REUSE.
Ingestion: DO NOT GIVE LIQUIDS IF VICTIM IS UNCONSCIOUS OR VERY DROWSY. OTHERWISE, GIVE NO MORE THAN 2 GLASSES OF WATER AND INDUCE VOMITING BY GIVING 30CC{2 TABLESPOONS} SYRUP OF IPECAC. IF IPECAC IS UNAVAILABLE, GIVE 2 GLASSES OF WATER AND INDUCE VOMITING BY TOUCHING. FINGER TO BACK OF VICTIM'S THROAT. KEEP VICTIM'S HEAD BELOW HIPS WHILE VOMITING. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
After first aid, get appropriate in-plant, paramedic, or community medical support.
Note to Physicians: IF VICTIM IS A CHILD, GIVE NO MORE THAN 1 GLASS OF WATER AND 15CC{1 TABLESPOON} SYRUP OF IPECAC. IF SYMPTOMS SUCH AS LOSS OF GAG REFLEX, CONVULSIONS OR UNCONSCIOUSNESS OCCUR BEFORE EMESIS, GASTRIC LAVAGE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOLLOWING INCUBATION WITH A CUFFED ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE.
Special Precautions/Procedures: STORE IN COOL, DRY PLACE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION. KEEP AWAY FROM OPEN FLAMES AND HIGH TEMPERATURES. HEATING THIS RESIN ABOVE 300 DEG.F IN THE PRESENCE OF AIR MAY CAUSE SLOW OXIDANT DECOMPOSITION ABOVE 500 DEG F, POLYMERIZATION MAT OCCUR. SOME CURING AGENTS, ALIPHATIC POLYAMINES CAN PRODUCE EXOTHERMIC REACTIONS WHICH IN LARGE MASSES CAN CAUSE RUNAWAY POLYMERIZATION AND CHARRING OF THE REACTIONS. FUMES AND VAPORS FROM THESE THERMAL AND CHEMICAL DECOMPOSITION VARY WIDELY IN COMPOSITION AND TOXICITY. DO NOT BREATH FUMES.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 200 °F (>93 °C)
Flash Point Method: {SETAFLASH}
LEL: N/AV
UEL: N/AV

NFPA



Flammability Classification: MATERIAL WILL NOT BURN UNLESS PREHEATED.
Extinguishing Media: USE WATER FOG, "ALCOHOL" FOAM, DRY CHEMICAL OR C02.
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: NO UNUSUAL HAZARDS.
Hazardous Combustion Products: NO UNUSUAL HAZARDS.
Fire-Fighting Instructions: Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.
Fire-Fighting Equipment: Because fire may produce toxic thermal decomposition products, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand or positive-pressure mode.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: MAY BURN ALTHOUGH NOT READILY IGNITABLE.
Small Spills: TAKE UP WITH AN ABSORBENT MATERIAL AND DISPOSE OF PROPERLY.
Large Spills DIKE AND CONTAIN**.** REMOVE WITH VACUUM TRUCKS OR PUMP TO STORAGE/SALVAGE MATERIAL**;** DISPOSE OF PROPERLY**.**
Containment: For large spills, dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Do not release into sewers or waterways.
Cleanup: FLUSH AREA WITH WATER TO REMOVE TRACE RESIDUE.
Regulatory Requirements: Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120).

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: MINIMIZE ALL CONTACT WITH MATERIAL. WASH WITH SOAP AND WATER BEFORE EATING, DRINKING, SMOKING, APPLYING COSMETICS OR USING TOILET FACILITIES.
Storage Requirements: STORE IN COOL, DRY PLACE WITH ADEQUATE VENTILATION.
Regulatory Requirements: NONE

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls:

Ventilation: Provide general or local exhaust ventilation systems to maintain airborne concentrations below OSHA PELs (Sec. 2). Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it prevents contaminant dispersion into the work area by controlling it at its source.
Administrative Controls:
Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, wear a MSHA/NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. For emergency or nonroutine operations (cleaning spills, reactor vessels, or storage tanks), wear an SCBA. *Warning! Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.* If respirators are used, OSHA requires a written respiratory protection program that includes at least: medical certification, training, fit-testing, periodic environmental monitoring, maintenance, inspection, cleaning, and convenient, sanitary storage areas.
Protective Clothing/Equipment: Wear chemically protective gloves, boots, aprons, and gauntlets to prevent prolonged or repeated skin contact. Wear protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles, per OSHA eye- and face-protection regulations (29 CFR 1910.133). Contact lenses are not eye protective devices. Appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with contact lenses.
Safety Stations: Make emergency eyewash stations, safety/quick-drench showers, and washing facilities available in work area.
Contaminated Equipment: Separate contaminated work clothes from street clothes. Launder before reuse. Remove this material from your shoes and clean personal protective equipment.
Comments: Never eat, drink, or smoke in work areas. Practice good personal hygiene after using this material, especially before eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet, or applying cosmetics.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: PASTE
Appearance and Odor: BLACK WITH MILD ODOR
Vapor Pressure: 1 mm Hg
Vapor Density (Air=1): <1
Formula Weight:
Density:
Specific Gravity (H_2O=1, at 24 °C):
Water Solubility: SLIGHT
Other Solubilityís:
Boiling Point: N/AV
Freezing/Melting Point:
Viscosity:
% Volatile:
Evaporation Rate: N/AV

Stability: RDR-PASTE CARBON is stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.
Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization cann*ot* occur.
Chemical Incompatibilities: STRONG LEWIS OR MINERAL ACIDS AND STRONG MINERAL AND ORGANIC BASE/ESPECIALLY PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ALIPHATIC AMINES.
Conditions to Avoid: AVOID HEAT, FLAME AND CONTACT WITH STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Thermal oxidative decomposition of RDR-PASTE CARBON can produce CARBON MONOXIDE,
ALDEHYDES AND ACIDS MAY BE FORMED DURING COMBUSTION.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

Toxicity Data:*

* See NIOSH, *RTECS* (0000), for additional toxicity data.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity:
Environmental Fate
Environmental Transport:
Environmental Degradation:
Soil Absorption/Mobility:

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Contact your supplier or a licensed contractor for detailed recommendations. Follow applicable Federal, state, and local regulations.
Disposal Regulatory Requirements:
Container Cleaning and Disposal:

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

Shipping Name:
Shipping Symbols:
Hazard Class:
ID No.:
Packing Group:
Label:
Special Provisions (172.102):

Packaging Authorizations
a) Exceptions: 173
b) Non-bulk Packaging: 173
c) Bulk Packaging: 173

Quantity Limitations
a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar:
b) Cargo Aircraft Only:

Vessel Stowage Requirements
a) Vessel Stowage:
b) Other:

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

EPA Regulations:
RCRA Hazardous Waste Number: Not listed (40 CFR 261.33)
RCRA Hazardous Waste Classification (40 CFR 261.): Not classified
CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4) listed/unlisted specific per RCRA, Sec. 3001; CWA, Sec. 311 (b)(4); CWA, Sec. 307(a), CAA, Sec. 112
CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ), LB (kg)
SARA 311/312 Codes:
SARA Toxic Chemical (40 CFR 372.65): Not listed
SARA EHS (Extremely Hazardous Substance) (40 CFR 355): Not listed, Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)
OSHA Regulations:
Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-1-A): Not listed
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substance (29CFR 1910)
State Regulations:

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: PREMIUM RESIN TECH

Revision Notes: 10/2015

Additional Hazard Rating Systems:

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