PK-1 CR. PART B

FILE NO.:

DATE: 09/12/2024

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: PK-1 CR, Part B SYNONYMS: Cycloaliphatic Amine

PRODUCT CODES:

MANUFACTURER: Absolute Concrete Products

DIVISION:

ADDRESS: 144 S. Main St. Union, OR 97883

EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-535-5053 (24 Hour)

INFOTRAC PHONE: +1-352-323-3500 or 1-800-535-5053

OTHER CALLS: (541) 562-2000

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Ingestion, skin absorption, and inhalation.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES:

Quickly causes eye irritation and pain and may cause burns, necrosis, and permanent injury. Burns of the eye may cause blindness.

SKIN:

Quickly causes severe irritation and pain and may cause burns, necrosis, and permanent injury.

INGESTION:

No information

INHALATION:

May cause irritation in the respiratory tract.

ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS:

No information

CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS:

Repeated and/or prolonged contact with the skin may cause primary irritation and dermatitis. Repeated and/or prolonged exposures may result in: adverse respiratory effects (such as cough, tightness of chest, and shortness of breath), adverse skin effects (such as defatting, rash, irritation), or adverse eye effects (such as conjunctivitis or corneal damage).

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Eye disease, skin disorders and allergies, chronic respiratory disease.

SECTION 2 NOTES:

Product vapor in low concentrations can cause lacrimation, conjunctivitis, and corneal edema when absorbed in the tissue of the eye from the atmosphere. Corneal edema may give rise to the perception of "blue haze" or "fog" around lights. The effect is transient and has no known residual effect. Risk of exposure to hazardous concentrations of vapor under normal working

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>CAS NO.</u> 1477-55-6	<u>% WT</u>	<u>% VOL</u> <20	SARA 313 REPORTABLE
100-51-6 Trade Secrets		<45 <35	

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES:

Hold eyelids apart and immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 30 minutes.

SKIN

Except in the most minor, superficial, and localized burns, cover the affected area with sterile dressing or clean sheeting and transport for medical care. DO NOT APPLY GREASES OR OINTMENT. Control shock if present. Launder contaminated clothing prior to reuse. Contaminated leather wear should be discarded. Victims of a major skin area contact should remain under medical care for at least 24 hours due to possible delayed effects.

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INGESTION:

Give large amounts of milk or water. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical attention.

INHALATION:

Move patient to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored give assisted breathing (e.g. mouth-to-mouth). Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. Call a physician. Assure mucus does not obstruct airway. Prevent aspiration of vomit. Turn victim's head to the side.

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SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASH POINT:

F: 230

C: 230 METHOD USED:

Pensky-Martin Closed Cup

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

In case of fire use water spray.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Fire fighters should always wear rubber boots, gloves and body suit and a self-contained breathing apparatus. Water spray is also useful in cooling fire exposed tanks and dispersing vapors. Retain expended liquids from fire fighting for later disposal.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

May generate carbon monoxide gas. May generate toxic nitrogen oxide gases. Sudden reaction and fire may result if product is mixed with oxidizing agent.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Nitrogen oxides in a fire. Hydrogen cyanide when heated.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION .:

Will not occur.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

Cover minor spills with sodium bisulfate to neutralize and reduce vapors. Place in metal containers for recovery/disposal. Flush area with water spray. Clean-up personnel must be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatuses and butyl rubber protective clothing. All personnel remain upwind from the spill. Prevent spilled product from entering streams or drinking water.

SECTION 6 NOTES:

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Mark empty tank cars "Dangerous Empty". Avoid contact with eyes or skin. Avoid breathing of vapors. Smoking in area prohibited. See "Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code" NFPA #30, National Fire Protection Association, Boston, MA. Remove all equipment, which may be a source of ignition, from vicinity while handling.

SECTION 7 NOTES:

Keep away from acids, heat ,and oxidizers. Electrical installations should be in accordance with article 501 of the National Electrical Code for Class I Division 2 locations. Protect containers against physical damage.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Adequate general and local exhaust.

VENTILATION:

LOCAL EXHAUST: Adequate

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Not required under normal conditions.

EYE PROTECTION:

Splash proof goggles, eye wash stations

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SKIN PROTECTION:

Rubber gloves

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT:

Provide readily accessible eye wash stations, safety shower.

WORK HYGIENIC PRACTICES:

Avoid all skin and eye contact. Provide adequate ventilation.

SECTION 8 NOTES:

Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be readily available

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE:

Mobile liquid, amber

ODOR:

Ammoniatic

PHYSICAL STATE:

Liquid

BOILING POINT:

F:

C: >107.22

VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHg):

7.5

F: C: 2

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1):

N/A

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1):

1.10

SOLUBILITY IN WATER:

<1% @ 77°F

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVOID (STABILITY):

Can react strongly with epoxy resins at elevated temperatures.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID):

Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc, and galvanized surfaces. Materials for containment should be constructed of iron or steel. Mineral acids, organic acids. oxidizing agents, reactive metals. Sodium or calcium hypochlorite.

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SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No information available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

No information available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Chemical and/or biological degradation is feasible. A suitable industrial or municipal waste treatment system can be used depending on the quality and quantity of waste being treated, the treatment plant capability, and discharge water quality standards. Incineration is acceptable and the preferred method to remove nitrogen oxides. Comply with all Federal, State, and Local regulations. Environmental effects: Waste from this product may present long term environmental hazards, thus landfill disposal must be considered less acceptable than incineration.

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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

SECTION 14 NOTES:

No information available

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

SECTION 15 NOTES:

No information available

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER:

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