

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: PK-1 CR, Part B

# Absolute Protective Coatings

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER: Absolute Protective Coatings  
ADDRESS: 1265 N Hendrickson Dr Kalama WA 98625  
PHONE: 1 (360) 673-6404

CHEMICAL NAME: Cycloaliphatic Amine COMMON  
NAME: PK-1 CR, Part B CHEMICAL FAMILY:  
Cycloaliphatic Amine

H.M.I.S. RATING	
Health	1
Flammability	1
Reactivity	0

## SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL NAME/CAS #	%	APPLICABLE EXPOSURE LIMITS		
		PEL-WISHA/OSHA	TLV-ACGIH	OTHER
Benzene-1,3-Dimethanamine / 1477-55-6	<20	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benzyl Alcohol / 100-51-6	<45	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trade Secrets	<35	N/A	N/A	N/A

## SECTION 3: HEALTH HAZARDS

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

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

**INHALATION:** May cause irritation in the respiratory tract.

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

**CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:** 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).

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

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:** Eye disease, skin disorders and allergies, chronic respiratory disease.

**EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID:** 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

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## SECTION 4: FIRST AID

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**EYE:** 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.

**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.

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

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## SECTION 5: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

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FLASH POINT (method used)	FLAMMABILITY LIMITS	LEL	UEL
230° F (230°C) (Pensky-Martin Closed Cup)	N/A	N/A	N/A

**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**

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## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:** 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.

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## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:** 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.

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HANDLING: 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.

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## SECTION 8: PERSONAL PROTECTION AND EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not required under normal conditions.

VENTILATION: LOCAL EXHAUST: Adequate

MECHANICAL: Adequate

PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Rubber gloves

EYE PROTECTION: Splash proof goggles, eye wash stations

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Adequate general and local exhaust.

WORK PRACTICES: Provide readily accessible eye wash stations, safety shower.

HYGIENIC PRACTICES: Avoid all skin and eye contact. Provide adequate ventilation.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Emergency showers and eye wash stations should be readily available

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## SECTION 9: TYPICAL PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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BOILING POINT (°C): >107.22

VAPOR PRESSURE (mmHG @ 21° C): 7.5

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H<sub>2</sub>O=1): 1.10

VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1) N/A

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: <1% @ 77°F

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Mobile liquid, amber, ammoniac.

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## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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INCOMPATIBILITIES (materials to avoid): Product slowly corrodes copper, aluminum, zinc, and galvanized surfaces. Materials for containment should be constructed of iron or steel.

STABILITY (CONDITIONS TO AVOID): Can react strongly with epoxy resins at elevated temperatures.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): Mineral acids, organic acids, oxidizing agents, reactive metals. Sodium or calcium hypochlorite.

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## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

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N/A

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**SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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N/A

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**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL INFORMATION**

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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**

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N/A

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**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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N/A

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**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

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