


Section 1. Chemical Product and Manufacturer's Identification

Product Name : DSB High Strength Epoxy - Part A
Supplier/Manufacturer : The D.S. Brown Company
300 East Cherry Street
North Baltimore, Ohio 45872
In Case of Emergency : Chemtrec: 800-424-8200 International 01-703-741-5500

Section 2. Hazards Identification

Classification : Acute Toxicity Dermal - Category 5
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Chronic Aquatic Toxicity - Category 3
Eye Irritation - Category 2A
Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 2
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Pictograms : 

Signal Word : **Warning**

Hazardous Statements - Health : H313 - May be harmful in contact with skin
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H341 - Suspected of causing genetic defects
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction

Hazardous Statements - Environmental : H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements - General : P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P102 - Keep out of reach of children
P103 - Read label before use

Precautionary Statements - Prevention : P201 - Obtain special instruction before use
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling
P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P272 - Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

Precautionary Statements - Response : P312 - Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P308 + P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P362 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
P321 - Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS)
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
P333 + P313 - If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention

Section 2. Hazards Identification *cont'd.*

Precautionary Statements - Storage : P405 - Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal : P501 - Disposal of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Weight %
BISPHENOL A EPOXY RESIN	0025085-99-8	50% - 92%
OXIRANE, [(2-METHYLPHENOXY)METHYL]-	0002210-79-9	6% - 12%
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0013463-67-7	6% - 12%

Specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of the composition has been withheld to protect confidentiality.

Section 4. First-Aid Measures

- Inhalation** : Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
If exposed/feel unwell/concerned: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor
- Skin Contact** : Rinse/wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 15-20 minutes or until product is removed. If skin irritation occurs or you feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention
- Eye Contact** : Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 15-20 minutes. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- Ingestion** : Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position.
Give 1 or 2 glasses of milk or water to drink and refer person to medical personnel. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Section 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

- Suitable Extinguishing Media** : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide water spray or fog is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Sand and earth may be used for small fires only.

Section 5. Fire-Fighting Measures *cont'd.*

- Specific Hazards in Case of Fire** : Excessive pressure or temperature may cause explosive rupture of containers.
- Fire-Fighting Procedures** : Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Water may be ineffective but can be used to cool containers exposed to heat or flame. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid.
- Dispose of the fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.
- Special Protective Actions** : Wear protective pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.
- Care should always be exercised in dust/mist areas.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

- Emergency Procedure** : ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking flares, sparks or flames in immediate area.)
Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Isolate hazard area and keep unnecessary people away. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.
If spilled material is cleaned up using regulated solvent, the resulting waste mixture may be regulated.
- Recommended Equipment** : Appropriate dust or face mask to eliminate breathing foam dust particulates
- Personal Precautions** : Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with the skin, eyes or clothing. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- Environmental Precautions** : Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
- Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up** : Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into a chemical waste container. Cover container, but do not seal, and remove from work area. Residues from spill cleanup may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste. For major spills, call CHEMTREC (Chemical Transportation Emergency Center) at 800-424-9300.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

- General** : Wash hands after use.
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.
Do not breathe vapors or mists.
Use good personal hygiene practice.
Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where the material is used and stored.

Individuals with existing respiratory disease such as chronic bronchitis, emphysema, or asthma should not be exposed.
- Ventilation Requirements** : Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.
- Storage Room Requirements** : Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight and incompatibilities. Store in approved containers and protect against physical damage. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Indoor storage should meet OSHA standards and appropriate fire codes. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed to prevent leakage. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous.

Store in tightly sealed containers to protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a cool dry area. Store liquid in containers above ground and surround by dikes to contain spills or leaks.

Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

- Eye Protection** : Wear eye protection with side shields or goggles. Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids. If additional protection is needed for entire face, use in combination with a face shield.
- Skin Protection** : Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration on contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use of an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber is recommended to avoid skin sensitization. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Launder soiled clothes or properly disposed of contaminated material, which cannot be decontaminated.

Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection *cont'd.*

Respiratory Protection	: In engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910. 134 and ANSI Z88.2 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Use either an atmosphere supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors.
Appropriate Engineering Controls	: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.
Chemical Information	: TITANIUM DIOXIDE OSHA TWA (mg/m3) - 15 OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3) - 1 NIOSH TWA (ppm) - b NIOSH Carcinogen - 1 ACGIH TWA (mg/m3) - 10 ACGIH Carcinogen - A4 ACGIH TLV Basis - LRT irr ACGIH Notations - A4 A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen, irr - Irritation, LRT - Lower respiratory tract

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	: 10.49 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	: 1.26
VOC Regulatory	: 0.00 lb/gal
VOC Part A & B Combined	: N.A.
Appearance	: Liquid
Odor Description	: Mild-Chemical
pH	: N.A.
Water Solubility	: N.A.
Flammability	: N.A.
Flash Point Symbol	: N.A.
Flash Point	: 250° C
Viscosity	: N.A.
Lower Explosion Level	: N.A.
Upper Explosion Level	: N.A.
Vapor Pressure	: N.A.
Vapor Density	: Heavier than air
Freezing Point	: N.A.
Melting Point	: N.A.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties *cont'd.*

Low Boiling Point	: 320° C
High Boiling Point	: N.A.
Auto Ignition Temp	: N.A.
Decomposition Pt	: N.A.
Evaporation Rate	: Slower than ether
Coefficient Water/Oil	: N.A.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability	: Material is stable at standard temperature and pressure.
Conditions to Avoid	: Heat, high temperature, open flame, sparks, and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause buildup of pressure.
Hazardous Reactions/ Polymerization	: Will not occur but aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build up.
Incompatible Materials	: This product will react with materials such as amines, alkalis and acids. Avoid strong oxidizing agents. Some reactions can be violent.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	: Combustion products: organic vapors and thermal decomposition fragments

Section 11. Toxicological Information

Skin Corrosion/Irritation	: Repeated skin contact may cause a persistent irritation or dermatitis. May also aggravate an existing skin condition. Cause skin irritation
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	: Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory/Skin Sensitization	: Exposure may cause mucous membrane and respiratory tract irritation, tightness of chest, headache, shortness of breath, and a dry cough. The effects of acute exposure may be delayed in onset up to 12-24 hours. Repeated exposure above current occupational limits may cause an allergic sensitization of the respiratory tract. This is characterized by an asthma-like response upon re-exposure to the chemical. The symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	: Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Reproductive Toxicity	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Section 11. Toxicological Information *cont'd.*

Specific Targer Organ Toxicity

- Single Exposure** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Repeated Exposure** : Repeated exposure generally aggravates the following medical conditions:
Cardiovascular disease and Chronic respiratory disease.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Aspiration Hazard** : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
- Acute Toxicity** : Ingestion: Irritation or chemical burns of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus and stomach can develop following ingestion.
May be harmful in contact with skin
- Likely Routes of Exposure** : Inhalation, Ingestion, Skin Contact, Eye Contact
- Potential Health Effects - Miscellaneous** : 0013463-67-7 TITANIUM DIOXIDE
Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. In a lifetime inhalation test, lung cancers were found in some rats exposed to 250 mg/m³ respirable titanium dust. Analysis of the titanium dioxide concentrations in the rat's lungs showed that the lung clearance mechanism was overwhelmed and that the results at the massive 250 mg/m³ level are not relevant to the workplace. Results of a DuPont epidermiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to titanium dioxide were at no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who observed between titanium dioxide exposure and chronic respiratory disease or x-ray abnormalities. Based on the results of this study DuPont concludes that titanium dioxide will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the workplace.

Section 12. Ecological Information

- Toxicity** : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
- Persistence and Degradability** : No data available
- Bioaccumulative Potential** : No data available
- Mobility** : No data available
- Other Adverse Effects** : No data available
- Bioaccumulative Potential** : No data available

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

- Waste Disposal** : Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.
Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefor do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld, or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centers for proper cleaning and reuse.

Section 14. Transport Information

U.S. DOT Information : Not regulated
IMDG Information : Not regulated
IATA Information : Not regulated

Section 15. Regulation Information

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% By Weight	Regulation List
BISPHENOL A EPOXY RESIN	0025085-99-8	50% - 92%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA
OXIRANE, [(2-METHYLPHENOXY)METHYL]-	0002210-79-9	6% - 12%	DSL, SARA312, VOC, TSCA
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0013463-67-7	6% - 12%	DSL, SARA312, TSCA, CA_Prop 65 - California Proposition 65

Section 16. Other Information

Other Information : Note: As per GHS, category 1 is the greatest level of hazard within each class.
Glossary : ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 ANSI- American National Standards Institute
 CA Prop65- California Proposition 65
 Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods
 CAS- Chemical Abstract Service
 Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (US)
 CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging
 DSL- Domestic Substances List
 EC- Equivalent Concentration
 EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note: EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits
 EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act
 ESL- Effects screening levels
 HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service
 LC- Lethal Concentration
 LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association
 OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits
 OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor
 PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit
 SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
 SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313
 SCBA- Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
 STEL- Short Term Exposure Limit
 TCEQ- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
 TLV- Threshold Limit Value
 TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469
 TWA- Time Weighted Value
 US DOT- US Department of Transportation
 WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Section 16. Other Information

Glossary	: ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service Chemtec - Chemical Transportation Emergency Center DSL - Domestic Substances List ESL - Effects screening levels GHS - "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations HMIS - Hazardous Material Information Service IATA - Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA) IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code LC - Lethal Concentration LD - Lethal Dose NFPA - National Fire Protection Association OEL - Occupational Exposure Limits OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit SARA 313 - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313 SCBA - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus ppm - parts per million STEL - Short-term exposure limit TLV - Threshold Limit Value TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469 TWA - Time-weighted average US DOT- US Department of Transportation.
-----------------	---

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.

Date of Preparation/Last Revision : 1/21/2022