

Revision Date:	05/12	Print Date:	08/30/12	
Version 3.0		MSDS Identification:	5500 Grout - Part B	Polymerization Initiator, Organic Peroxide

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	:	5500 Grout - Part B
Product Use Description	:	Polymerization Initiator, Organic Peroxide
Company	:	Protective Floorings and Linings A Division of Milamar Coatings, LLC 311 N.W. 122nd St, Suite 100 Oklahoma City, OK 73114
Telephone	:	405-755-8448
Emergency Telephone Numbe	r:	ChemTel 800-255-3924 or 813-248-0585 (International)

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients 1 Methyl Ethyl Ketone 1-Isopropyl-2,2-Dimethylrtimethylene	% Wt. 1-2 50-60	Symbol F, Xi	CAS No. 78-93-3 6846-50-0	EC No. 201-159-0 229-934-9	R-phrases 11-36-66-67 -
Diisobutyrate Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide 2-Methylpentane-2,4-diol	30-35 5-15	O, Xn Xi	1338-23-4 107-41-5	215-661-2 203-489-0	7-22-38-41 36/38

See section 15 for labelling risk phrases and section 16 for others

3. HAZARDS INFORMATION

Emergency Overview

DANGER!. Organic Peroxide. Causes Eye Burns; may cause blindness. Causes Skin Irritation. May Cause Respiratory Tract Irritation. May Cause Allergic Skin Reaction. Clear Oily Liquid; Ketone Odor.

Potential Health Effects (See Section 11 for toxicological data.):

Skin contact and inhalation are expected to be the primary routes of exposure to this material. Based on its composition, it is anticipated to be moderately toxic if swallowed, slightly toxic if absorbed through skin, practically non-toxic if inhaled, severely irritating to skin and corrosive to eyes. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Overexposure to vapor may lead to digestive disorders, narcosis and central nervous system (CNS) effects such as headache, dizziness, loss of coordination, loss of consciousness or convulsions. If swallowed, this material may cause CNS effects as noted above, irritation of the mouth, throat and stomach and, in severe cases, death.

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4. FIRST AID N	MEASURES			
E	ye Contact		:	Immediately flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.
S	ikin Contact		:	Immediately flush the area with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes.
Ir	ngestion		:	DO NOT induce vomiting. Give water to drink. Get medical attention immediately. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.
Ir	nhalation		:	Move to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, get medical attention.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties Flash Point Method Used Auto Ignition Temperature	: : :	160 degrees F (71degrees C) CC Seta CC NE
Flammability Limits LFL	:	NE
UFL	:	NE
Fire and Explosion Hazards	:	Contact with incompatible materials or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self accelerating decomposition reaction with the release of flammable vapors which may autoignite.
Fire Fighting Instructions	:	Fight fire with large amounts of water from a safe distance. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to fire. Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand NIOSH approved or equivalent) Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. After a fire, wait until the material has cooled to room temperature before initiating clean up activities.
6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (See	Section 15	o for Regulatory Information)
In Case Of Spill Or Leak	:	Use inert, non-combustible absorbent material. Sweep or scoop up using non-sparking tools. Wet down and dispose of immediately. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and / or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE		
Handling	:	Contact with incompatible materials or exposure to temperatures exceeding SADT

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			of flammable vapors wh Avoid contamination. L equipment. Keep conta product residue. Wash clothing. Avoid breathin repeated contact with s	
Storage			content. Detached stor ventilated place. Store	es F (38 degrees C) to maintain stability and active oxyger rage is preferred. Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well- away from combustibles and incompatible materials. Refer also ion Agency (NFPA) Code 432. Code for the Storage of ulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Measures	:	limits. Provide ventila exposure limits (see	ation if nece below). If pr	es to reduce exposures below airborne exposure ssary to control exposure levels below airborne ractical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at h as open process equipment.
Eye / Face Protection	:	Where there is poten have eye flushing eq		contact, wear a face shield, chemical goggles, and nediately available.
Skin Protection	:	to prevent skin conta glove material for giv chemical resistant clo immediately if skin is before reuse. Clean	ct. Consult en applicatio othing such a contaminate protective e	ant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type on. Wear chemical goggles, a face shield, and as a rubber apron when splashing may occur. Rinse ed. Remove contaminated clothing promptly and wash quipment before use. Provide a safety shower at can occur. Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Respiratory Protection	:	approved respiratory components. Full fac for face shield and / o with engineering con type equipment for gi NIOSH or the manufa be a potential for sign self-contained breath	protection e ce piece equ pr chemical (trols, consul ven applical acturer. For nificant expo ing apparate	/here airborne exposure is likely, use NIOSH equipment appropriate to the material and / or its inpment is recommended and, if used, replaces need goggles. If exposures cannot be kept at a minimum t respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate tion. Observe respirator use limitations specified by emergency and other conditions where there may usure, use an approved full face positive-pressure, us or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary sell y protection programs must comply with
Airborne Exposure Guidelines For Ingre	dients :			
Hexylene Glycol	:	ACGIH STEL	-	25ppm 121mg/m3
Hydrogen Peroxide	:	ACGIH TWA OSHA TWA PEL	-	1 ppm 1.4 mg/m3 1 ppm 1.4 mg/m3

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		Methyl Ethyl Ke	etone		ACHIG Ceiling ACGIH TWA OSHA TWA PEL 200ppm 590 mg/m3	-	300ppm 885 mg/m3 200ppm 590mg/m3 200ppm 590 mg/m3
		Methyl Ethyl Ke	etone Peroxide	:	ACGIH STEL	-	0.2 ppm 1.5 mg/m3
*Or	nly those con	nponents with e	xposure limits a	re printed	in this section.		

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	Clear Oily Liquid; Ketone Odor.
рН	:	NA
Specific Gravity	:	1.004 @ 25 degrees C
Vapor Pressure	:	NE
Vapor Density	:	NE
Melting Point	:	< 0 degrees C
Freezing Point	:	NE
Boiling Point	:	NE
Solubility In Water	:	Slight
Evaporating Rate	:	NE
Percent Volatile	:	98% VOC
SADT	:	169 degrees F (75 degrees C) (45 lb carton)
Active Oxygen Content	:	8.7% - 9.0%

:

This material is chemically unstable and should only be handled under specified conditions. See HANDLING AND STORAGE section of this MSDS for specific conditions.

SADT- Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature. Lowest temperature at which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating decomposition reaction. This reaction will generate flammable vapors which may autoignite. The length of time to generate ϵ decomposition reaction, after the SADT has been reached or exceeded, if dependent upon how much the SADT has been exceeded and the length of time needed for the reaction exotherm (heat spike from increasing decomposition rate) to initiate a rapid decomposition reaction. Typically, SADT is inversely proportional to package size. Larger packages will have a lower SADT due to similar ratio to heat transfer area to volume of product.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

This material is chemically unstable and should only be handled under specific

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					conditions. See HANDI conditions.	LING AND STORAGE section of this MSDS for specific
	((t	decomposition re decomposition re he length of time	action. This reaction action, after the SAD needed for the reacti s inversely proportion	will generate T has been re on exotherm	flammable vapors which ma eached or exceeded, id depe (heat spike from increasing	which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating by autoignite. The length of time to generate a indent upon how much the SADT has been exceeded and decomposition rate) to initiate a rapid decomposition reaction. have a lower SADT due to similar ratio to heat transfer
Incom	npatibility W	/ith Other Ma	terials	:		ds, alkalis, oxidizers, transition metal salts, promoters / ng agents may result in a violent decomposition reaction (see Section 16).
Hazar	rdous Decc	mposition Pr	oducts	:		ve the SADT can result in the release of hazardous which are flammable and may autoignite.
Hazar	rdous Polyr	merization		:	Does not occur.	
1. TOXICOLOGI	CAL INFC		I	:	Data on this material an	d / or its components are summarized below
	-		Ketone Peroxide	:	Single exposure (acute) phthalate) is moderately rabbits if absorbed throu) studies indicate that this material (40%-60% in dimethyl y toxic to rats if swallowed (LD50 484mg/kg), slightly toxic to ugh skin (LD50 4,000 mg/kg), practically non-toxic to rats if 00 mg/l), corrosive to rabbit eyes, and moderately irritating to
					skin reaction with this m subsequent patch testin	in reaction in a paint sprayer, patch testing produced an allergic naterial as well as other components of the paint. However, ng did not produce allergic skin reactions in 34 healthy subjects. rial was reported to cause liver injury in one case report.
					weight, mild liver and ki of this material in dimeti and animal deaths (only and bone marrow chang noted in animals at the shorter time produced s material in dimethyl phti irradiated with UVB. Th	ration of this material was reported to result in decreased body dney injury and death in rats. Following repeated applicatior hyl phthalate to the skin of rats and mice, severe skin damage y at the highest dose levels) were the primary effects. Spleen ges considered secondary to the severe skin damage were high doses. Higher doses applied to rat and mouse skin for a similar effects. Long-term repeated skin application of this halate was reported to enhance skin tumor production in mice nis material has produced genetic changes in standard tests al cells. However, no genetic changes occurred in a standarc
	:	2,2,4-Trimeth	yl-1,3-Pentanedio	ol Diisobut	Single exposure (acute) to rats if swallowed (LD absorbed through skin () studies indicate that this material is no more than slightly toxic 50 >3,200 mg/kg), practically non-toxic to guinea pigs if (LD50 >20 ml/kg) or rats if inhaled (6-hr LD50 >5.3 mg/l), and it eves and to guinea pig skin

slightly irritating to rabbit eyes and to guinea pig skin.

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		No skin allergy was observed in guinea pigs following repeated exposure. Increased liver weights, which were probably adaptive changes due to the induction of drug metabolizing enzymes in these tissues, were observed in rats or dogs fed up to 1% in their feed for up to 103 days. This material is eliminated in the excreta of rats following a single oral dose with little or no retention in the tissues or organs.
Hexylene Glycol	:	Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is slightly toxic to rats, rabbits, mice and guinea pigs if swallowed (LD50 2,800-4,700 mg/kg), practically non-toxic tc rabbits if absorbed through skin (LD50 12,300 mg/kg), severely irritating to rabbi eyes, and moderately irritating to rabbit skin. No deaths occurred in rats exposed to about 160 ppm for 8-hours.
		Skin application of 50% of this material in water showed only minimal irritation in human volunteers, while repeated application of consumer products containing up to 1% showed no irritant or sensitizing effects in humans. Patch tests have shown sensitization responses in individuals working with cutting oils containing this material. Rats and rabbits exposed to 0.7 m/l for 9 days showed no adverse effects. This material in the diet at up to 150 mg daily for 4 months produced no adverse effects on growth, behavior or fertility in rats. Changes in the kidney were noted at 200 mg/day No genetic changes were observed in tests using bacteria or animal cells.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	:	Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is no more than slightly toxic to rats if swallowed (LD50 2,700-5,600 mg/kg), practically non-toxic to rabbits if absorbed through skin (LD50 5,000-13,000mg/kg) or rats if inhaled (4-hr LC50 11,000 ppm), and moderately irritating to rabbit eyes and skin.
		Repeated exposure of humans to controlled skin contact studies with this material produced no skin irritation or skin allergy. Central nervous system (CNS) effects and peripheral neuropathy have been reported in the industrial setting following exposure to mixtures containing this material; however, these mixtures contained other solvents known to cause nervous system injury.
		Following repeated inhalation exposure, slight changes in organ weights and bloor chemistry were reported in rats. No evidence of nervous system injury following long term inhalation exposure to this material has been observed in rats, chickens, mice or cats. Animal studies have shown this material to increase the severity of, or shorten the onset of , irreversible nervous system effects due to n-hexane and methyl butyl ketone, as well as effects of chloroform and carbon tetrachloride. This material did not increase the incidence of tumors in long-term skin application studies in mice. A small number of major birth defects were reported in rats exposed to this material by inhalation during pregnancy at a level (3,000 ppm) which produced toxic effects in the offspring, but not in the mothers. However, no birth defects were found in a second repeat study with rats using very similar exposure conditions, while adverse effects were noted in the mothers and their offspring. In mice exposed to 3000 ppm of this material by inhalation during pregnancy, toxic effects were observed in the mothers (mild effects only) and their offspring. This material has generally produced no genetic changes in standard tests using animals and animal or bacterial cells. A positive response was reported in one assay using yeast cells.
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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION (for detailed Ecological data, write or call the address or non-emergency number shown on Section 1).

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Ecotoxicologica	I Information	:	Data on this material and / or its components are summarized below.
	Methyl Ethyl Ke	tone Peroxide :	This material is toxic to guppies (96-hr LC 50 44.2 mg/l).
	2,2,4-Trimethyl-	1,3-Pentanediol Diisobu	Ityrate: This material is no more than moderately toxic to fathead minnow, ramshorn snails, aquatic earthworms, sideswimmers, pill bugs and flatworms (96-hr LC50s >1.55 mg/l), and daphnids (96-hr EC 50 >1.46 mg/l)
	Hexylene Glyco	ıl :	This material has been reported to be practically non-toxic to a variety of aquatic organisms by acute toxicity testing. Freshwater fish including rainbow trout, bluegill sunfish, fathead minnow, mosquito fish, goldfish and channel catfish had LC 50 values in excess of 1,000 mg/l and generally were in the range of 8,000 to 10, 000 mg/l Aquatic invertebrates such as Daphnia and crayfish had EC 50 values greater than 2,800 mg/l.
	Methyl Ethyl Ke	tone :	This material inhibits fungal growth and is reported to be bacteriostatic to several microorganisms (Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhimurium, Staphylococcus aurous, Leuconostoc citrovorum and Streptococcus thermophilus) at levels of 10-100 mg/l. Growth inhibition has also been reported for freshwater algae at levels ranging fron 120 mg/l (blue-green algae) to 4,300 mg/l (green algae)
Chemical Fate I	nformation	:	Data on this material and / or its components are summarized below.
	Methyl Ethyl Ke	tone Peroxide :	This material was reported to be readily biodegradable in a closed bottle system. An EC50 of 16 mg/l was reported in an activated sludge respiration inhibition test.
	2,2,4-Trimethyl-	1,3-Pentanediol Diisobu	
			In a 28 day modified Sturm Test, this material was found to undergo 32%-59% degradation to CO2. The bioconcentration factor without metabolism was estimated to be 670 with metabolism 1-40. The log Pow is estimated to be 4.1.
	Hexylene Glyco	l :	Chemical oxygen demand (COD) and biological oxygen demand (BOD) indicated that this material is readily biodegraded.
	Methyl Ethyl Ke	tone :	Extensive data suggests that this material is readily biodegradable. It is non-toxic to sludge microorganisms at concentrations up to 800 ug/l.
DISPOSAL CONSIDER	RATIONS		
Waste Disposal		:	Dispose in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Dilution followed by incineration is the preferred method. Dilution ratio of 10:1 in a clean, compatible solvent (I.e., Fuel Oil #2, mineral oil will reduce reactivity hazard during incineration and transportation).

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CFR (D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name :

Organic Peroxide Type D, Liquid

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	D.O.T. Technical Name D.O.T. Hazard Class UN / ID Number Packing Group RQ		[Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide(s), = 45%] 5.2 UN3105 III Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide(s) = 10 pounds.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (not meant to be all-inclusive -- selected regulations represented)

Notice: The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The following specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations. See other sections or health and safety information.

The components of this product are either on the TSCA inventory list or exempt as impurities.

Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA T		t 370)	
Immediate (Acute) Health	Y		
Delayed (Chronic) Health	N		
Fire	Y		
Reactive	Y		
Sudden Release of Pressure	e N		
Ingredient Related Regulatory Information	:		
SARA Reportable Quantities		<u>CERCLA RO</u>	<u>SARA TPO</u>
Hexylene Glycol		NE	
Hydrogen Peroxide		NE	1000 pounds
Water		NE	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone		5000 pounds	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide	e(s)	10 pounds	
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentaned	liol diisobutyrate	NE	
SARA Title III, Section 313	subject to the	does contain chemical(s) which are or reporting requirements of, Section 3 and Reauthorization Act of 1986 an	•
SARA Title III, Section 302	Hazardous Su	does contain chemical(s), as indicate ubstance List, Section 302, SARA Ti ling concentrations and registry num	
Massachusetts Right To Know This product does contain the Substance List:	: e following chemical(s), a	s indicated below, currently on th	ne Massachusetts Right To Know
Hexylene Gly Hydrogen Pe Methyl Ethyl Methyl Ethyl	eroxide		
New Jersey Right To Know This product does contain the Substance List:	: e following chemical(s), a	s indicated below, currently on th	ne New Jersey Right To Know

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	Hexylene Glycol Hydrogen Peroxide Methyl Ethyl Ketone Methyl Ethyl Ketone Pe	eroxide(s)
Pennsylvania Right To Know This product Substance Li	does contain the following	chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the Pennsylvania Right To Know proxide(s)
Pennsylvania Environmental This product Hazard List.		chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the Pennsylvania Environmental
	Hydrogen Peroxide Methyl Ethyl Ketone Methyl Ethyl Ketone Pe	proxide(s)
Canadian Classification	Hydrogen Peroxide Methyl Ethyl Ketone	eroxide(s) F: Dangerously reactive materials; C: Oxidizing material; B3: Combustible liquids; D2A: Very toxic materials causing other effects
Canadian Classification Risk Phrase(s)	Hydrogen Peroxide Methyl Ethyl Ketone	F: Dangerously reactive materials; C: Oxidizing material; B3: Combustible liquids; D2A:
	Hydrogen Peroxide Methyl Ethyl Ketone	F: Dangerously reactive materials; C: Oxidizing material; B3: Combustible liquids; D2A: Very toxic materials causing other effects Combustible liquid. May cause fire. Harmful if swallowed. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Miscellaneous

Additional Incompatibility Data :

Rust, copper and brass are not compatible with MEK peroxide. 316 stainless steel, glass, polyethylene, polytetrafluoroethylene and polypropylene are preferrec materials for contact with MEK peroxide. Acetone may react with residual hydrogen peroxide to form insoluble shock-sensitive acetone peroxide crystals.

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Prepared By

Protective Floorings and Linings. EH&S Product Safety Department

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¹ Classified according to: *29 CFR 1910,1200,1915,1916,1917

*Mass, right-to-know law(ch. 40,M.G.L. O 111F) *Canadian WHMIS regulations *67/548/EEC(29th Adaption) and 99/45EC *Worksafe Austialia (NOHSC: 1008(1999))