



PRITHVI GRIPCOAT PART A

Category: PRITHVI GRIPCOAT Antiskid & Sports Floor [3:1] - Two-Component Epoxy Flooring System (Resin Component, Part A)

SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	PRITHVI GRIPCOAT – Part A
Recommended Use	Resin component of a two-component (3:1 mix ratio) epoxy flooring system used for antiskid and sports floor coating applications.

SECTION 2 — HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Other Hazards

- Can irritate eyes and skin.
- May cause skin sensitization (allergy), which may be evidenced by rashes.
- Contact with hot/molten material can cause thermal burns, which may result in permanent damage.
- Vapours or mists from heated material are moderately irritating to the respiratory passages.
- Pre-existing skin or eye disorders, and pre-existing skin or lung allergies, may be aggravated by exposure to this product.
- Ingestion is not likely to be a relevant route of exposure.

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name / Ingredient	CAS No.	Conc. (% w/w)
Epoxy-Coat Part A — reaction product of bisphenol-A-(epichlorohydrin) and epoxy resin (average molecular weight ≤ 700)	25068-38-6	100%

SECTION 4 — FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation	Remove from exposure and restore breathing. Keep warm and quiet. Notify a physician.
Skin Contact	Wash the affected area with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse it until cleaned; contaminated leather articles (including shoes)



	cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed. Consult a physician if irritation persists. If contact with hot product occurs, immediately flush with cool water for 15 minutes and carefully remove clothing (do not pull off clothing stuck to a burn — cut around it). Cover the burn with clean material and get medical attention immediately.
Eye Contact	Immediately flush eyes with water for 15 minutes, holding eyelids open for complete irrigation. Rest eyes for 30 minutes; if redness, burning, blurred vision or swelling persists, see a physician.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Rinse the mouth with water and drink sips of water to remove the taste. Consult a physician or poison control centre; treat symptomatically.
Most Important Symptoms / Effects	Eye: mildly irritating; contact with hot material can cause thermal burns resulting in permanent damage. Skin: sensitization (allergy) may be evidenced by rashes. Inhalation: exposure to vapours or mists is moderately irritating to the respiratory passages. Chronic effects: not applicable
Indication of Immediate Medical Attention	Notify a physician. No specific chronic medical conditions were identified beyond aggravation of pre-existing skin, eye, or respiratory allergies.

SECTION 5 — FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	CO ₂ , dry chemical, water fog.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Product	The material will not burn unless preheated. It is a combustible liquid that should be isolated from all sources of ignition. Closed containers may explode under extreme heat.
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters	Wear a NIOSH-approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full bunker gear for confined spaces. Water fog may be used to cool closed containers exposed to extreme heat to prevent pressure build-up and possible autoignition or explosion. Clear the fire area of all non-essential personnel and shut off the ignition/heat source.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Minimize breathing of vapours and skin contact. Ventilate the confined area and open all windows and doors. Keep all nonessential personnel away.
Environmental Precautions	Shut off valves, contain the spill, and keep it out of water sources and sewers. Ensure conformity with applicable government regulations.

**Methods for Containment & Cleanup**

Small spills: Add non-flammable absorbent to the spill area. Place saturated absorbent in an approved container for disposal. Remove contaminated soil to eliminate contaminated trace residues.

Large spills: Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels, then soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay or sand. Place in non-leaking containers and flush the area with water to remove trace residue.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for Safe Handling**

Do not take internally. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Avoid breathing vapours in the top of the shipping container. To prevent thermal burns, avoid contact with the hot product. Use with adequate ventilation and non-sparking tools to open or close containers.

Containers should be bonded and grounded when pouring. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, or drill containers, or expose them to heat, sparks, static electricity, or other ignition sources.

Do not attempt to clean "empty" containers. Drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store large quantities only in buildings designed to comply with OSHA 1910.106. Keep containers tight and upright to prevent leakage, closed when not in use, and away from open flames and high temperatures. This resin may be handled, shipped, and stored at elevated temperature in bulk; the recommended pumping temperature is 180°F.

Incompatible Materials

Can react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents, strong Lewis or mineral acids, and strong mineral and organic bases — especially primary and secondary aliphatic amines. Do not allow molten product to contact water or other liquids, as this can cause violent eruptions, splatter hot material, or ignite flammable material. Do not store with incompatible materials.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Engineering Controls**

Provide general dilution or local exhaust ventilation to keep concentrations within permitted exposure limits. Ventilate all areas per OSHA Regulation 29 CFR Part 1910.

Eye / Face Protection

Use safety eyewear with splash guards or a face shield.

Skin Protection

Butyl rubber chemical-resistant gloves. Use a chemical-resistant apron or other impervious clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. A shower and eyewash station should be easily accessible to the work area.

Respiratory Protection

No respiratory protection is usually required under normal conditions of use.

**SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance	Clear viscous liquid or pigmented solution
Flash Point	> 30 °C, closed cup
Flammability (Solid/Gas)	Not applicable — liquid
Vapour Pressure	0.03 mbar @ 77 °C
Relative Density (Specific Gravity)	1.17 – 1.50
Solubility in Water	Negligible

SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Can react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents, strong Lewis or mineral acids, and strong mineral and organic bases (especially primary and secondary aliphatic amines). Molten product must not be allowed to contact water or other liquids, which can cause violent eruptions, splattering of hot material, or ignition of flammable material.
Chemical Stability	Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Reaction with some curing agents may produce considerable heat. Run-away cure reactions may char and decompose the resin system.
Conditions to Avoid	High temperatures.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents, strong Lewis or mineral acids, and strong mineral and organic bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fumes, smoke, carbon monoxide, aldehydes, and other decomposition products where combustion is incomplete. Decomposition and combustion products may be toxic.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity — Oral	LD50 (rat): 2000 mg/kg
Acute Toxicity — Dermal	LD50 (rabbit): < 2000 mg/kg
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Mildly irritating; skin sensitization (allergy) may be evidenced by rashes.



Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Mildly irritating; contact with hot material can cause thermal burns resulting in permanent damage.
Respiratory / Skin Sensitisation	Skin sensitization reported. Vapour/mist exposure is moderately irritating to the respiratory passages.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified by IARC. Recent 2-year dermal bioassays in rats and mice using the glycidyl ether of bisphenol-A showed no evidence of carcinogenicity to the skin or any other organ. These resins have shown activity in in-vitro microbial mutagenicity screening and have produced chromosomal aberrations in cultured rat liver cells; the significance of these findings to humans is unknown.

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Toxicity to fish (species: trout/"Forelle"): LC50 = 2.4 mg/L (96 hr). EC50 (Daphnia magna): 3.6 mg/L (24 hr).
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SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods	Hazard characteristics and regulatory waste-stream classification can change with product use; it is the responsibility of the user to determine the proper storage, transportation, treatment, and/or disposal methods for spent material and residues at the time of disposal, in accordance with all applicable regulations. Incinerate under controlled conditions in a permitted facility.
Contaminated Packaging	Empty containers may retain product residue. Do not reuse empty containers. Drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner; do not attempt to clean them.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	UN 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	Paint
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Class 3 — Flammable Liquid (HAZCHEM code 3[Y]E; Subrisk: None)
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazards	Yes — Marine Pollutant



SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

The source MSDS presents regulatory information in a U.S. (OSHA/EPA) HazCom framework rather than under Indian or GHS regulatory schemes. As reported in the source document:

CERCLA: Listed as a CERCLA-reportable material category; no specific Reportable Quantity (RQ) value was given in the source.

SARA 302: No Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ).

SARA 313: No de minimis concentration specified.

SARA Section 311 Hazard Categories: Immediate (Acute) Health — N/A; Delayed (Chronic) Health — Yes; Fire — N/A; Reactive — N/A; Sudden Release of Pressure — N/A.

Abbreviations: LD50 = Median Lethal Dose; LC50 = Median Lethal Concentration; EC50 = Median Effective Concentration; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; SCBA = Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; HAZCHEM = Hazardous Chemical (emergency action code); UNDG = United Nations Dangerous Goods.



PRITHVI GRIPCOAT PART B

Category: Antiskid & Sports Floor [3:1] — Two-Component Epoxy Flooring System (Hardener / Curing Agent, Part B)

SECTION 1 — IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	PRITHVI GRIPCOAT – Part B,
Recommended Use	Cycloaliphatic-amine curing agent / hardener component of a two-component (3:1 mix ratio) epoxy flooring system used for antiskid and sports floor coating applications.

SECTION 2 — HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Other Hazards

- Toxic and harmful if inhaled; may be corrosive to the respiratory tract.
- May be moderately toxic if swallowed; corrosive to mouth, throat and stomach.
- Slightly toxic and may be harmful if absorbed through the skin; may be corrosive to the skin, possibly resulting in permanent damage.
- May be corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage, including blindness.
- May cause skin sensitization; repeated skin contact may result in an allergic skin reaction (itching, burning, redness, and swelling).
- May produce CNS (central nervous system) depression.
- Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may result in lung damage (scarring, bronchitis, emphysema), evidenced by shortness of breath and a chronic cough; delayed lung damage (pulmonary oedema) can occur after exposure to combustion products, sometimes hours later.
- The material is corrosive but will not burn unless preheated.

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name / Ingredient	CAS No.	Conc. (% w/w)
Cycloaliphatic amine	* (trade secret)	* (trade secret)
Proprietary Component	* (trade secret)	* (trade secret)
Phenolic Compound	* (trade secret)	* (trade secret)

The specific chemical identity and/or concentration of these components is withheld as trade secret information under 29 CFR 1910.1200, per the source MSDS. Exact composition was not disclosed and should be requested from the supplier if required for regulatory purposes.

SECTION 4 — FIRST-AID MEASURES



Inhalation	Do not attempt rescue unless proper respiratory protection is worn. Remove the victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention.
Skin Contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes and follow with a soap wash if available. Transport to the nearest medical facility for further treatment.
Eye Contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes while holding the eyelids open. Transport to the nearest medical facility for further treatment.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Have the victim rinse the mouth with water, then drink sips of water to remove the taste. Do not give liquids to a drowsy, convulsing, or unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep the head below the hips to prevent aspiration. Get medical attention.
Most Important Symptoms / Effects	Lung damage (scarring, bronchitis, emphysema) may be evidenced by shortness of breath, especially on exertion, and may be accompanied by a chronic cough. Repeated skin contact may result in an allergic skin reaction causing itching, burning, redness, and swelling.
Indication of Immediate Medical Attention	Delayed lung damage (pulmonary oedema) can occur after exposure to combustion products, sometimes hours after exposure; monitor accordingly and notify the physician of this possibility.

SECTION 5 — FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Water fog, alcohol foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Product	DANGER — corrosive. The material will not burn unless preheated. Delayed lung damage (pulmonary oedema) can be experienced after exposure to combustion products, sometimes hours after exposure. Nitrogen oxides and other potentially hazardous nitrogen-containing compounds may be released upon combustion.
Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters	Do not enter a confined fire space without full bunker gear (helmet with face shield, bunker coats, gloves, and rubber boots), including a positive-pressure NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Evacuate all non-essential personnel and cool fire-exposed containers with water.

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



Personal Precautions	Corrosive; may burn although not readily ignitable. Remove ignition sources. Prevent all bodily contact with spilt material. Use cautious judgement when cleaning up large spills. Shut off leaks if possible without personal risk.
Environmental Precautions	Dike and contain the spill. Contain run-off and dispose of it properly. Neutralize the contaminated area as appropriate for an acid or base spill. Prevent material from entering drains, ditches, or rivers.
Methods for Containment & Cleanup	Small spills: Soak up with an absorbent such as clay, sand, or other suitable material. Place in a non-leaking container and seal tightly for disposal. Large spills: Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay or sand, place in a non-leaking container, seal tightly, and flush the area with water to remove trace residue. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

SECTION 7 — HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling	Do not get in eyes, on the skin, or on clothing. Do not taste or swallow. Do not breathe the material. Use only with adequate ventilation and wash thoroughly after handling. Heating this curing agent above 300 °F in the presence of air may cause slow oxidative decomposition; above 500 °F, polymerization may occur. Some epoxy resins can produce exothermic reactions that, in large masses, can cause runaway polymerization and charring of the reactants. Fumes and vapours from these thermal and chemical decompositions vary widely in composition and toxicity. Wash with soap and water before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated leather articles, including shoes, cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse. Do not pressurize drum containers to empty them. Do not breathe fumes. Use a NIOSH-approved respirator as required to prevent overexposure; in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134, use either an atmosphere-supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapours. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain hazardous product residues.
Conditions for Safe Storage	Store in a cool, dry place with adequate ventilation. Keep away from open flames and high temperatures. Keep containers closed when not in use.
Incompatible Materials	Can react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents, strong Lewis or mineral acids, and strong mineral and organic bases. Reaction with some resins may produce considerable heat and possible violent decomposition.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION



Ingredient	Exposure Limit	Source
Cycloaliphatic amine	None established	ACGIH
Proprietary Component	None established	ACGIH
Phenolic Compound	TWA: 10 ppm / 44.2 mg/m ³	WEEL

Engineering Controls	Provide adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Eyewash fountains and safety showers should be available for emergency use.
Eye / Face Protection	Do not get in eyes. Wear chemical goggles.
Skin Protection	Do not get on skin or clothing. Wear chemical-resistant protective clothing such as gloves, outer clothing or an apron, overshoes, and a face shield suitable to the potential exposure.
Respiratory Protection	Do not breathe vapours or mists. Use a NIOSH-approved respirator as required to prevent overexposure. In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.143, consider an air-purifying respirator for organic vapours, a full-face supplied-air respirator, or a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for environments with unknown concentrations or emergencies.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Liquid, yellow
Odour	Amine
Flash Point	> 93.33 °C (> 199.99 °F), closed cup
Flammability (Solid/Gas)	Not applicable — liquid
Solubility in Water	Partially soluble

SECTION 10 — STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	Can react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents, strong Lewis or mineral acids, and strong mineral and organic bases.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal use conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Reaction with some resins may produce considerable heat and possible violent decomposition. Hazardous polymerization will not occur under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	High temperatures.



Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents, strong Lewis or mineral acids, and strong mineral and organic bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Not itemised separately for Part B in the source data; Section 5 (Fire-Fighting Measures) notes that nitrogen oxides and other potentially hazardous nitrogen-containing compounds may be released upon combustion.

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity — Oral	Expected to be moderately toxic: $400 < LD50 \leq 2000$ mg/kg.
Acute Toxicity — Dermal	Reported in source as: $1 < LC50 \leq 5$ mg/L.
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	May be corrosive (causing chemical burns), possibly resulting in permanent skin damage. Slightly toxic and may be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May cause skin sensitization.
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	May be corrosive to the eyes and may cause severe damage, including blindness. Vapours may be irritating.
Respiratory / Skin Sensitisation	Skin sensitization reported. May be corrosive to the nose, throat, and respiratory tract; repeated or prolonged exposure can result in lung damage. May produce CNS depression.
Carcinogenicity	Cycloaliphatic amine, Proprietary Component, and Phenolic Compound have each not been classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), per the US IARC Monographs on Occupational Exposures to Chemical Agents.

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	<i>will be updated as ecological reviews are completed.</i>
Persistence & Degradability	<i>will be updated as ecological reviews are completed.</i>

SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



Disposal Methods	If this material becomes waste, it would be classified as a corrosive hazardous waste, EPA hazardous waste number D002 (40 CFR 262). Refer to the latest applicable EPA or state regulations regarding proper disposal.
Contaminated Packaging	Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain hazardous product residues. Do not reuse empty containers and do not pressurize them to empty. Handle and dispose of contaminated packaging in accordance with applicable regulations.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	UN 1263
UN Proper Shipping Name	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, N.O.S., cycloaliphatic amine (unmodified)
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Class 8 — Corrosive (DOT ERG No. 153; IMDG/IATA EMS F-A S-B)
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazards	Yes — Marine Pollutant

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

The MSDS presents regulatory information in a U.S. (OSHA/EPA) HazCom framework rather than under Indian or GHS regulatory schemes.

Notification status: All components are listed (or polymer-exempt, where applicable) under TSCA, DSL, EIECS, AICS, ENCS (Japan), the Chinese inventory (referred to in source as "INV (CN)"), PICCS (Philippines), and KECI (Korea).

CERCLA (40 CFR 302): No Reportable Quantity (RQ) is listed for Cycloaliphatic amine, Proprietary Component, or Phenolic Compound.

SARA 311/312 Hazards: Acute Health Hazard and Chronic Health Hazard.

SARA 313 (EPCRA, 40 CFR 372.65): No de minimis concentration is listed for any of the three components; supplier notification is required per source.

SARA 302 (EPCRA, 40 CFR 355, Appendix A): No Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and No Reportable Quantity (RQ) for any component.

HMIS Rating (as reported in source): Health 3; Fire 1; Reactivity 0.

Abbreviations: LD50 = Median Lethal Dose; LC50 = Median Lethal Concentration; TWA = Time-Weighted Average; WEEL = Workplace Environmental Exposure Level; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; SCBA = Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; EPCRA = Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; DOT = (US) Department of Transportation; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IATA = International Air Transport Association;



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SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

EMS = Emergency Schedule (IMDG); GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; HMIS = Hazardous Materials Identification System.