



# Epoxy 100 'A' Slate

## ICP Construction Inc

Version No: 1.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **11/21/2023**  
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S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Epoxy 100 'A' Slate
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Specialty Flooring Resin
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#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Construction Inc
Address	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
Telephone	1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

#### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	<b>Danger</b>

#### Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

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H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) 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 statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-30	<u>polyamine adduct</u>
112-57-2*	0.5-1.5	<u>tetraethylenepentamine</u>
9046-10-0*	0.5-1.5	<u>bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated</u>
25322-69-4	1-5	<u>polypropylene glycol</u>
13463-67-7*	10-30	<u>Titanium Dioxide TiO2</u>
107-21-1	0.5-1.5	<u>ethylene glycol</u>
9014-92-0	0.5-1.5	<u>dodecylphenol ethoxylate</u>
1333-86-4	0.5-1.5	<u>carbon black</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

**SECTION 6 Accidental release measures****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
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## Storage incompatibility

▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide - Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Titanium dioxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	carbon black	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	carbon black	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; TWA 0.1 mg PAHs/m3 [Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)] See Appendix A See Appendix C

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
tetraethylenepentamine	15 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	4.8 mg/m3	53 mg/m3	320 mg/m3
polypropylene glycol	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
ethylene glycol	30 ppm	150 ppm	900 ppm
carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polyamine adduct	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available	Not Available
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
dodecylphenol ethoxylate	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
polyamine adduct	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
tetraethylenepentamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
dodecylphenol ethoxylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

## Notes:


Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
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<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges.</li> <li>▸ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels.</li> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ P.V.C apron.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>200	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	<25 when mixed as intended

**SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

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<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</p>

<b>Epoxy 100 'A' Slate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>polyamine adduct</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>tetraethylenepentamine</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 495 mg SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
<b>bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 250 mg/kg *** <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 360 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE *** 94/110
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 670 mg/kg ** <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 760 mg/kg * <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): SEVERE *** 6.8/8.0
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 760 mg/kg **** <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2 mg/l * <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg **** <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1660 mg/kg * <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 242 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Oral (Rat) LD50: 670 mg/kg ** <sup>[2]</sup>		

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polypropylene glycol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.34 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
ethylene glycol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (mouse) LD50: >3500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 12 mg/m3/3D
		Eye (rabbit): 1440mg/6h-moderate
		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 555 mg(open)-mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>	
dodecylphenol ethoxylate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1110 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 15 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1875 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open)-mild
carbon black	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

tetraethylenepentamine	<p>Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause chemical burns, skin rashes and asthma-like symptoms. It is readily absorbed through the skin and may cause eye blindness and irreparable damage.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>For alkyl polyamines:</p> <p>The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of two terminal primary and at least one secondary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular weight ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine. Toxicity depends on route of exposure.</p> <p>Triethylenetetramine is a severe irritant to skin and eyes and may induce skin sensitisation. Acute exposure to saturated vapour via inhalation was tolerated without impairment but exposure to aerosol may lead to reversible irritations of the mucous membranes in the airways.</p> <p>Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) has a low acute toxicity when taken orally and a higher toxicity via the dermal route most likely due to the corrosive nature of TEPA to the skin against neutralization by stomach acid. TEPA may be corrosive to the skin and eyes.</p>
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	<p>Convulsions, stomach ulceration, hemorrhage, respiratory tract changes, dermatitis after systemic administration recorded. * Reichard ** Bayer Inc. Canada *** Texaco ****EpoxyLite</p> <p>Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <p>Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient.</p> <p>There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs.</p>
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	<p>** Rohm and Haas Paraplex WP-1 MSDS</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	<p>[Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells.</p> <p>For ethylene glycol:</p> <p>Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow.</p>
DODECYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE	<p>Humans have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents and other cleaning products. Exposure to these chemicals can occur through swallowing, inhalation, or contact with the skin or eyes.</p> <p>Both laboratory and animal testing has shown that there is no evidence for alcohol ethoxylates (AEs) causing genetic damage, mutations or cancer. No adverse reproductive or developmental effects were observed.</p> <p>Tri-ethylene glycol ethers undergo enzymatic oxidation to toxic alkoxy acids. They may irritate the skin and the eyes.</p>

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<b>CARBON BLACK</b>	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /6h/90D-I Nil reported No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>Epoxy 100 'A' Slate &amp; tetraethylenepentamine</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.
<b>tetraethylenepentamine &amp; bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
<b>bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated &amp; POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL &amp; DODECYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE</b>	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers.
<b>bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated &amp; DODECYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL &amp; DODECYLPHENOL ETHOXYLATE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

<b>Epoxy 100 'A' Slate</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>polyamine adduct</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>tetraethylenepentamine</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	24.1mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.5mg/l	1
<b>bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	80mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.32mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	772.14mg/l	2
<b>polypropylene glycol</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3000-4000mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=10mg/l	2
<b>Titanium Dioxide TiO2</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4

Continued...



## Epoxy 100 'A' Slate

	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	>=0.004mg/L	2
ethylene glycol	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-13000mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	8050mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	Not Available	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-7500mg/l	1
dodecylphenol ethoxylate	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.076-41.968mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3200mg/l	1
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessments Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW	LOW
polypropylene glycol	LOW	LOW
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	HIGH	HIGH
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (LogKOW = -3.1604)
polypropylene glycol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6984)
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	LOW (BCF = 10)
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (KOC = 1098)
polypropylene glycol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
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## Epoxy 100 'A' Slate

**Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code**

Product name	Group
polyamine adduct	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	Not Available
polypropylene glycol	Not Available
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available
dodecylphenol ethoxylate	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available

**14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

Product name	Ship Type
polyamine adduct	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	Not Available
polypropylene glycol	Not Available
Titanium Dioxide TiO2	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available
dodecylphenol ethoxylate	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**polyamine adduct is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

**tetraethylenepentamine is found on the following regulatory lists**

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

**bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists**

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

**polypropylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists**

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

**Titanium Dioxide TiO2 is found on the following regulatory lists**

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Carcinogen List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

**ethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists**

## Epoxy 100 'A' Slate

## Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants

US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

## dodecylphenol ethoxylate is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

## carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Carcinogen List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

## Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

## Federal Regulations

## Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

## Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

## US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
ethylene glycol	5000	2270

## State Regulations

## US. California Proposition 65

**WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild), silica amorphous, Titanium Dioxide TiO2, silica crystalline - quartz, carbon black**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and **ethylene glycol**, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

## National Inventory Status

Continued...

## Epoxy 100 'A' Slate

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (tetraethylenepentamine; bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated; polypropylene glycol; Titanium Dioxide TiO <sub>2</sub> ; ethylene glycol; dodecylphenol ethoxylate; carbon black)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (dodecylphenol ethoxylate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (dodecylphenol ethoxylate)
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	11/21/2023
Initial Date	11/22/2023

## CONTACT POINT

\*\*PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES\*\*

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

## Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
  
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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