



Poly 100 "A" Sterling

ICP Construction Inc.

Version No: 3.3
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **03/31/2023**
Print Date: **03/31/2023**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Product name | Poly 100 "A" Sterling |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | Resin Solution, flammable |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | Specialty Flooring Resin |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|

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 | www.icpgroup.com |
| Email | sds@icpgroup.com |

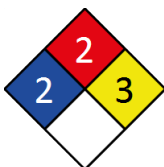
Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 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

NFPA 704 diamond



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 | Flammable Liquids Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3 |
|----------------|--|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
| Signal word | Danger |

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|------------------------------|
| H226 | Flammable liquid and vapour. |
|------|------------------------------|

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| | |
|------|--|
| H360 | May damage fertility or the unborn child. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H351 | Suspected of causing cancer. |
| 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. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves and protective clothing. |
| P240 | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| P242 | Use only non-sparking tools. |
| P243 | Take precautionary measures against static discharge. |
| P261 | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P202 | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|---|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
| P370+P378 | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-----------|--|
| P403+P235 | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| P405 | Store locked up. |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|--|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation. |
|------|--|

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 108-65-6 | 15-40 | <u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</u> |
| 70657-70-4 | 0.1-1 | <u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer</u> |
| 763-69-9 | 1-5 | <u>ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate</u> |
| 141-78-6 | 0.1-1 | <u>ethyl acetate</u> |
| 100-41-4 | 0.1-1 | <u>ethylbenzene</u> |
| 82919-37-7 | 0.1-1 | <u>methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate</u> |
| 41556-26-7 | 0.1-1 | <u>bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate</u> |
| 104810-47-1 | 0.1-1 | <u>di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated</u> |
| 1333-86-4 | 0.1-1 | <u>carbon black</u> |
| 13463-67-7* | 10-30 | <u>Titanium Dioxide TiO2</u> |

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

Continued...

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus. |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ **DO NOT use emetics.** Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- ▶ Give activated charcoal.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- ▶ Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime. Other useful analyses include anion and osmolar gaps, arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest radiographs and electrocardiograph.
- ▶ Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- ▶ Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. |
|----------------------|--|

Continued...

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |
|------------------------------|--|

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

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

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

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

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. |
| Storage incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. ▶ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. ▶ Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides ▶ Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading ▶ In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions. ▶ Contact with aluminium should be avoided; release of hydrogen gas may result- glycol ethers will corrode scratched aluminium surfaces. |

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 | ethyl acetate | Ethyl acetate | 400 ppm / 1400 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | ethyl acetate | Ethyl acetate | 400 ppm / 1400 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 100 ppm / 435 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | ethylbenzene | Ethyl benzene | 100 ppm / 435 mg/m ³ | 545 mg/m ³ / 125 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|-----------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 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 |
| 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 |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | 1.6 ppm | 18 ppm | 110 ppm |
| ethyl acetate | 1,200 ppm | 1,700 ppm | 10000** ppm |
| ethylbenzene | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbon black | 9 mg/m3 | 99 mg/m3 | 590 mg/m3 |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethyl acetate | 2,000 ppm | Not Available |
| ethylbenzene | 800 ppm | Not Available |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | Not Available | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Not Available | Not Available |
| di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbon black | 1,750 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | 5,000 mg/m3 | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | D | > 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | D | > 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm |
| di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated | D | > 0.1 to ≤ 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. |
|---|--|

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| | |
|--|--|
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. <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> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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] ▶ 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. ▶ 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. ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). |

Respiratory protection

Type BAX-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**

| | | | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 46 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Flammable. | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 197 when mixed as intended |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------|

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>The material has NOT 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.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <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>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</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> |
| Eye | <p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous.</p> |

| Poly 100 "A" Sterling | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|--|---|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 8532 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4076 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 1250 ppm4h ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: ~3200-5000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500mg/24h - mild Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open mild |
| | | |
| ethyl acetate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >18000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Mouse) LC50: >18 mg/4h ^[1] Oral (Mouse) LD50: 4100 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 400 ppm Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | | |

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|---|---|--|
| ethylbenzene | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 17.2 mg/4h ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 3100 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbon black | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/4h ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| Legend: | 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 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER | A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. *Shin-Etsu SDS |
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, BETA-ISOMER | No data for material. Data for isomer only as its alpha isomer; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate: Animal testing shows that high concentrations (for example, 0.5%) are associated with birth defects but lower exposures have not been shown to cause adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material; the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low, but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. |
| ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE | * Union Carbide ** Endura Manufacturing |
| ETHYLBENZENE | Liver changes, uterine tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA. |
| DI-CG 20-568 ETHOXYLATED | Increase in absolute liver weight observed. No effect on microsomal protein content was noted, while a dose-dependent decrease in cytosolic protein content was observed. No clinical signs were observed at 10 mg/kg/day for F and at 10 and 50 mg/kg/day for M. Drooling was observed in M and F at 200 and 1000 mg/kg. Dam livers showed "moderate to striking peroxisome proliferation at all investigated periods of gestation." Peroxisomes were identified as "slightly increased" or "increased." No mitochondrial changes and a slight decrease in glycogen content on GD 21 were noted. Absolute liver weight was increased. For benzotriazoles There are several indications that the effects of phenolic benzotriazoles described in the literature might be caused by endocrine disruption, e.g. reduced concentrations of testosterone, higher concentrations of CYP 450, or higher activity of ethoxyresorufin-O-deethylase (EROD-activity). As in these cases there are also indications for toxic effects on the liver reported, the effects might actually be only secondary effects. 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. |
| CARBON BLACK | Inhalation (rat) TCl ₀ : 50 mg/m ³ /6h/90D-I Nil reported |
| Poly 100 "A" Sterling & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, BETA-ISOMER & ETHYL ACETATE | 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. |
| Poly 100 "A" Sterling & METHYL 1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL SEBACATE & BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE & DI-CG 20-568 ETHOXYLATED | 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. |
| Poly 100 "A" Sterling & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). |

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---|
| ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, BETA-ISOMER | Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers. | | |
| Poly 100 "A" Sterling & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER | Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. | | |
| ETHYL-3-ETHOXYPROPIONATE & ETHYLBENZENE | 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. | | |
| ETHYLBENZENE & CARBON BLACK | WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. | | |
| METHYL 1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL SEBACATE & DI-CG 20-568 ETHOXYLATED & CARBON BLACK | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. | | |
| Acute Toxicity | ✗ | Carcinogenicity | ✓ |
| Skin Irritation/Corrosion | ✗ | Reproductivity | ✓ |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | ✗ | STOT - Single Exposure | ✗ |
| Respiratory or Skin sensitisation | ✓ | STOT - Repeated Exposure | ✗ |
| Mutagenicity | ✗ | Aspiration Hazard | ✗ |

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| Poly 100 "A" Sterling | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 100mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1000mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 373mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 336h | Fish | 47.5mg/l | 2 |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 970mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >114.86mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 45.3mg/l | 2 |
| ethyl acetate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 970mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >75.6mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1800-3200mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 164mg/l | 1 |
| ethylbenzene | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2500mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >100mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 3.381-4.075mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.4-9.8mg/l | 4 |
| EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.37-4.4mg/l | 4 | |
| EC50(ECx) | 24h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.02-938mg/l | 4 | |
| EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1.7-7.6mg/l | 4 | |

Continued...

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | |
|----------------|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | |
| | bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | EC0(ECx) | 24h | Crustacea | <10mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.34mg/l | 1 | |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | |
| | di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | |
| | carbon black | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 2 |
| | | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.2mg/l | 2 |
| | | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 33.076-41.968mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 24h | Crustacea | 3200mg/l | 1 | |
| | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | |
| | Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | BCF | 1008h | Fish | <1.1-9.6 | 7 |
| | | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1.85-3.06mg/l | 4 |
| | | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.75-7.58mg/l | 4 |
| | | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.9mg/l | 2 |
| | | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 179.05mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | 0.02mg/l | 4 | |
| Legend: | 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 Assessment 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.

For Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB. Calculated BCFs range from 1.47 for DPnB to 3.16 for DPMA and TPM, indicating low bioaccumulation.

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases. No glycol ethers that have been tested demonstrate marked resistance to biodegradative processes.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | LOW | LOW |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | LOW | LOW |
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | LOW | LOW |
| ethyl acetate | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 14.71 days) |
| ethylbenzene | HIGH (Half-life = 228 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days) |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|-----------------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | LOW (LogKOW = 0.56) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | LOW (LogKOW = 0.5163) |
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | LOW (LogKOW = 1.0809) |
| ethyl acetate | HIGH (BCF = 3300) |
| ethylbenzene | LOW (BCF = 79.43) |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | LOW (BCF = 10) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|--------------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | HIGH (KOC = 1.838) |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | HIGH (KOC = 1.838) |

Continued...

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | LOW (KOC = 10) |
| ethyl acetate | LOW (KOC = 6.131) |
| ethylbenzene | LOW (KOC = 517.8) |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <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"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. |
|------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant | NO |

Land transport (DOT)

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| UN number or ID number | 1866 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Resin Solution, flammable | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 3 |
| | Subsidiary risk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Hazard Label | 3 |
| | Special provisions | B1, B52, IB3, T2, TP1 |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1866 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Resin solution flammable | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 366 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 220 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 355 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y344 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 10 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| UN number | 1866 |
| UN proper shipping name | RESIN SOLUTION flammable |

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Not Applicable | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E, S-E |
| | Special provisions | 223 955 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|---|---------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | Not Available |
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | Not Available |
| ethyl acetate | Not Available |
| ethylbenzene | Not Available |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Not Available |
| di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated | Not Available |
| carbon black | Not Available |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer | Not Available |
| propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer | Not Available |
| ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate | Not Available |
| ethyl acetate | Not Available |
| ethylbenzene | Not Available |
| methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Not Available |
| di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated | Not Available |
| carbon black | Not Available |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer is found on the following regulatory lists**

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

ethyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

Continued...

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

ethylbenzene 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
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
 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 CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic 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 OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated 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

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

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

| | |
|---|-----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids) | Yes |
| 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 | Yes |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation | No |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization | Yes |

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

| | |
|--|----|
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation | No |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | No |
| 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 |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ethyl acetate | 5000 | 2270 |
| ethylbenzene | 1000 | 454 |

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including ethylbenzene, carbon black, Titanium Dioxide TiO2, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate; ethyl acetate; ethylbenzene; methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate; bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate; di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated; carbon black; Titanium Dioxide TiO2) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | No (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer) |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, beta-isomer; methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate; di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (methyl 1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl sebacate; di-CG 20-568 ethoxylated) |
| Legend: | 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 | 03/31/2023 |
| Initial Date | 03/28/2023 |

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 2.3 | 03/31/2023 | Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name |

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

Continued...

Poly 100 "A" Sterling

LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: 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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.