



## Oil Stop Primer Part B

### ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 2.2

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 02/25/2022

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S.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Oil Stop Primer Part B
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. or Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (contains 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

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

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group
Address	4565 W Watkins Street Phoenix AZ 85043 United States
Telephone	623-435-2277
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

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	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1
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##### Label elements

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

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

## Oil Stop Primer Part B

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

## 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.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P354+P338	IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342+P316	IF Experiencing respiratory symptoms: Get emergency medical help immediately.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P406	Store in corrosive resistant/ container with a resistant inner liner.

## 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
90-72-2	5-10	2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol
71074-89-0	1-5	bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol
107-15-3	1-5	ethylenediamine

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

Eye Contact	<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> <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> <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If liquid amines come in contact with the eyes, irrigate immediately and continuously with low pressure flowing water, preferably from an eye wash fountain, for 15 to 30 minutes.</li> <li>For more effective flushing of the eyes, use the fingers to spread apart and hold open the eyelids. The eyes should then be "rolled" or moved in all directions.</li> <li>Seek immediate medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>

Continued...

## Oil Stop Primer Part B

	<p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ In case of major exposure to liquid amine, promptly remove any contaminated clothing, including rings, watches, and shoe, preferably under a safety shower.</li> <li>▶ Wash skin for 15 to 30 minutes with plenty of water and soap. Call a physician immediately.</li> <li>▶ Remove and dry-clean or launder clothing soaked or soiled with this material before reuse. Dry cleaning of contaminated clothing may be more effective than normal laundering.</li> <li>▶ Inform individuals responsible for cleaning of potential hazards associated with handling contaminated clothing.</li> <li>▶ Discard contaminated leather articles such as shoes, belts, and watchbands.</li> <li>▶ Note to Physician: Treat any skin burns as thermal burns. After decontamination, consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> <li>▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li> <li>▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li> <li>▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.</li> <li>▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b> (ICSC13719)</p> <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All employees working in areas where contact with amine catalysts is possible should be thoroughly trained in the administration of appropriate first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Experience has demonstrated that prompt administration of such aid can minimize the effects of accidental exposure.</li> <li>▶ Promptly move the affected person away from the contaminated area to an area of fresh air.</li> <li>▶ Keep the affected person calm and warm, but not hot.</li> <li>▶ If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be administered by a qualified person.</li> <li>▶ If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Call a physician at once.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul> <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If liquid amine are ingested, have the affected person drink several glasses of water or milk.</li> <li>▶ Do not induce vomiting.</li> <li>▶ Immediately transport to a medical facility and inform medical personnel about the nature of the exposure. The decision of whether to induce vomiting should be made by an attending physician.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

## INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

\* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

\* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

\* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

## SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn &amp; Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

For amines:

- ▶ Certain amines may cause injury to the respiratory tract and lungs if aspirated. Also, such products may cause tissue destruction leading to stricture. If lavage is performed, endotracheal and/or esophagosopic control is suggested.
- ▶ No specific antidote is known.
- ▶ Care should be supportive and treatment based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

Laboratory animal studies have shown that a few amines are suspected of causing depletion of certain white blood cells and their precursors in lymphoid tissue. These effects may be due to an immunosuppressive mechanism.

Some persons with hyperreactive airways (e.g., asthmatic persons) may experience wheezing attacks (bronchospasm) when exposed to airway irritants.

Lung injury may result following a single massive overexposure to high vapour concentrations or multiple exposures to lower concentrations of any pulmonary irritant material.

Health effects of amines, such as skin irritation and transient corneal edema ("blue haze," "halo effect," "glauropsia"), are best prevented by means of formal worker education, industrial hygiene monitoring, and exposure control methods. Persons who are highly sensitive to the triggering effect of non-specific irritants should not be assigned to jobs in which such agents are used, handled, or manufactured.

**Medical surveillance programs** should consist of a pre-placement evaluation to determine if workers or applicants have any impairments (e.g., hyperreactive airways or bronchial

Continued...

## Oil Stop Primer Part B

asthma) that would limit their fitness for work in jobs with potential for exposure to amines. A clinical baseline can be established at the time of this evaluation.

Periodic medical evaluations can have significant value in the early detection of disease and in providing an opportunity for health counseling.

Medical personnel conducting medical surveillance of individuals potentially exposed to polyurethane amine catalysts should consider the following:

- Health history, with emphasis on the respiratory system and history of infections
- Physical examination, with emphasis on the respiratory system and the lymphoreticular organs (lymph nodes, spleen, etc.)
- Lung function tests, pre- and post-bronchodilator if indicated
- Total and differential white blood cell count
- Serum protein electrophoresis

Persons who are concurrently exposed to isocyanates also should be kept under medical surveillance.

Pre-existing medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure include skin disorders and allergies, chronic respiratory disease (e.g. bronchitis, asthma, emphysema), liver disorders, kidney disease, and eye disease.

Broadly speaking, exposure to amines, as characterised by amine catalysts, may cause effects similar to those caused by exposure to ammonia. As such, amines should be considered potentially injurious to any tissue that is directly contacted.

Inhalation of aerosol mists or vapors, especially of heated product, can result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, laryngeal edema, and delayed scarring of the airway or other affected organs. There is no specific treatment.

Clinical management is based upon supportive treatment, similar to that for thermal burns.

Persons with major skin contact should be maintained under medical observation for at least 24 hours due to the possibility of delayed reactions.

**Polyurethane Amine Catalysts: Guidelines for Safe Handling and Disposal Technical Bulletin June 2000**

**Alliance for Polyurethanes Industry**

## 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> <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ For firefighting, cleaning up large spills, and other emergency operations, workers must wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece, operated in a pressure-demand mode.</li> <li>▸ Airline and air purifying respirators should not be worn for firefighting or other emergency or upset conditions.</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>) nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. 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>▸ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</li> <li>▸ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> </ul> <p>for amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If possible (i.e., without risk of contact or exposure), stop the leak.</li> <li>▸ Contain the spilled material by diking, then neutralize.</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> <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ First remove all ignition sources from the spill area.</li> <li>▸ Have firefighting equipment nearby, and have firefighting personnel fully trained in the proper use of the equipment and in the procedures used in fighting a chemical fire.</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> </ul>
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## Oil Stop Primer Part B

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> store near acids, or oxidising agents</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> </ul> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> <li>▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.</li> <li>▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## 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	ethylenediamine	Ethylenediamine	10 ppm / 25 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylenediamine	Ethylenediamine	10 ppm / 25 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	ethylenediamine	Ethylenediamine	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Skin; A4

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	6.5 mg/m3	72 mg/m3	430 mg/m3
ethylenediamine	0.88 ppm	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available	Not Available
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available	Not Available
ethylenediamine	1,000 ppm	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</li> </ul> <p>For amines: SPECIAL PRECAUTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Because amines are alkaline materials that can cause rapid and severe tissue damage, wearing of contact lenses while working with amines is strongly discouraged. Wearing such lenses can prolong contact of the eye tissue with the amine, thereby causing more severe damage.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<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> <li>▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</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>

## Oil Stop Primer Part B

	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leather wear not recommended: Contaminated leather footwear, watch bands, should be destroyed, i.e. burnt, as they cannot be adequately decontaminated</li> </ul> <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>PVC Apron.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

Type AK-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

Where engineering controls are not feasible and work practices do not reduce airborne amine concentrations below recommended exposure limits, appropriate respiratory protection should be used. In such cases, air-purifying respirators equipped with cartridges designed to protect against amines are recommended.

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

<b>Appearance</b>	<p>Epoxy resins are thermosetting polymers, which are crosslinked using hardeners (curing agents). Epoxy is either any of the basic components or the cured end products of epoxy resins, as well as a colloquial name for the epoxide functional group. Epoxy resins, also known as polyepoxides, are a class of reactive prepolymers and polymers which contain at least two epoxide groups. Reactive diluents are generally colourless to yellow/ amber, low viscosity liquids with mild ether-like odour; solubility in water varies across the family. Substitution on the phenolic rings may generate solids. Bisphenol A epoxy resin.</p> <p>Important epoxy resins are produced from combining epichlorohydrin and bisphenol A to give bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers. Increasing the ratio of bisphenol A to epichlorohydrin during manufacture produces higher molecular weight linear polyethers with glycidyl end groups, which are semi-solid to hard crystalline materials at room temperature depending on the molecular weight achieved. As the molecular weight of the resin increases, the epoxide content reduces and the material behaves more and more like a thermoplastic.</p>		
<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</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>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<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 (Not Available%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

<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

## Oil Stop Primer Part B

Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of amine vapours may cause irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Swelling and inflammation of the respiratory tract is seen in serious cases; with headache, nausea, faintness and anxiety. Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma".
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Amines without benzene rings when swallowed are absorbed throughout the gut. Corrosive action may cause damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. Volatile amine vapours produce irritation and inflammation of the skin. Direct contact can cause burns. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Vapours of volatile amines irritate the eyes, causing excessive secretion of tears, inflammation of the conjunctiva and slight swelling of the cornea, resulting in "halos" around lights. This effect is temporary, lasting only for a few hours.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

Oil Stop Primer Part B	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >973 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 750 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.67 mg SEVERE
ethylenediamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 0.3 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Guinea) LD50; 470 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin(rabbit): 10 mg/24h open SEVERE
		Skin(rabbit): 450 mg open moderate
<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	

ETHYLENEDIAMINE	Acute toxicity of ethylenediamine (EDA) is considered to be low to moderate. In animal testing, it affected the eyes (causing clouding of the lens and atrophy of the retina) and kidneys. Acute toxicity of ethylenediamine (LD50, rat, oral range from 637 mg/kg to 1850 mg/kg; LC50, rat, inhalation >29 mg/l and LD50, rabbit, dermal 560 mg/kg) is considered to be low to moderate. Due to the high alkalinity, ethylenediamine is corrosive to the skin and eyes.
Oil Stop Primer Part B & 2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL & BIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL	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.

## Oil Stop Primer Part B

& ETHYLENEDIAMINE	
Oil Stop Primer Part B & ETHYLENEDIAMINE	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. 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.
Oil Stop Primer Part B & 2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL	Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. 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. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs.
2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL & BIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL & BIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL & ETHYLENEDIAMINE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.

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

Oil Stop Primer Part B	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	175mg/l	2
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylenediamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	2mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>11.5mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	645mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	17mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	61mg/l	1

**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

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	HIGH
ethylenediamine	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...



## Oil Stop Primer Part B

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.773)
ethylenediamine	LOW (BCF = 0.07)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (KOC = 15130)
ethylenediamine	LOW (KOC = 24.72)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

## Land transport (DOT)

UN number	2735				
UN proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. or Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (contains 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	8	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	8				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>IB3, T7, TP1, TP28</td></tr> </table>	Hazard Label	8	Special provisions	IB3, T7, TP1, TP28
Hazard Label	8				
Special provisions	IB3, T7, TP1, TP28				

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

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2735						
UN proper shipping name	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (contains 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	8	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	8						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
Packing group	III						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-A, S-B</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>223 274</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-A, S-B	Special provisions	223 274	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-A, S-B						
Special provisions	223 274						
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
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Continued...

## Oil Stop Primer Part B

Product name	Group
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
ethylenediamine	Not Available

## Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
ethylenediamine	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

## bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

## ethylenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest

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 SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

## 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	Yes
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
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)	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
ethylenediamine	5000	2270

## State Regulations

Continued...

## Oil Stop Primer Part B

## US. California Proposition 65

None Reported

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
Canada - DSL	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
Canada - NDSL	No (2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; ethylenediamine)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
<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	02/25/2022
Initial Date	02/25/2022

## CONTACT POINT

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

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	02/25/2022	Acute Health (inhaled), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Transport, Transport Information

## 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  
 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

Continued...

## **Oil Stop Primer Part B**

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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