



Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 3.4.12.10

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

Issue Date: 09/07/2021

Print Date: 09/07/2021

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name | Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | Resin Solution, flammable (contains acetone) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | ESD Floor Coating |
|--------------------------|-------------------|

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

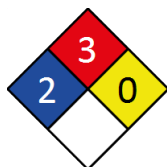
Emergency phone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 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 | Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Flammable Liquids Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1 |
|----------------|---|

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |     |
|---------------------|---|

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|-------------|--------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|------------------------------------|
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H336 | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

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| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H225 | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| 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

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| P202 | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. |
| P210 | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| P233 | Keep container tightly closed. |
| P240 | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment |
| P241 | Use explosion-proof (electrical/ventilating/lighting) equipment. |
| P242 | Use only non-sparking tools |
| P243 | Take precautionary measures against static discharge |
| P261 | Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray. |
| P264 | Wash thoroughly after handling. |
| P271 | Use in a well-ventilated area. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|---|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| P305+P352+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313 | IF Eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P333+P313 | IF SKIN irritation or rash occurs: get medical advice/attention. |
| P391 | Collect spillage |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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| 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 |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 1333-86-4 | .1-1 | <u>carbon black</u> |
| 64742-95-6. | 5-10 | <u>aromatic 150</u> |
| 67-64-1 | 15-40 | <u>acetone</u> |
| 78-93-3 | 1-5 | <u>methyl ethyl ketone</u> |
| 41556-26-7 | 1-5 | <u>bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate</u> |

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

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

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| Eye Contact | If this product comes in contact with eyes: |
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Continued...

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| 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 acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- ▶ Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- ▶ About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- ▶ There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- ▶ Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- ▶ If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- ▶ Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- ▶ Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- ▶ Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- ▶ Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- ▶ Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- ▶ Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- ▶ No **GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- ▶ Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- ▶ Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- ▶ Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- ▶ If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

| Determinant | Sampling Time | Index | Comments |
|------------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| Acetone in urine | End of shift | 50 mg/L | NS |

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

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

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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| 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

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|------------------------------|---|
| 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. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> |

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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

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| 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. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure 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 flame-proof area. No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. |

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 | <p>Acetone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitril perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalis or in contact with alkaline surfaces. may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics (polyethylenes, polyester, vinyl ester, PVC, Neoprene, Viton) <p>Ketones in this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H₂). react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H₂) and heat. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 | carbon black | Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust | 15 mg/m ³ / 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/m ³ / 15 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | carbon black | Carbon black | 3.5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | carbon black | Carbon black | 3.5 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Ca; TWA 0.1 mg PAHs/m ³ [Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)] See Appendix A See Appendix C |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | carbon black | Carbon black (Inhalable particulate matter) | 3 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | A3 |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | acetone | Acetone | 1000 ppm / 2400 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | acetone | Acetone | 250 ppm / 590 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Continued...

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| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | acetone | Acetone | 250 ppm | 500 ppm | Not Available | A4; BEI |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | methyl ethyl ketone | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 200 ppm / 590 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | methyl ethyl ketone | 2-Butanone | 200 ppm / 590 mg/m3 | 885 mg/m3 / 300 ppm | Not Available | Not Available |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | methyl ethyl ketone | Methyl ethyl ketone | 200 ppm | 300 ppm | Not Available | BEI |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| carbon black | 9 mg/m3 | 99 mg/m3 | 590 mg/m3 |
| aromatic 150 | 1,200 mg/m3 | 6,700 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| acetone | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketone | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |


| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| carbon black | 1,750 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| aromatic 150 | Not Available | Not Available |
| acetone | 2,500 ppm | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketone | 3,000 ppm | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| aromatic 150 | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | 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

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| 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"> ▶ 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>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

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Type AX 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

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|--|-------------------|---|---------------|
| 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 | 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) | -18 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | HIGHLY 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 (%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

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|---------|---|
| Inhaled | <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>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>Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules.</p> <p>Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> |
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| Ingestion | 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. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. |
| Skin Contact | 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. |
| Eye | Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). |
| Chronic | Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbon black | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >8000 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| aromatic 150 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| acetone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant |
| | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 1738 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild |
| methyl ethyl ketone | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ~6400-8000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant |
| | Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 32 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 2054 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 2369-3920 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| 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 | |

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|----------------------------|--|
| CARBON BLACK | Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. |
| AROMATIC 150 | For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. |
| METHYL ETHYL KETONE | Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. |

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| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe & BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE | 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. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. | | |
| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe & ACETONE | For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye. | | |
| AROMATIC 150 & METHYL ETHYL KETONE | 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. | | |
| ACETONE & METHYL ETHYL KETONE | 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. | | |
| 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

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbon black | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.2mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 33.076-41.968mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 24h | Crustacea | 3200mg/l | 1 |
| aromatic 150 | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 0.95mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | <1mg/l | 1 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.58mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 0.95mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19mg/l | 1 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 6.14mg/l | 1 |
| acetone | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Fish | 0.001mg/L | 4 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >100mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 6098.4mg/L | 5 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 9.873-27.684mg/l | 4 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 68mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1972mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >324mg/L | 4 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 308mg/l | 2 |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50(ECx) | 24h | Crustacea | <10mg/l | 1 |
| Legend: | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.34mg/l | 1 |

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 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

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.
 Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones.

Continued...

Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m³ /mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76, 46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| acetone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days) |
| methyl ethyl ketone | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days) |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| aromatic 150 | LOW (BCF = 159) |
| acetone | LOW (BCF = 0.69) |
| methyl ethyl ketone | LOW (LogKOW = 0.29) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| acetone | HIGH (KOC = 1.981) |
| methyl ethyl ketone | MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827) |



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 |  |

Land transport (DOT)

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| UN number | 1866 | | | | |
| UN proper shipping name | Resin Solution, flammable (contains acetone) | | | | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | <table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table> | Class | 3 | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Class | 3 | | | | |
| Subrisk | Not Applicable | | | | |
| Packing group | II | | | | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | | | | |
| Special precautions for user | <table> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>149, B52, IB2, T4, TP1, TP8</td></tr> </table> | Hazard Label | 3 | Special provisions | 149, B52, IB2, T4, TP1, TP8 |
| Hazard Label | 3 | | | | |
| Special provisions | 149, B52, IB2, T4, TP1, TP8 | | | | |

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1866 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Resin solution flammable (contains acetone) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A3 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 364 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 353 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 5 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y341 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 1 L |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 1866 | |
| UN proper shipping name | RESIN SOLUTION flammable (contains acetone) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 3 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | II | |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-E , S-E |
| | Special provisions | Not Applicable |
| | 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 |
|--|---------------|
| carbon black | Not Available |
| aromatic 150 | Not Available |
| acetone | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketone | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--|---------------|
| carbon black | Not Available |
| aromatic 150 | Not Available |
| acetone | Not Available |
| methyl ethyl ketone | Not Available |
| bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists

Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe

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 - 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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

aromatic 150 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

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals

methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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 Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

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 Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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) | 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 | No |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation | No |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization | Yes |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation | Yes |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | Yes |
| Aspiration Hazard | No |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | No |
| Simple Asphyxiant | No |
| Hazards Not Otherwise Classified | No |

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

| Name | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| acetone | 5000 | 2270 |
| methyl ethyl ketone | 5000 | 2270 |


Continued...

Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 'A' Adobe

| Name | Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb) | Reportable Quantity in kg |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| methyl ethyl ketone | 5000 | 2270 |

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **carbon black**, which is 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 - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (carbon black; aromatic 150; acetone; methyl ethyl ketone; bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | No (aromatic 150) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | Yes |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | Yes |
| 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 | 09/07/2021 |
| Initial Date | 04/03/2021 |

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|-----------|----------------|--|
| 2.4.12.10 | 09/07/2021 | Classification, Environmental, Ingredients |

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
 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

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