



## Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer

### ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 2.3.8.9

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

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S.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Amine, liquid, corrosive, flammable, n.o.s.(contains 2-propoxyethanol)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Primer
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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 1B, Flammable Liquid Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

##### Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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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

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.
P260	Do not breath dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
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.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	IF Eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
10563-29-8	10-30	<u>dimethyldipropylenetriamine</u>
2807-30-9	1-5	<u>2-propoxyethanol</u>
64742-54-7	.1-1	<u>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)</u>
107-98-2	1-5	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</u>
1333-86-4	7-13	<u>carbon black</u>

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

## SECTION 4 First-aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

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>
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	<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>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<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> <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>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<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>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<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**

Treat symptomatically.

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]

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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 esophagoscopy 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," "glaucompsia"), 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 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

- ▶ Sand, dry powder extinguishers or other inerts should be used to smother dust fires.
- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.

### 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>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</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>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>carbon monoxide (CO)</p> <p>nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)</p> <p>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>A fire in bulk finely divided carbon may not be obviously visible unless the material is disturbed and sparks appear. A straw broom may be useful to produce the disturbance.</p>

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <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> </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>
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Major Spills	<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>
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wet, activated carbon removes oxygen from the air thus producing a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and in enclosed or confined spaces where activated carbons might accumulate.</li> <li>Before entry to such areas, sampling and test procedures for low oxygen levels should be undertaken; control conditions should be established to ensure the availability of adequate oxygen supply.</li> <li>Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li><b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>No smoking, naked lights/ignition sources.</li> </ul> <p>Carbon and charcoal may be stabilised for storage and transport, without moistening, by treatment with hot air at 50 deg. C..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents</b></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> </ul> <p>For carbon powders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid oxidising agents, reducing agents.</li> <li>Reaction with finely divided metals, bromates, chlorates, chloramine monoxide, dichlorine oxide, iodates, metal nitrates, oxygen difluoride, peroxyformic acid, peroxyfuroic acid and trioxxygen difluoride may result in an exotherm with ignition or explosion.</li> <li>Activated carbon, when exposed to air, represents a potential fire hazard due to a high surface area and adsorptive capacity. Freshly prepared material may ignite spontaneously in the presence of air especially at high humidity.</li> </ul> <p>Amines are incompatible with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides.</li> <li>-strong reducing agents such as hydrides, due to the liberation of flammable gas.</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	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Oil mist, mineral	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Pure, highly and severely refined (Inhalable particulate matter)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A4
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Mineral oil, excluding metal working fluids - Poorly and mildly refined	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	A2
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm / 360 mg/m3	540 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	1-Methoxy-2-propanol	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	A4
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	carbon black	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	carbon black	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; TWA 0.1 mg PAHs/m3 [Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)] See Appendix A See Appendix C
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	carbon black	Carbon black (Inhalable particulate matter)	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A3

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2-propoxyethanol	2.2 ppm	24 ppm	140 ppm
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	140 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3	8,900 mg/m3
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	100 ppm	160 ppm	660 ppm
carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3

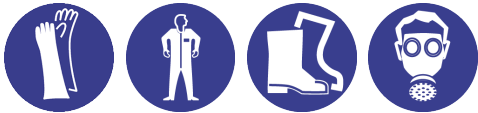
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dimethyldipropylenetriamine	Not Available	Not Available
2-propoxyethanol	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
dimethyldipropylenetriamine	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
2-propoxyethanol	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. Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation in the workplace and safely remove carbon black from the air. Note: Wet, activated carbon removes oxygen from the air and thus presents a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and enclosed or confined spaces.
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> <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>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges.</li> </ul>

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- ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels.
- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ PVC Apron.
- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).

**Respiratory protection**

Type 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**

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)	49	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

**SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

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

**SECTION 11 Toxicological information****Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
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## Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer

	<p>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.</p> <p>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".</p> <p>Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane.</p> <p>Impurities found in carbons, including iodine, can be toxic. Carbon dusts in the air may cause irritation of the mucous membranes, eyes and skin.</p>	
Ingestion	<p>The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>Amines without benzene rings when swallowed are absorbed throughout the gut. Corrosive action may cause damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract.</p> <p>Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucus.</p> <p>Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.</p> <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Ingestion of finely divided carbon may produce gagging and constipation. Aspiration does not appear to be a concern as the material is generally regarded as inert and is often used as a food additive.</p>	
Skin Contact	<p>The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling.</p> <p>Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep.</p> <p>Volatile amine vapours produce irritation and inflammation of the skin. Direct contact can cause burns.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>	
Eye	<p>The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.</p> <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris.</p> <p>Eyes exposed to carbon particulates may be liable to irritation and burning. These can remain in the eye causing inflammation lasting weeks, and can cause permanent dark dotted discolouration.</p>	
Chronic	<p>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.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p>	
Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyldipropylenetriamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1300 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): CORROSIVE **
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1545 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): CORROSIVE **
2-propoxyethanol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 875.52 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2300 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >500<1000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h -mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 2.18 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >6 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 3739 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild



## Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer

carbon black	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral(Rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>DIMETHYLDIPROPYLENETRIAMINE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. Skin allergy was observed in guinea pigs following repeated exposure. tests using bacteria ** * Hoechst MSDS ** Arkema MSDS
<b>2-PROPOXYETHANOL</b>	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers. <b>Acute Toxicity:</b> Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight. There have been no specific human studies, but the consistency of the animal experiments emphasizes that human exposure should be dramatically reduced.
<b>PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD)</b>	The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and</li> <li>The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing;</li> <li>Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities;</li> <li>The potential toxicity of residual base oils is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives.</li> <li>The reproductive and developmental toxicity of the distillate base oils is inversely related to the degree of processing.</li> </ul> Unrefined & mildly refined distillate base oils contain the highest levels of undesirable components, have the largest variation of hydrocarbon molecules and have shown the highest potential cancer-causing and mutation-causing activities. Highly and severely refined distillate base oils are produced from unrefined and mildly refined oils by removing or transforming undesirable components. For unrefined and mildly refined distillate base oils: Acute toxicity: Animal testing showed high semilethal doses of >5000 mg/kg body weight and >2 g/kg body weight for exposure by swallowing or skin contact, respectively. The same material was also reported to be moderately irritating to skin, while not being sensitizing. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing showed that repeat dose toxicity was mild to moderate to the skin. Reproductive / developmental toxicity: No studies on developmental toxicity or reproduction are available. <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.</b>
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER</b>	NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.
<b>CARBON BLACK</b>	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
<b>Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer &amp; DIMETHYLDIPROPYLENETRIAMINE</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. 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. 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.
<b>Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER</b>	For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers.
<b>DIMETHYLDIPROPYLENETRIAMINE &amp; 2-PROPOXYETHANOL</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

## Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer

## Toxicity

Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dimethyldipropylenetriamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7.3mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	9.22mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
2-propoxyethanol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>5000mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/l	2
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	23300mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>=1000mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
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
<b>Legend:</b> 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					

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
dimethyldipropylenetriamine	HIGH	HIGH
2-propoxyethanol	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dimethyldipropylenetriamine	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4731)
2-propoxyethanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.0755)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (BCF = 2)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dimethyldipropylenetriamine	LOW (KOC = 479.2)
2-propoxyethanol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Continued...

## Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer

## 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	2734				
UN proper shipping name	Amine, liquid, corrosive, flammable, n.o.s. (contains 2-propoxyethanol)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	Class	8	Subrisk	3
Class	8				
Subrisk	3				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>8, 3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>IB2, T11, TP2, TP27</td></tr> </table>	Hazard Label	8, 3	Special provisions	IB2, T11, TP2, TP27
Hazard Label	8, 3				
Special provisions	IB2, T11, TP2, TP27				

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2734														
UN proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, flammable, n.o.s. (contains 2-propoxyethanol)														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>8F</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	8	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	3	ERG Code	8F								
ICAO/IATA Class	8														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	3														
ERG Code	8F														
Packing group	II														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>855</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>30 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>851</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>1 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y840</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>0.5 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L
Special provisions	Not Applicable														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	855														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	851														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y840														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	0.5 L														

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2734						
UN proper shipping name	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (contains 2-propoxyethanol)						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	8	IMDG Subrisk	3		
IMDG Class	8						
IMDG Subrisk	3						
Packing group	II						
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable						
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-E , S-C</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>274</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>1 L</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-E , S-C	Special provisions	274	Limited Quantities	1 L
EMS Number	F-E , S-C						
Special provisions	274						
Limited Quantities	1 L						

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

Continued...

Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
dimethyldipropylenetriamine	Not Available
2-propoxyethanol	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
dimethyldipropylenetriamine	Not Available
2-propoxyethanol	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

<b>dimethyldipropylenetriamine is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
<b>2-propoxyethanol is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
<b>paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild) is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
<b>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
<b>carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists</b>	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US NIOSH Carcinogen List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

<b>Section 311/312 hazard categories</b>	
Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No

## Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer

Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	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)

None Reported

## State Regulations

## US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

## US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens: Listed substance

paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild), carbon black

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dimethyldipropylenetriamine; 2-propoxyethanol; paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild); propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer; carbon black)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (dimethyldipropylenetriamine; 2-propoxyethanol)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<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	08/05/2021
Initial Date	12/31/2020

## CONTACT POINT

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

## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3.7.9	08/05/2021	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Classification, Ingredients, Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties

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## Stat-Rez 175 'A' Super Conductive Primer

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3.8.9	08/05/2021	Regulation Change

**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  
AIC: 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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