



Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

ICP Construction Inc.

Version No: 2.5

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

Issue Date: **05/20/2024**

Print Date: **05/20/2024**

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Low Temp Epoxy A Clear |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Relevant identified uses | specialty flooring resin |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | ICP Construction Inc. |
| Address | 150 Dascomb Road Andover, MA 01810 United States |
| Telephone | 1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | www.icpgroup.com |
| Email | sds@icpgroup.com |

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond

Low Temp Epoxy A Clear



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

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Classification | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2 |
|-----------------------|---|

Label elements

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

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Signal word | Warning |
|--------------------|----------------|

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H341 | Suspected of causing genetic defects. |
| H402 | Harmful to aquatic life. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

| | |
|-------------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children. |
| P103 | Read label before use. |

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |

Continued...

Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

| | |
|------------------|--|
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap. |
| P362+P364 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 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 |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 25085-99-8 | 60-80 | <u>bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer</u> |
| 2210-79-9 | 1-5 | <u>o-cresyl glycidyl ether</u> |
| 100-51-6 | 5-10 | <u>benzyl alcohol</u> |
| 15625-89-5 | 10-20 | <u>trimethylolpropane triacrylate</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"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |

Continued...

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Ingestion

- ▶ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.**
- ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- ▶ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

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

ADVANCED TREATMENT

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

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Continued...

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Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Fire Incompatibility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) aldehydes other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</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

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Minor Spills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ In the event of a spill of a reactive diluent, the focus is on containing the spill to prevent contamination of soil and surface or ground water. ▸ If irritating vapors are present, an approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor canister is recommended for cleaning up spills and leaks. <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. |
| Major Spills | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <p>Industrial spills or releases of reactive diluents are infrequent and generally contained. If a large spill does occur, the material should be captured, collected, and reprocessed or disposed of according to applicable governmental requirements.</p> <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. |

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

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|----------------------|---|
| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating. ▸ Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. |
|----------------------|---|

Continued...

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|--------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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"> ▶ Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels. ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Benzyl alcohol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may froth in contact with water ▶ slowly oxidises in air, oxygen forming benzaldehyde ▶ is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperatures ▶ corrodes aluminium at high temperatures ▶ is incompatible with aluminum, iron, steel ▶ attacks some nonfluorinated plastics; may attack, extract and dissolve polypropylene <p>Benzyl alcohol contaminated with 1.4% hydrogen bromide and 1.2% of dissolved iron(II) polymerises exothermically above 100 deg. C.</p> <p>In general, uncured epoxy resins have only poor mechanical, chemical and heat resistance properties. However, good properties are obtained by reacting the linear epoxy resin with suitable curatives to form three-dimensional cross-linked thermoset structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalis, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat. ▶ Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive. <p>Epoxides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are highly reactive with acids, bases, and oxidising and reducing agents. ▶ react, possibly violently, with anhydrous metal chlorides, ammonia, amines and group 1 metals. <p>for multifunctional acrylates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases. ▶ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation. <p>Glycidyl ethers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may form unstable peroxides on storage in air ,light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels ▶ may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators ▶ may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines ▶ react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide ▶ attack some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubber <p>Reactive diluents are stable under recommended storage conditions, but can decompose at elevated temperatures. In some cases, decomposition can cause pressure build-up in closed systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). ▶ If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. ▶ Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Continued...

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Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| benzyl alcohol | 30 ppm | 52 ppm | 740 ppm |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | Not Available | Not Available |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | Not Available | Not Available |
| benzyl alcohol | Not Available | Not Available |
| trimethylolpropane triacrylate | Not Available | Not Available |


Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| benzyl alcohol | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| trimethylolpropane triacrylate | 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

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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. |
| Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <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> <p>When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves, boots and aprons.</p> |

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The performance, based on breakthrough times ,of:

- Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent
- Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good
- Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair.

General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</p> | <p>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ('feel'), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers</p> |
| <p>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</p> | <p>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ('feel'), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p> |
| <p>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</p> | <p>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ('feel'), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.</p> |

Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves.

Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic

- ▶ **DO NOT use solvent to clean the skin**

Body protection See Other protection below

- Other protection**
- ▶ Overalls.
 - ▶ P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

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

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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|-------------------|---------------|
| Appearance | Not Available |
|-------------------|---------------|

Continued...

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|---|----------------|--|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 9.45 |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | >99 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | 102 |

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 | The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. |
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| | <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>No report of respiratory illness in humans as a result of exposure to multifunctional acrylates has been found. In animal testing, exposure to aerosols of reactive diluents (especially o-cresol glycidyl ether, CAS RN:2210-79-9) has been reported to affect the adrenal gland, central nervous system, kidney, liver, ovaries, spleen, testes, thymus and respiratory tract.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect breathing (causing depression and paralysis of breathing and lower blood pressure).</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury.</p> <p>Animal testing showed that a single dose of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) given by mouth, caused an increase in immature sperm.</p> <p>Swallowing large doses of benzyl alcohol may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. It may affect behaviour and/or the central nervous system, and cause headache, sleepiness, excitement, dizziness, inco-ordination, coma, convulsions and other symptoms of central nervous system depression.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin disorders and sensitise the skin and inflammation. Vapours generated by the heat of milling may occur in sufficient concentration to produce inflammation.</p> <p>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) may produce contact dermatitis characterized by redness and swelling, with weeping followed by crusting and scaling. A liquid resin with a molecular weight of 350 produced severe skin irritation when applied daily for 4 hours over 20 days.</p> <p>Skin contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to moderate irritation with local redness. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may 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> <p>The material may cause moderate 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.</p> |
| Eye | <p>Eye contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to severe irritation with the possibility of chemical burns or moderate to severe damage to the cornea.</p> <p>This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</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>Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.</p> <p>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce a sensitization dermatitis (skin inflammation) characterized by eczema with blisters and papules, with considerable itching of the back of the hand. This may persist for 10-14 days after withdrawal from exposure and recur immediately on re-exposure.</p> |

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| | <p>For some reactive diluents, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts or allergic skin reactions.</p> <p>Exposure to some reactive diluents (notably, neopentylglycol diglycidyl ether, CAS RN: 17557-23-2) has caused cancer in some animal testing.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis (skin inflammation).</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated swallowing may affect behaviour and the central nervous system with symptoms similar to acute swallowing.</p> | |
| Low Temp Epoxy A Clear | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >6.1 ppm4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): irritating * |
| | | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| benzyl alcohol | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/L4h ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild |
| | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] | |
| trimethylolpropane triacrylate | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5170 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg Moderate Draize = 46/110.0 |
| | Oral (Rat) LD50: 5190 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (human): 1% Primary Irritant |
| | | Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h Moderate Draize = 5.0/8.0 |
| | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | |
| Legend: | <p>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</p> | |

**BISPHENOL A
DIGLYCIDYL ETHER
POLYMER**

* [Reichold]; ** [EpoxyLite Corp.]; for monomer
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce a sensitization dermatitis (skin inflammation) characterized by eczema with blisters and papules, with considerable itching of the back of the hand. This may persist for 10-14 days after withdrawal from exposure and recur immediately on re-exposure.

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Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics.</p> <p>Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity.</p> <p>Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.</p> <p>Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p> |
| O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER | <p>o-CGE is a direct-acting mutagen in in-vitro test systems. Studies in vivo, including micronucleus tests and assays in transgenic animals, showed no mutagenic activity. Causes sensitisation * * Huntsman Araldite DY-K/ CH SDS</p> |
| BENZYL ALCOHOL | <p>Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity.</p> <p>For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmed and of low acute toxicity.</p> <p>This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin.</p> <p>The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing.</p> |
| TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIACRYLATE | <p>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.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> |
| Low Temp Epoxy A Clear & O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER | <p>Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.</p> |
| Low Temp Epoxy A Clear & BISPENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER & O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER & BENZYL ALCOHOL & TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIACRYLATE | <p>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.</p> |
| Low Temp Epoxy A Clear & BENZYL ALCOHOL | <p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs.</p> <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation.</p> |
| Low Temp Epoxy A Clear & BISPENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER | <p>Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin.</p> <p>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects.</p> |

Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------|
| <p>Low Temp Epoxy A Clear & TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIACRYLATE</p> | <p>UV (ultraviolet) / EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity. UV/EB acrylates are divided into two groups the "stenomeric" and "eurymeric" acrylates.</p> <p>Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH₂=CHCOO or CH₂=C(CH₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.</p> <p>This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens. Where no 'official' classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example</p> <p>Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53</p> <p>Monoalkyl or monoaryl estere of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38</p> | | |
| <p>Low Temp Epoxy A Clear & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER & O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER</p> | <p>Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.</p> | | |
| <p>BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER & O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER</p> | <p>For 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):</p> <p>In animal testing, ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the airways in animals exposed via inhalation. However, tumours were not observed in mice chronically exposed via skin.</p> | | |
| <p>BENZYL ALCOHOL & TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIACRYLATE</p> | <p>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.</p> | | |
| <p>Acute Toxicity</p> | <p>✗</p> | <p>Carcinogenicity</p> | <p>✗</p> |
| <p>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>Reproductivity</p> | <p>✗</p> |
| <p>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>STOT - Single Exposure</p> | <p>✗</p> |
| <p>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>STOT - Repeated Exposure</p> | <p>✗</p> |
| <p>Mutagenicity</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>Aspiration Hazard</p> | <p>✗</p> |

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

| <p>Low Temp Epoxy A Clear</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Endpoint</th> <th>Test Duration (hr)</th> <th>Species</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-----|-------------------------------|----------|---|------|-----|------|----------|---------------|
| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Endpoint</th> <th>Test Duration (hr)</th> <th>Species</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | |
| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>o-cresyl glycidyl ether</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Endpoint</th> <th>Test Duration (hr)</th> <th>Species</th> <th>Value</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EC50(ECx)</td> <td>24h</td> <td>Crustacea</td> <td>1-10mg/l</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EC50</td> <td>72h</td> <td>Algae or other aquatic plants</td> <td>~5.1mg/l</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LC50</td> <td>96h</td> <td>Fish</td> <td>1-10mg/l</td> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | EC50(ECx) | 24h | Crustacea | 1-10mg/l | Not Available | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | ~5.1mg/l | 2 | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1-10mg/l | Not Available |
| Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC50(ECx) | 24h | Crustacea | 1-10mg/l | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | ~5.1mg/l | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1-10mg/l | Not Available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Continued...

Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | ~3.3mg/l | 2 |
| benzyl alcohol | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 500mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 10mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 230mg/l | 2 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 336h | Fish | 5.1mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 76.828mg/l | 2 |
| trimethylolpropane triacrylate | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 0.87mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 7.2mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 4.86mg/l | 2 |
| | EC10(ECx) | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.6mg/l | 2 |
| Legend: | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data | | | | |

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

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

Liquid epoxy resins and some reactive diluents are not readily biodegradable, although its epoxy functional groups are hydrolysed in contact with water, they have the potential to bio-accumulate and are moderately toxic to aquatic organisms. They are generally classified as dangerous for the environment according to the European Union classification criteria.

Reactive diluents generally have a low to moderate potential for bioconcentration (tendency to accumulate in the food chain) and a high to very high potential for mobility in soil. Small amounts that escape to the atmosphere will photodegrade.

Environmental toxicity is a function of the n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow, log Kow). Compounds with log Pow >5 act as neutral organics, but at a lower log Pow, the toxicity of epoxide-containing polymers is greater than that predicted for simple narcotics. Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology.

For 1,2-Butylene oxide (Ethyloxirane):

log Kow values of 0.68 and 0.86. BAF and BCF : 1 to 17 L./kg.

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below).

For benzyl alcohol: log Kow : 1.1Koc : <5Henry's atm m3 /mol: 3.91E-07BOD 5: 1.55-1.6,33-62%COD : 96%ThOD : 2.519BCF : 4

Bioaccumulation: Not significant

Anaerobic Effects: Significant degradation.

Effects on algae and plankton: Inhibits degradation of glucose

Degradation Biological: Significant processes

Abiotic: RxnOH*,no photochem

Ecotoxicity: Fish LC50 (48 h): fathead minnow 770 mg/l; (72 h): 480 mg/l; (96 h) 460 mg/l.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | HIGH | HIGH |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | HIGH | HIGH |
| benzyl alcohol | LOW | LOW |

Continued...

Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| trimethylolpropane triacrylate | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835) |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | LOW (LogKOW = 2.1609) |
| benzyl alcohol | LOW (LogKOW = 1.1) |
| trimethylolpropane triacrylate | LOW (LogKOW = 2.8628) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | LOW (Log KOC = 51.43) |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | LOW (Log KOC = 67.93) |
| benzyl alcohol | LOW (Log KOC = 15.66) |
| trimethylolpropane triacrylate | LOW (Log KOC = 1916) |

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>Waste Management</p> <p>Production waste from epoxy resins and resin systems should be treated as hazardous waste in accordance with National regulations. Fire retarded resins containing halogenated compounds should also be treated as special waste.</p> <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 or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. |
|-------------------------------------|---|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

Marine Pollutant



Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 14.1. UN number or ID number | 3082 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 9 |
| | Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Hazard Label | 9 |
| | Special provisions | 8, 146, 173, 335, 441, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29 |

For Individual Packages of Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 that contain LESS THAN the reportable quantity (5 kg or 5 L) - Not Regulated

For Individual Packages of Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 that contain MORE THAN the reportable quantity (5 kg or 5 L) - Regulated and classified as below:

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3082 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 9 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 9L |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A97 A158 A197 A215 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 964 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 450 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 964 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 450 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y964 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G |

Continued...

Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| 14.1. UN number | 3082 | |
| 14.2. UN proper shipping name | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer) | |
| 14.3. Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 9 |
| | IMDG Subsidiary Hazard | Not Applicable |
| 14.4. Packing group | III | |
| 14.5. Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| 14.6. Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-A , S-F |
| | Special provisions | 274 335 969 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | Not Available |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | Not Available |
| benzyl alcohol | Not Available |
| trimethylolpropane triacrylate | Not Available |

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | Not Available |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | Not Available |
| benzyl alcohol | Not Available |
| trimethylolpropane triacrylate | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

| o-cresyl glycidyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

US EPA Substance Registry Services (SRS) - 2020 CDR TSCA 4 TR

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

Continued...

Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

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

trimethylolpropane triacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

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

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

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

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

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

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

Continued...

Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

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

None Reported

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations**US. California Proposition 65**

⚠ WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **trimethylolpropane triacrylate**, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; o-cresyl glycidyl ether; benzyl alcohol; trimethylolpropane triacrylate) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (o-cresyl glycidyl ether) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (o-cresyl glycidyl ether) |
| Legend: | <i>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.</i> |

SECTION 16 Other information

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 05/20/2024 |
| Initial Date | 10/23/2019 |

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Continued...

Low Temp Epoxy A Clear

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1.5 | 05/20/2024 | Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility) |

Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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