



Poly 600 'A' Clear

ICP Construction, Inc.

Version No: 3.6
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 12/18/2024
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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Poly 600 'A' Clear
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Floor Coating
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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	1-866-667-5199 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Chemtel
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-225-3924
Other emergency telephone number(s)	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	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

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Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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
716336-43-5	5-10	<u>Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate</u>
70969-70-9	1-5	<u>2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate</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 eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with water. ▶ If irritation continues, seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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

for simple esters:

BASIC TREATMENT

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

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.

Continued...

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- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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

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

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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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. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

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	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. ▶ Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. ▶ Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Continued...

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Poly 600 'A' Clear	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	<i>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.</i>	

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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
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. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>For esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Do NOT use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream.

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	8.7
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)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available

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Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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	Not Available	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<50 when mixed as intended
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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 is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Poly 600 'A' Clear	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Poly 600 'A' Clear	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. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Generally, linear and branched-chain alkyl esters are hydrolysed to their component alcohols and carboxylic acids in the intestinal tract, blood and most tissues throughout the body. Following hydrolysis the component alcohols and carboxylic acids are metabolized Oral acute toxicity studies have been reported for 51 of the 67 esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids. The very low oral acute toxicity of this group of esters is demonstrated by oral LD50 values greater than 1850 mg/kg bw
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	Genotoxicity studies have been performed in vitro using the following esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids: methyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl stearate and the structurally related isoamyl formate and demonstrates that these substances are not genotoxic. The JEFCA Committee concluded that the substances in this group would not present safety concerns at the current levels of intake the esters of aliphatic acyclic primary alcohols and aliphatic linear saturated carboxylic acids are generally used as flavouring substances up to average maximum levels of 200 mg/kg.	
2-ETHYLHEXYL 3,5,5-TRIMETHYLHEXANOATE	<p>2-Ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate was found to cause a primary irritation score of 0.33 erythema after administration of 24 hours when applied to healthy intact and abraded rabbit skin, being fully reversible within 72 hours. Thus, the substance is considered being non-irritant to skin. 2-Ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate was found to cause a Maximum Mean Total Score of 0.0. at 24, 48 and 72 hours after application, and thus is considered non-irritant to eye. Sensitisation: 59 volunteers (of which 52 concluded the test) were exposed semi-occlusive to undiluted test material in total 10 times in the induction phase. No significant skin irritation was observed throughout this induction phase. Two weeks following the induction phase, volunteers were exposed semi-occlusively again to the undiluted test material (challenge phase) and none of them did show any positive reaction. Repeat Dose Toxicity: Because of hyaline droplet nephropathy noted in male rats down to the low dose level, no NOEL (No Observed Effect Level) for general toxicity was established in males. NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level) for general toxicity in females was established at 50 mg/kg body weight/day. Genetic toxicity: 2-Ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate was considered to be non-mutagenic. This study was conducted to assess the mutagenic potential of the test article using a bacterial test system following OECD 471 guideline and GLP principle. Salmonella typhimurium strains TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 102, TA 98 and TA 100 were treated with the test substance at five dose levels in triplicate with and without metabolic activation (10% liver S9 in standard co-factors). Toxicity to Reproduction: 2-Ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate was administered to male rats for at least 28 days and to female rats for 14 days prior to pairing, through the pairing and gestation periods until the F1 generation reached day 4 post partum. No morphological evidence of toxicological properties was detected in the reproductive organs and tissues examined. The assessment of the integrity of the spermatogenic cycle did not provide any evidence of impaired spermatogenesis. All findings for reproductive parameters recorded were within the range of normal background alterations. The NOEL (No Observed Effect Level) and NOAEL (No Observed Adverse Effect Level) for reproduction/developmental toxicity was considered to be 50 mg/kg/day, based on a higher post-implantation and post natal loss in the mid and high dose group. Developmental toxicity/ teratogenicity: Based on the results given in a rat study, the NOAEL of test article for maternal toxicity is considered to be 840 mg/kg/day, while that of developmental toxicity is greater than 2520 mg/kg/day under the conditions of the paper. *REACH Dossier</p> <p>Group A aliphatic monoesters (fatty acid esters) cause very little or no injury and are considered safe for use in cosmetics. For aliphatic fatty acids (and salts) Acute oral (gavage) toxicity: The acute oral LD50 values in rats for both were greater than >2000 mg/kg bw Clinical signs were generally associated with poor condition following administration of high doses (salivation, diarrhoea, staining, piloerection and lethargy). There were no adverse effects on body weight in any study. In some studies, excess test substance and/or irritation in the gastrointestinal tract was observed at necropsy. Skin and eye irritation potential, with a few stated exceptions, is chain length dependent and decreases with increasing chain length. According to several OECD test regimes the animal skin irritation studies indicate that the C6-10 aliphatic acids are severely irritating or corrosive, while the C12 aliphatic acid is irritating, and the C14-22 aliphatic acids generally are not irritating or mildly irritating. Human skin irritation studies using more realistic exposures (30-minute, 1-hour or 24-hours) indicate that the aliphatic acids have sufficient, good or very good skin compatibility. Animal eye irritation studies indicate that among the aliphatic acids, the C8-12 aliphatic acids are irritating to the eye while the C14-22 aliphatic acids are not irritating. Eye irritation potential of the ammonium salts does not follow chain length dependence; the C18 ammonium salts are corrosive to the eyes. Dermal absorption: The in vitro penetration of C10, C12, C14, C16 and C18 fatty acids (as sodium salt solutions) through rat skin decreases with increasing chain length. Pelargonic acid and its Esters - Cosmetic Ingredient Review: CIR Expert Panel Meeting. June 2010 For pelargonic acid esters (branched and straight-chain): The CIR Expert Panel concluded that these esters are safe as cosmetic ingredients in the present practices of use and concentration. Pelargonic acid and nonanoate esters are cosmetic ingredients that function as skin conditioning agents in cosmetics. Pelargonic acid, a fatty acid, is absorbed and then metabolized by beta-oxidation in the body. The percutaneous absorption of isononyl alcohol was reported in an acute dermal toxicity study.</p>	
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity ×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity ×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure ×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure ✓
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard ×

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Poly 600 'A' Clear	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=0.009mg/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.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.99)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

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>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</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. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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
Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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

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

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**

None Reported

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate)
Japan - ENCS	No (Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate)
Philippines - PICCS	No (Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	No (Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate)
Mexico - INSQ	No (Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl neodecanoate; 2-ethylhexyl 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

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Poly 600 "A" Clear

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	12/18/2024
Initial Date	10/07/2023

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.6	12/18/2024	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), First Aid measures - Advice to Doctor, Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Name

Other information

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

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

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