



Polyaspartic 7500 VOC 'A' Satin/Semi-Gloss

ICP Construction Inc.

Version No: 11.15
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	Polyaspartic 7500 VOC 'A' Satin/Semi-Gloss
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Resin Solution, flammable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	High Performance 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	1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

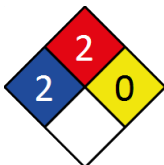
Emergency phone number

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



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	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
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H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P235	Keep cool.

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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Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
136210-32-7	15-40	<u>aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediy)bis-, ester</u>
98-56-6	10-30	<u>4-chlorobenzotrifluoride</u>
136210-30-5	15-40	<u>aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediy)bis-, ester</u>
145899-78-1	1-5	<u>3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)</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.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Continued...

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Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ 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. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) carbon monoxide (CO) hydrogen chloride phosgene nitrogen oxides (NO_x) hydrogen fluoride 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"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	<p>Consider storage under inert gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits


Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Polyaspartic 7500 VOC 'A' Satin/Semi-Gloss	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediy)bis-,ester	Not Available	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available	Not Available
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediy)bis-,ester	Not Available	Not Available
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediy)bis-,ester	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediy)bis-,ester	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ 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>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. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ 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). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered.

Respiratory protection

Type A 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.

Continued...

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- ▶ 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	Moisture sensitive. Family of products which vary in their physical properties as a result of variations in production. Data presented here is for typical family member. Moisture sensitive.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.177
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	355
pH (as supplied)	>8	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	>180	Viscosity (cSt)	3000
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>180	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	43	Taste	Sour
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%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	11.72

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.
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. High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort. Exposure may cause salivation, and increases in blood cholesterol and triglycerides. There may also be increase in weight of the liver and kidney and deposition of fat in the adrenal gland.
Skin Contact	The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

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	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	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) may have potential to cause cancer because of its structural similarities with two known cancer causing agents.

Polyaspartic 7500 VOC 'A' Satin/Semi-Gloss	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Not Available
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye : Mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.224 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin : Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >32.03 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 11500 mg/kg ^[2]	
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye : Mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.224 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin : Moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
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	

ASPARTIC ACID, N,N'-(METHYLENEDICYCLOHEXANEDIYL)BIS-,ESTER	for similar substance CAS 136210-10-32-7: Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE	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. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.
3-OXAZOLIDINEETHANOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHYL)-, CARBONATE (2:1)	* Industrial Copolymers Limited SDS (incozol LV)
Polyaspartic 7500 VOC 'A' Satin/Semi-Gloss & ASPARTIC ACID, N,N'-(METHYLENEDICYCLOHEXANEDIYL)BIS-,ESTER & 3-OXAZOLIDINEETHANOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHYL)-, CARBONATE (2:1)	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.
Polyaspartic 7500 VOC 'A' Satin/Semi-Gloss & 4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE	Medium to long term exposure to chlorobenzotrifluoride may produce increase in weight of the liver, kidney, and thyroid gland at high doses. Only limited reproductive effects were noted, and no gene alteration effects. There was also no evidence of cancer-causing potential.
ASPARTIC ACID, N,N'-(METHYLENEDICYCLOHEXANEDIYL)BIS-,ESTER	Evidence of sensitisation (adjuvant test) * After the first challenge very mild to clearly visible skin reddening was observed in 85% of the test substance animals. After the second challenge, very mild to clearly visible skin reddening was observed in 50% and 35% of the test substance animals challenged with 25% and 12% test substance respectively. A scaly administration site was observed in some animals. Rat repeat dose oral toxicity - 29 days NOAEL 1000 mg/kg/day * Genotoxicity ? bacterial reverse mutation non mutagenic * Genotoxicity ? in vitro not determined * Genotoxicity ? in vivo erythrocyte micronucleus test non clastogenic * The notified chemical is considered to be of low acute toxicity via the oral, dermal and inhalation routes. Irritation and Sensitisation. The material is considered to be a slight skin and eye irritant and mild respiratory irritant and a skin sensitiser. As skin reactions were observed in 85% of animals at a concentration of 50%, the substance is considered to be a strong sensitiser. The potential for respiratory sensitisation cannot be ruled out. Repeated Dose Toxicity. In a 28 day study in rats, the No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) was established as 1000 mg/kg bw/day based on the absence of adverse treatment related effects. Mutagenicity. The material was negative in an Ames test and an in vivo erythrocyte micronucleus test. The substance is not considered to be mutagenic. Neurotoxicity: In the in vivo mouse erythrocyte micronucleus test, following intraperitoneal administration of a fairly high dose (5345 mg/kg bw) some evidence of non-specific neurological impairment was seen. However, this was not observed in any of the tests conducted on any other species and could either be species-specific or an expression of generalised toxicity induced at high doses, as opposed to specific neurotoxicity. * NICNAS Report Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some

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people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.

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

Polyaspartic 7500 VOC 'A' Satin/Semi-Gloss	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.013mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	66mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	34mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	88.6mg/l	2

4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.03mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	3mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.41mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.68mg/l	1	

aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.013mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	66mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	34mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	88.6mg/l	2	

3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

For high molecular weight synthetic polymers: (according to the Sustainable Futures (SF) program (U.S. EPA 2005b; U.S. EPA 2012c) polymer assessment guidance.)

High MW polymers are expected:

- to have low vapour pressure and are not expected to undergo volatilization .
- to adsorb strongly to soil and sediment
- to be non-biodegradable (not anticipated to be assimilated by microorganisms.- therefore, biodegradation is not expected to be an important removal process. However many exceptions exist

High MW polymers are not expected to undergo removal by other degradative processes under environmental conditions

For 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF):

Environmental Fate:

Soil absorption is anticipated. This substance is relatively biodegradable and is not expected to bioaccumulate or bioconcentrate (BCF 120). It is insoluble in water; and water volatility may be high.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (BCF = 202)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (KOC = 1912)

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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	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	Resin Solution, flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	B1, B52, IB3, T2, TP1

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	Resin solution flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable

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Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	Not Available
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	Not Available
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	Not Available
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester is found on the following regulatory lists**

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

4-chlorobenzotrifluoride is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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

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

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

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

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

aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester is found on the following regulatory lists

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1) is found on the following regulatory lists

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No

Continued...

Polyaspartic 7500 VOC 'A' Satin/Semi-Gloss

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 can expose you to chemicals including 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Canada - DSL	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Canada - NDSL	No (aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester; 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride; aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester)
China - IECSC	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester; 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Japan - ENCS	No (aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester; aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester; 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester; aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester; 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester; 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride; aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester; 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	05/26/2022
Initial Date	07/28/2019

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
10.15	05/26/2022	Chronic Health, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid (skin), Ingredients, Physical Properties, 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

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.

Polyaspartic 7500 VOC 'A' Satin/Semi-Gloss

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

AII: 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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