



## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

### ICP Construction Inc.

Version No: 9.9  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 06/21/2022  
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S.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	ESD 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	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

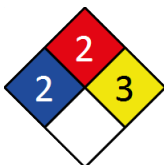
##### Emergency phone number

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

#### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



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

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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##### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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##### Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
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## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H412	Harmful 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.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof (electrical/ventilating/lighting) equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284	In case of inadequate ventilation: Wear respiratory protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P303+P351+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water (or shower).
P333+P313	IF Skin irritation or rash occurs: 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.
P337+P313	IF Eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	IF Experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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Not Applicable

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
98-56-6	10-30	<u>4-chlorobenzotrifluoride</u>
28182-81-2	45-70	<u>hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer</u>
822-06-0	0.1-1	<u>hexamethylene diisocyanate</u>
34590-94-8	5-10	<u>dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether</u>

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

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## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

## SECTION 4 First-aid measures

## Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul> <p>Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:

- ▶ This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitiser which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hyperreactivity.
- ▶ Clinical symptoms of exposure involve mucosal irritation of respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.
- ▶ Conjunctival irritation, skin inflammation (erythema, pain vesiculation) and gastrointestinal disturbances occur soon after exposure.
- ▶ Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea.
- ▶ Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates.
- ▶ Noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line.
- ▶ Treatment for asthma includes inhaled sympathomimetics (epinephrine [adrenalin], terbutaline) and steroids.
- ▶ Activated charcoal (1 g/kg) and a cathartic (sorbitol, magnesium citrate) may be useful for ingestion.
- ▶ Mydriatics, systemic analgesics and topical antibiotics (Sulamyd) may be used for corneal abrasions.
- ▶ There is no effective therapy for sensitised workers.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux; Medical Toxicology]

**NOTE:** Isocyanates cause airway restriction in naive individuals with the degree of response dependant on the concentration and duration of exposure. They induce smooth muscle contraction which leads to bronchoconstrictive episodes. Acute changes in lung function, such as decreased FEV1, may not represent sensitivity.

[Karol &amp; Jin, Frontiers in Molecular Toxicology, pp 56-61, 1992]

Personnel who work with isocyanates, isocyanate prepolymers or polyisocyanates should have a pre-placement medical examination and periodic examinations thereafter, including a pulmonary function test. Anyone with a medical history of chronic respiratory disease, asthmatic or bronchial attacks, indications of allergic responses, recurrent eczema or sensitisation conditions of the skin should not handle or work with isocyanates. Anyone who develops chronic respiratory distress when working with isocyanates should be removed from exposure and examined by a physician. Further exposure must be avoided if a sensitivity to isocyanates or polyisocyanates has developed.

## SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

## Extinguishing media

- ▶ Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam.
- ▶ Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

## Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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## Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) isocyanates hydrogen cyanide</p>

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## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

and minor amounts of  
hydrogen chloride  
phosgene  
nitrogen oxides (NOx)  
hydrogen fluoride  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit corrosive fumes.  
When heated at high temperatures many isocyanates decompose rapidly generating a vapour which pressurises containers, possibly to the point of rupture. Release of toxic and/or flammable isocyanate vapours may then occur

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

## Environmental precautions

See section 12

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Liquid Isocyanates and high isocyanate vapour concentrations will penetrate seals on self contained breathing apparatus - SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit where this exposure may occur.</li> </ul> <p>For isocyanate spills of less than 40 litres (2 m2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Evacuate area from everybody not dealing with the emergency, keep them upwind and prevent further access, remove ignition sources and, if inside building, ventilate area as well as possible.</li> <li>▶ Notify supervision and others as necessary.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with water, alkalies and detergent solutions.</li> <li>▶ Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.</b></li> </ul> <p>The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<p>Consider storage under inert gas. for commercial quantities of isocyanates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Isocyanates should be stored in adequately banded areas. Nothing else should be kept within the same bunding.</li> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ may form unstable peroxides on contact with air</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid and other strong acids</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with acid halides, aliphatic amines, alkalis, boranes, isocyanates</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics, rubber and coatings</li> <li>▶ Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides</li> <li>▶ Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading</li> <li>▶ In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions.</li> <li>▶ Contact with aluminium should be avoided; release of hydrogen gas may result- glycol ethers will corrode scratched aluminium surfaces.</li> <li>· Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions. Isocyanates are electrophiles, and as such they are reactive toward a variety of nucleophiles including alcohols, amines, and even water.</li> <li>▶ A range of exothermic decomposition energies for isocyanates is given as 20-30 kJ/mol.</li> <li>▶ The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment.</li> </ul>

## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## Control parameters

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	hexamethylene diisocyanate	Hexamethylene diisocyanate	0.005 ppm / 0.035 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	0.020 (10-minute) ppm / 0.140 (10-minute) mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	100 ppm / 600 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Skin designation
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	100 ppm / 600 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	[skin]

## Emergency Limits


Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	7.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	86 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	510 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
hexamethylene diisocyanate	0.018 ppm	0.2 ppm	3 ppm
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	150 ppm	1700* ppm	9900** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available	Not Available
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	Not Available	Not Available
hexamethylene diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	600 ppm	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
<b>Notes:</b>	<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

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ All processes in which isocyanates are used should be enclosed wherever possible.</li> <li>▸ Total enclosure, accompanied by good general ventilation, should be used to keep atmospheric concentrations below the relevant exposure standards.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Do NOT wear natural rubber (latex gloves).</li> <li>▸ Isocyanate resistant materials include Teflon, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA gloves.</li> <li>▸ Protective gloves and overalls should be worn as specified in the appropriate national standard.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT use skin cream unless necessary and then use only minimum amount.</b></li> <li>▸ Isocyanate vapour may be absorbed into skin cream and this increases hazard.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges.</li> </ul>

## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

- ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels.
- All employees working with isocyanates must be informed of the hazards from exposure to the contaminant and the precautions necessary to prevent damage to their health. They should be made aware of the need to carry out their work so that as little contamination as possible is produced, and of the importance of the proper use of all safeguards against exposure to themselves and their fellow workers.
- ▶ Overalls.
  - ▶ P.V.C apron.

**Respiratory protection**

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- ▶ 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

For spraying or operations which might generate aerosols:

Full face respirator with supplied air.

- ▶ In certain circumstances, personal protection of the individual employee is necessary. Personal protective devices should be regarded as being supplementary to substitution and engineering control and should not be used in preference to them as they do nothing to eliminate the hazard.
- ▶ However, in some situations, minimising exposure to isocyanates by enclosure and ventilation is not possible, and occupational exposure standards may be exceeded, particularly during on-site mixing of paints, spray-painting, foaming and maintenance of machine and ventilation systems. In these situations, air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard must be used.
- ▶ **Organic vapour respirators with particulate pre-filters and powered, air-purifying respirators are NOT suitable.**
- ▶ Personal protective equipment must be appropriately selected, individually fitted and workers trained in their correct use and maintenance. Personal protective equipment must be regularly checked and maintained to ensure that the worker is being protected.
- ▶ Air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard should be used during the clean-up of spills and the repair or clean-up of contaminated equipment and similar situations which cause emergency exposures to hazardous atmospheric concentrations of isocyanate.

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Moisture sensitive.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	47.22	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Flammable.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity**

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

## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

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

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (DPME) may cause drowsiness from which rapid recovery occurs, and in few cases brain and nerves impairment.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Dipropylene monomethyl ether (DPME) produces marked central nervous system depression in rats. Lethal doses produced failure of breathing within 48 hours. 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. 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Continuous skin contact with DPME may cause scaly skin. Testing on animals has shown that absorption through the skin may cause drowsiness, stomach distension and irritation as well as kidney damage, and high doses may be lethal. 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. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	Undiluted dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether (DPME) may cause eye irritation with redness, pain and sometimes physical injury. These are reversible and there is no permanent damage. 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.
<b>Chronic</b>	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. This product contains a polymer with a functional group considered to be of high concern. Isothiocyanates may cause hypersensitivity of the skin and airways. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. The chemistry of reaction of isocyanates, as evidenced by MDI, in biological milieu is such that in the event of a true exposure of small MDI doses to the mouth, reactions will commence at once with biological macromolecules in the buccal region and will continue along the digestive tract prior to reaching the stomach. DMPE causes few adverse effects, although it has caused decreased consciousness in animal testing. It has an unpleasant odour. Animal testing shows that polymeric MDI can damage the nasal cavities and lungs, causing inflammation and increased cell growth. 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) may have potential to cause cancer because of its structural similarities with two known cancer causing agents. Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia.

	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
<b>Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B</b>	Not Available	Not Available
<b>4-chlorobenzotrifluoride</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (Rat) LC50; >32.03 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (Mouse) LD50; 11500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Inhalation (Rat) LC50; 0.052-0.5 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - moderate
<b>hexamethylene diisocyanate</b>	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 593 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup> Inhalation (Rat) LC50; 0.06 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup> Oral (Mouse) LD50; 350 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 9500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 8 mg - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5135 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 238 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open)-mild
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE POLYMER</b>	* Bayer SDS ** Ardex SDS The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE</b>	Aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates may cause airway toxicity and skin sensitization. Monomers and prepolymers exhibit similar respiratory effect. For 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI): Exposures to HDI are often associated with exposures to its prepolymers, one of which is widely used as a hardener in automobile and airplane paints. Both the prepolymers and the native substance may cause asthma.
<b>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B &amp; 4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE &amp; HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE &amp; DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
<b>Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B &amp; HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE POLYMER &amp; HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE</b>	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. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. 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. 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. Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia.
<b>Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B &amp; DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER</b>	For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers.
<b>Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B &amp; 4-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE</b>	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.
<b>HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE POLYMER &amp; HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE POLYMER &amp; DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✗	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
<b>Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B</b>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
<b>4-chlorobenzotrifluoride</b>	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.03mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.41mg/l	2

Continued...



## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.68mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	3mg/l	2
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	Not Available
hexamethylene diisocyanate	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	LC50	96h	Fish	22mg/l	1
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	<0.33mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>77.4mg/l	2
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	528h	Crustacea	>=0.5mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1930mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>969mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2
<b>Legend:</b>	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				

Harmful 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.

For Propylene Glycol Ethers: log Kow's range from 0.309 for TPM to 1.523 for DPnB. Calculated BCFs range from 1.47 for DPnB to 3.16 for DPMA and TPM, indicating low bioaccumulation.

for polyisocyanates:

Polyisocyanates are not readily biodegradable. However, due to other elimination mechanisms (hydrolysis, adsorption), long retention times in water are not to be expected.

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).

For Isocyanate Monomers:

Environmental Fate: Isocyanates, (di- and polyfunctional isocyanates), are commonly used to make various polymers, such as polyurethanes. Polyurethanes find significant application in the manufacture of rigid and flexible foams.

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases. No glycol ethers that have been tested demonstrate marked resistance to biodegradative processes.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	HIGH	HIGH
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	HIGH	HIGH
hexamethylene diisocyanate	LOW	LOW
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (BCF = 202)
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	LOW (LogKOW = 7.5795)
hexamethylene diisocyanate	LOW (LogKOW = 3.1956)
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (BCF = 100)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	LOW (KOC = 1912)
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	LOW (KOC = 18560000)
hexamethylene diisocyanate	LOW (KOC = 5864)

Continued...

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT recycle spilled material.</b></li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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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

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
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	Not Available
hexamethylene diisocyanate	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
4-chlorobenzotrifluoride	Not Available
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	Not Available
hexamethylene diisocyanate	Not Available
dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

#### 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride 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 Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens

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

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

#### hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)

#### hexamethylene diisocyanate is found on the following regulatory lists

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA New Chemical Exposure Limits (NCEL)

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

#### dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

## Stat-Rez ESD Nano 275 B

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants  
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List  
 US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
 US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances  
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

## Federal Regulations

## Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

## Section 311/312 hazard categories


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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
hexamethylene diisocyanate	100	45.4

## 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](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov).

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (4-chlorobenzotrifluoride; hexamethylene diisocyanate; dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (4-chlorobenzotrifluoride; hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

## Legend:

Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

**SECTION 16 Other information**

<b>Revision Date</b>	06/21/2022
<b>Initial Date</b>	08/21/2019

**CONTACT POINT**

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

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.9	06/21/2022	Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (other), Spills (major), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Transport, Transport Information

**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  
 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  
 KECl: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
 TCST: 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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