



Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 1.1.9.9
 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **08/10/2021**
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 S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer) |
| Other means of identification | Not Available |

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Relevant identified uses | ESD Coating |
|---------------------------------|-------------|

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | ICP Building Solutions Group |
| Address | 4565 W Watkins Street Phoenix AZ 85043 United States |
| Telephone | 623-435-2277 |
| Fax | Not Available |
| Website | 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



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 | Eye Irritation Category 2A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2 |
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Label elements

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| Hazard pictogram(s) | |
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| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Signal word | Danger |
|--------------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

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| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |

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| H350 | May cause cancer. |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H341 | Suspected of causing genetic defects. |

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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| P202 | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray |
| 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 and face protection. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. |
| 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. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |
| P308+P313 | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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| P405 | Store locked up. |
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 9003-36-5 | 45-70 | <u>phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer</u> |
| 28064-14-4 | 5-10 | <u>bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer</u> |
| 25085-99-8 | 1-5 | <u>bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer</u> |
| 68609-97-2 | .5-1.5 | <u>(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether</u> |
| 13463-67-7* | 5-10 | <u>Titanium Dioxide TiO2</u> |
| 2210-79-9 | 7-13 | <u>o-cresyl glycidyl ether</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**

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| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |

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| 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"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice. |

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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| 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

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|------------------------------|---|
| Fire Fighting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. |
| Fire/Explosion Hazard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) aldehydes other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. |

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

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

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

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| Safe handling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. |

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Epoxides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ are highly reactive with acids, bases, and oxidising and reducing agents. ▶ react, possibly violently, with anhydrous metal chlorides, ammonia, amines and group 1 metals. ▶ Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. ▶ Avoid use of aluminium, copper and brass alloys in storage and process equipment. <p>Glycidyl ethers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may form unstable peroxides on storage in air, light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels ▶ may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators ▶ may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines ▶ react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide ▶ attack some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubber <p>Reactive diluents are stable under recommended storage conditions, but can decompose at elevated temperatures. In some cases, decomposition can cause pressure build-up in closed systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). ▶ If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. ▶ Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents |

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|--|-----------------------|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 | Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 | Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust | 15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Titanium dioxide - Total dust | 15 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) | Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Titanium dioxide | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Ca; See Appendix A |
| US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) | Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Titanium dioxide | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | (A4) |

Emergency Limits

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--|----------|-----------|-------------|
| bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | 30 mg/m3 | 330 mg/m3 | 2,000 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer | Not Available | Not Available |
| bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer | Not Available | Not Available |
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | Not Available | Not Available |
| (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether | Not Available | Not Available |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | 5,000 mg/m3 | Not Available |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | Not Available | Not Available |

Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | E | ≤ 0.1 ppm |


Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Continued...

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| Appropriate engineering controls | Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. |
| Personal protection |  |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. |
| Skin protection | See Hand protection below |
| Hands/feet protection | <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves, boots and aprons.</p> <p>The performance, based on breakthrough times, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent ·Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good ·Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Neoprene gloves |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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] ▸ 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. ▸ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. ▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. |

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.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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

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|-------------------|--|
| Appearance | <p>Phenolic resins are also widely known as phenol-formaldehyde resins, PF resins and phenoplasts. The trade name Bakelite has in the past been widely and erroneously used as a common noun and indeed is noted as such in many English dictionaries.</p> <p>Reaction of phenol with less than equimolar proportions of formaldehyde under acidic conditions gives novolac resins containing aromatic phenol units linked predominantly by methylene bridges.</p> <p>Epoxy resins are thermosetting polymers, which are crosslinked using hardeners (curing agents).</p> <p>Epoxy is either any of the basic components or the cured end products of epoxy resins, as well as a colloquial name for the epoxide functional group. Epoxy resins, also known as polyepoxides, are a class of reactive prepolymers and polymers which contain at least two epoxide groups. Reactive diluents are generally colourless to yellow/amber, low viscosity liquids with mild ether-like odour; solubility in water varies across the family. Substitution on the phenolic rings may generate solids.</p> |
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|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | Not Available |
| Odour | Not Available | Partition coefficient n-octanol / water | Not Available |
| Odour threshold | Not Available | Auto-ignition temperature (°C) | Not Available |
| pH (as supplied) | Not Available | Decomposition temperature | Not Available |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C) | Not Available | Viscosity (cSt) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | Not Available | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | Not Available | Explosive properties | Not Available |

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| 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 | Immiscible | pH as a solution (%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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|---------------------|--|
| Inhaled | <p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>In animal testing, exposure to aerosols of reactive diluents (especially o-cresol glycidyl ether, CAS RN:2210-79-9) has been reported to affect the adrenal gland, central nervous system, kidney, liver, ovaries, spleen, testes, thymus and respiratory tract.</p> |
| Ingestion | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury.</p> <p>Animal testing showed that a single dose of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) given by mouth, caused an increase in immature sperm.</p> <p>At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver).</p> <p>At sufficiently high doses the material may be nephrotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the kidney).</p> <p>High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption.</p> <p>Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort.</p> |
| Skin Contact | <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) may produce contact dermatitis characterized by redness and swelling, with weeping followed by crusting and scaling. A liquid resin with a molecular weight of 350 produced severe skin irritation when applied daily for 4 hours over 20 days.</p> <p>Skin contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to moderate irritation with local redness. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause burns.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p> |
| Eye | <p>Eye contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to severe irritation with the possibility of chemical burns or moderate to severe damage to the cornea.</p> <p>This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.</p> |
| Chronic | <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>This product contains a polymer with reactive functional groups (aldehydes and phenolics) regarded as being of moderate concern. Aldehydes are reactive, soluble and are highly irritating.</p> <p>Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.</p> <p>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce a sensitization dermatitis (skin inflammation) characterized by eczema with blisters and papules, with considerable itching of the back of the hand. This may persist for 10-14 days after withdrawal from exposure and recur immediately on re-exposure.</p> <p>For some reactive diluents, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts or allergic skin reactions.</p> <p>Exposure to some reactive diluents (notably, neopentylglycol diglycidyl ether, CAS RN: 17557-23-2) has caused cancer in some animal testing.</p> <p>Bisphenol F, bisphenol A, fluorine-containing bisphenol A (bisphenol AF) and other diphenylalkanes were found to have oestrogen-like effects.</p> <p>Bisphenol F is present in the environment and as a contaminant of food, so humans may therefore be exposed to bisphenol.</p> <p>Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.</p> |

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| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >400 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eyes * (-) (-) Slight irritant |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; 4000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin * (-) (-) Slight irritant |
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6000 mg/kg ^[2] | Not Available |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >2400 mg/kg ^[2] | |
| (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): mild [Ciba] |
| | | Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] |
| | | Skin (guinea pig): sensitiser |
| | | Skin (human): Irritant |
| | | Skin (human): non- sensitiser |
| | | Skin (rabbit): moderate |
| | | Skin : Moderate |
| | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] | |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.28 mg/l4h ^[1] | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; >=2000 mg/kg ^[1] | |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] | Eye (rabbit): non-irritating * |
| | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >6.1 ppm4h ^[1] | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] |
| | Oral(Rat) LD50; ~2800 mg/kg ^[1] | Skin (rabbit): irritating * |
| | | 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 | |

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| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray | <p>The various members of the bisphenol family produce hormone like effects, seemingly as a result of binding to estrogen receptor-related receptors (ERRs; not to be confused with estrogen receptors)</p> <p>A suspected estrogen-related receptors (ERR) binding agent:</p> <p>Estrogen-related receptors (ERR, oestrogen-related receptors) are so named because of sequence homology with estrogen receptors but do not appear to bind estrogens or other tested steroid hormones. The ERR family have been demonstrated to control energy homeostasis, oxidative metabolism and mitochondrial biogenesis, while effecting mammalian physiology in the heart, brown adipose tissue, white adipose tissue, placenta, macrophages, and demonstrated additional roles in diabetes and cancer.</p> <p>ERRs bind enhancers throughout the genome where they exert effects on gene regulation</p> <p>Although their overall functions remain uncertain, they also share DNA-binding sites, co-regulators, and target genes with the conventional estrogen receptors ERalpha and ERbeta and may function to modulate estrogen signaling pathways.</p> <p>· ERR-alpha has wide tissue distribution but it is most highly expressed in tissues that preferentially use fatty acids as energy sources such as kidney, heart, brown adipose tissue, cerebellum, intestine, and skeletal muscle. ERRalpha has been detected in normal adrenal cortex tissues, in which its expression is possibly related to adrenal development, with a possible role in fetal adrenal function, in dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEAS) production in adrenarche, and also in steroid production of post-adrenarche/adult life.</p> |
| PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE GLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER | <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> |
| BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER | <p>Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce a sensitization dermatitis (skin inflammation) characterized by eczema with blisters and papules, with considerable itching of the back of the hand. This may persist for 10-14 days after withdrawal from exposure and recur immediately on re-exposure.</p> <p>Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.</p> |

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|---|--|
| | Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. * [Reichold]; ** [EpoxyLite Corp.]; for monomer |
| O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER | o-CGE is a direct-acting mutagen in in-vitro test systems. Studies in vivo, including micronucleus tests and assays in transgenic animals, showed no mutagenic activity. Causes sensitisation ** Huntsman Araldite DY-K/ CH SDS |
| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray & O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER | Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. |
| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray & PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE GLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER & BISPHENOL F DIGLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER & (C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER & O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER | 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. |
| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER | Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects. |
| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray & PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE GLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER & BISPHENOL F DIGLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER | The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics. Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. |
| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray & BISPHENOL F DIGLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER & (C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER & O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER | Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative. |
| BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER & (C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER & O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER | For 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane): In animal testing, ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the airways in animals exposed via inhalation. However, tumours were not observed in mice chronically exposed via skin. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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

| Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray

| (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | 6.07mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | >5000mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 6.07mg/l | 2 |

| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 3.75-7.58mg/l | 4 |
| | BCF | 1008h | Fish | <1.1-9.6 | 7 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | 1.9mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | 1.85-3.06mg/l | 4 |
| | NOEC(ECx) | 504h | Crustacea | 0.02mg/l | 4 |
| | EC50 | 96h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 179.05mg/l | 2 |

| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | Endpoint | Test Duration (hr) | Species | Value | Source |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | EC50(ECx) | 48h | Crustacea | ~3.3mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | ~5.1mg/l | 2 |
| | LC50 | 96h | Fish | ~2.8-5.1mg/l | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48h | Crustacea | ~3.3mg/l | 2 |

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

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

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

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

Environmental fate:

Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l

Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products

Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont *Sinorhizobium meliloti*. Despite a half-life in the soil of only 1-10 days, its ubiquity makes it an important pollutant.

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

Environmental toxicity is a function of the n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow, log Kow). Compounds with log Pow >5 act as neutral organics, but at a lower log Pow, the toxicity of epoxide-containing polymers is greater than that predicted for simple narcotics.

Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology.

For 1,2-Butylene oxide (Ethylloxirane):

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

Reactive diluents which are only slightly soluble in water and do not evaporate quickly are expected to sink to the bottom or float to the top, depending on the density, where they would be expected to biodegrade slowly.

For Phenols:

Ecotoxicity - Phenols with log Pow >7.4 are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms however; the toxicity of phenols with a lower log Pow is variable. Dinitrophenols are more toxic than predicted from QSAR estimates.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | HIGH | HIGH |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | HIGH | HIGH |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | HIGH | HIGH |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835) |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | LOW (BCF = 10) |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | LOW (LogKOW = 2.1609) |

Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | LOW (KOC = 51.43) |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | LOW (KOC = 23.74) |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | LOW (KOC = 67.93) |



SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Waste Management</p> <p>Production waste from epoxy resins and resin systems should be treated as hazardous waste in accordance with National regulations. Fire retarded resins containing halogenated compounds should also be treated as special waste.</p> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. |
|-------------------------------------|--|

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |

Land transport (DOT)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| UN number | 3082 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class | 9 |
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Hazard Label | 9 |
| | Special provisions | 8, 146, 173, 335, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29 |

For Individual Packages of Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 that contain LESS THAN the reportable quantity (5000 lbs) - Not Regulated

For Individual Packages of Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 that contain MORE THAN the reportable quantity (5000 lbs) - Regulated and classified as below:

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| UN number | 3082 | |
| UN proper shipping name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | ICAO/IATA Class | 9 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 9L |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A97 A158 A197 A215 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 964 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 450 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 964 |

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| | |
|---|---------|
| Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 450 L |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y964 |
| Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 30 kg G |

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| UN number | 3082 | |
| UN proper shipping name | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer) | |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class | 9 |
| | IMDG Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-A , S-F |
| | Special provisions | 274 335 969 |
| | 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 |
|---|---------------|
| phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer | Not Available |
| bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer | Not Available |
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | Not Available |
| (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether | Not Available |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Not Available |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | Not Available |

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---------------|
| phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer | Not Available |
| bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer | Not Available |
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer | Not Available |
| (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether | Not Available |
| Titanium Dioxide TiO2 | Not Available |
| o-cresyl glycidyl ether | Not Available |

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule

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

bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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

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

Titanium Dioxide TiO2 is found on the following regulatory lists

Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

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

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Notice of Intended Changes

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule

US NIOSH Carcinogen List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

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

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

o-cresyl glycidyl ether 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) | 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 | Yes |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) | No |
| Reproductive toxicity | Yes |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation | Yes |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization | Yes |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation | Yes |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | No |
| Aspiration Hazard | No |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | Yes |
| Simple Asphyxiant | No |
| Hazards Not Otherwise Classified | No |

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

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

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

US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens: Listed substance

Titanium Dioxide TiO2

National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer; bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether; Titanium Dioxide TiO2; o-cresyl glycidyl ether) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |

Continued...

Stat-Rez ESD Nano 975 A' Concrete Gray

| National Inventory | Status |
|---------------------|---|
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer; (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether; o-cresyl glycidyl ether) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (o-cresyl glycidyl ether) |
| 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 | 08/10/2021 |
| Initial Date | 08/11/2021 |

CONTACT POINT

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

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
 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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