



CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A'

ICP Construction Inc

Version No: 11.15

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

Issue Date: **06/11/2024**

Print Date: **06/11/2024**

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A'
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	RESIN
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

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

Emergency phone number

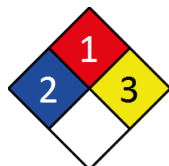
Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond


CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A'



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

Classification	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity 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	Warning
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Hazard statement(s)

H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
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.
P103	Read label before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Continued...

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P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
61788-97-4	80-100	<u>epoxy resin, unspecified</u>
68609-97-2	5-10	<u>(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether</u>
100-51-6	1-5	<u>benzyl alcohol</u>

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

SECTION 4 First-aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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

▸ Foam.

Continued...

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- Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear 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. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

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

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

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.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Epoxides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ are highly reactive with acids, bases, and oxidising and reducing agents. ▸ react, possibly violently, with anhydrous metal chlorides, ammonia, amines and group 1 metals. <p>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

Not Available

Emergency Limits

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

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
epoxy resin, unspecified	Not Available	Not Available
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
epoxy resin, unspecified	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
benzyl alcohol	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.

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Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves, boots and aprons.</p> <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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

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

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

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Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>93	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<50 when mixed as intended

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</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>Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury.</p>

Continued...

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	<p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort.</p>																			
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</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>Skin contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to moderate irritation with local redness. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause burns.</p>																			
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <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>																			
Chronic	<p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.</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 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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benzyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
		Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
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	
CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A'	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 adrenarache, and also in steroid production of post-adrenarache/adult life. 	
EPOXY RESIN, UNSPECIFIED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.	
(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER	<p>For 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):</p> <p>In animal testing, ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the airways in animals exposed via inhalation. However, tumours were not observed in mice chronically exposed via skin.</p>	
BENZYL ALCOHOL	<p>Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity.</p> <p>For benzoates:</p> <p>Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmed and of low acute toxicity.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin.</p> <p>The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing.</p>	
CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A' & EPOXY	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.	

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RESIN, UNSPECIFIED & (C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER & BENZYL ALCOHOL	Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.			
CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A' & BENZYL ALCOHOL	Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation.			
CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A' & EPOXY RESIN, UNSPECIFIED	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.			
CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A' & (C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL 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.			
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

CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A'	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
epoxy resin, unspecified	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>5000mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	6.07mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.07mg/l	2
benzyl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	2

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	LC50	96h	Fish	10mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	5.1mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	76.828mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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

High MW polymers are expected:

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

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

For 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 (Ethyloxirane):

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW (Log KOC = 15.66)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

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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>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.
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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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
epoxy resin, unspecified	Not Available
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
epoxy resin, unspecified	Not Available
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

epoxy resin, unspecified is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

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

Continued...

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

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

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

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

None Reported

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

None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Continued...

CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A'

Not Applicable

State Regulations**US. California Proposition 65**

None Reported

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (epoxy resin, unspecified)
Canada - DSL	No (epoxy resin, unspecified)
Canada - NDSL	No (epoxy resin, unspecified; (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether; benzyl alcohol)
China - IECSC	No (epoxy resin, unspecified)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (epoxy resin, unspecified)
Japan - ENCS	No ((C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether)
Korea - KECI	No (epoxy resin, unspecified)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (epoxy resin, unspecified)
Philippines - PICCS	No (epoxy resin, unspecified)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (epoxy resin, unspecified; (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (epoxy resin, unspecified)
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	06/11/2024
Initial Date	05/30/2018

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
10.15	06/11/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

Other information

Continued...

CHEM-ROCK PRIMER CLEAR 'A'

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 - PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 - IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 - ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 - STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 - TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 - IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 - ES: Exposure Standard
 - OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 - NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 - LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 - TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 - LOD: Limit Of Detection
 - OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 - BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 - BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 - DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
 - PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
-
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 - DSL: Domestic Substances List
 - NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 - IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 - EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 - ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 - NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 - ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 - KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 - NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 - PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 - TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 - TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 - INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 - NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 - FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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