



Eco-Poxi Resin

ICP Construction Inc.

Version No: 8.8
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 06/06/2024
Print Date: 06/06/2024
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Eco-Poxi Resin
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	RESIN
--------------------------	-------

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

Eco-Poxi Resin



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	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1
-----------------------	--

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
----------------------------	--

Signal word	Danger
--------------------	---------------

Hazard statement(s)

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H410	Very toxic 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.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
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

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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.
-------------	--

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25085-99-8	65-85	<u>bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer</u>
84852-15-3	7-13	<u>4-nonylphenol, branched</u>
91672-41-2	0.1-1	<u>2-nonylphenol, branched</u>
100-51-6	3-7	<u>benzyl alcohol</u>
64742-95-6*	0.1-1	<u>naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent</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"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ 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. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ 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. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to phenols/ cresols:

- Phenol is absorbed rapidly through lungs and skin. [Massive skin contact may result in collapse and death]*
- [Ingestion may result in ulceration of upper respiratory tract; perforation of oesophagus and/or stomach, with attendant complications, may occur. Oesophageal stricture may occur.]*
- An initial excitatory phase may present. Convulsions may appear as long as 18 hours after ingestion. Hypotension and ventricular tachycardia that require vasopressor and antiarrhythmic therapy, respectively, can occur.
- Respiratory arrest, ventricular dysrhythmias, seizures and metabolic acidosis may complicate severe phenol exposures so the initial attention should be directed towards stabilisation of breathing and circulation with ventilation, intubation, intravenous lines, fluids and cardiac monitoring as indicated.
- [Vegetable oils retard absorption; do NOT use paraffin oils or alcohols. Gastric lavage, with endotracheal intubation, should be repeated until phenol odour is no longer detectable; follow with vegetable oil. A saline cathartic should then be given.]* ALTERNATIVELY: Activated charcoal (1g/kg) may be given. A cathartic should be given after oral activated charcoal.
- Severe poisoning may require slow intravenous injection of methylene blue to treat methaemoglobinaemia.
- [Renal failure may require haemodialysis.]*
- Most absorbed phenol is biotransformed by the liver to ethereal and glucuronide sulfates and is eliminated almost completely after 24 hours. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] *[Union Carbide]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Total phenol in blood	250 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also seen in exposure to other materials

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- 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
-----------------------------	--

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) aldehydes other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

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

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <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. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <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
----------------------	--

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed.
--------------------------	---

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>Benzyl alcohol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ may froth in contact with water ▸ slowly oxidises in air, oxygen forming benzaldehyde ▸ is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperatures ▸ corrodes aluminium at high temperatures ▸ is incompatible with aluminum, iron, steel ▸ attacks some nonfluorinated plastics; may attack, extract and dissolve polypropylene <p>Benzyl alcohol contaminated with 1.4% hydrogen bromide and 1.2% of dissolved iron(II) polymerises exothermically above 100 deg. C.</p> <p>In general, uncured epoxy resins have only poor mechanical, chemical and heat resistance properties. However, good properties are obtained by reacting the linear epoxy resin with suitable curatives to form three-dimensional cross-linked thermoset structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. <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

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
4-nonylphenol, branched	3.9 mg/m3	43 mg/m3	260 mg/m3
2-nonylphenol, branched	4.9 mg/m3	53 mg/m3	320 mg/m3
benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available	Not Available
2-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available


Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
4-nonylphenol, branched	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2-nonylphenol, branched	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
benzyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	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

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"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <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</p>

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

	<p>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. <p>▶ DO NOT use solvent to clean the skin</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

Type AB-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
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

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<75 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>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> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect breathing (causing depression and paralysis of breathing and lower blood pressure).</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.</p>
Ingestion	<p>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.</p> <p>The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>Nonionic surfactants may produce localised irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhoea.</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>Swallowing large doses of benzyl alcohol may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. It may affect behaviour and/or the central nervous system, and cause headache, sleepiness, excitement, dizziness, inco-ordination, coma, convulsions and other symptoms of central nervous system depression.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Non-ionic surfactants cause less irritation than other surfactants as they have less ability to denature protein in the skin.</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>

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

	<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> <p>Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.</p>					
Eye	<p>The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.</p> <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury. Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.</p> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p> <p>Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.</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>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <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>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>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>Exposure to alkyl phenolics is associated with reduced sperm count and fertility in males.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis (skin inflammation).</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated swallowing may affect behaviour and the central nervous system with symptoms similar to acute swallowing.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to phenol derivatives can cause skin inflammation, loss of appetite and weight, weakness, muscle aches and pain, liver damage, dark urine, loss of nails, skin eruptions, diarrhoea, nervous disorders with headache, salivation, fainting, discolouration of the skin and eyes, vertigo and mental disorders, and damage to the liver and kidneys.</p>					
Eco-Poxi Resin	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TOXICITY	Not Available	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IRRITATION	Not Available
TOXICITY						
Not Available						
IRRITATION						
Not Available						
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>TOXICITY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6000 mg/kg^[2]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TOXICITY	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6000 mg/kg ^[2]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IRRITATION	Not Available
TOXICITY						
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6000 mg/kg ^[2]						
IRRITATION						
Not Available						

Eco-Poxi Resin

	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg ^[2]	
4-nonylphenol, branched	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1000-2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
2-nonylphenol, branched	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1620 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.5 mg (open)-SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open)-mod
		Skin(rabbit):10mg/24h(open)-SEVERE
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]
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (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	

BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	<p>* [Reichold]; ** [EpoxyLite Corp.]; for monomer</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>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.</p> <p>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.</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> <p>Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.</p> <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> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p>
---	---

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

	Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	Gastrointestinal changes, liver changes, effects on newborn recorded.
2-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	Data for nonylphenol
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>
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	<p>* [Devoe] .</p> <p>For trimethylbenzenes:</p> <p>Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal.</p> <p>For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs)</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.</p> <p>Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate.</p>
Eco-Poxi Resin & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER & BENZYL ALCOHOL	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.
Eco-Poxi Resin & BENZYL ALCOHOL	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Eco-Poxi Resin & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	<p>Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin.</p> <p>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects.</p> <p>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.</p>
Eco-Poxi Resin & 4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED & 2-	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.

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED & naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent				
4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED & 2-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	<p>For nonylphenol and its compounds: Alkylphenols like nonylphenol and bisphenol A have estrogenic effects in the body. They are known as xenoestrogens. These substances are intravenous anaesthetic agents. They have a very low level of acute toxicity; they may cause skin irritation.</p> <p>For nonylphenol: Animal testing suggests that repeated exposure to nonylphenol may cause liver changes and kidney dysfunction. Nonylphenol was not found to cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>			
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✓	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗	
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗	

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Eco-Poxi Resin	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
4-nonylphenol, branched	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Crustacea	0.004mg/L	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.027-0.033mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.027mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.14mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.13mg/l	Not Available
2-nonylphenol, branched	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

benzyl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	2
	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

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1

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*

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

Very 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.

Surfactants are in general toxic to aquatic organisms due to their surface-active properties. Historically, synthetic surfactants were often composed of branched alkyl chains resulting in poor biodegradability which led to concerns about their environmental effects.

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.

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.

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

For Alkylphenols and their Ethoxylates, or Propoxylates (APE):

Environmental fate: Alkylphenols are found everywhere in the environmental, when released. Releases are generally as wastes; they are extensively used throughout industry and in the home.

For benzyl alcohol: log Kow : 1.1Koc : <5Henry's atm m3 /mol: 3.91E-07BOD 5: 1.55-1.6,33-62%COD : 96%ThOD : 2.519BCF : 4

Bioaccumulation: Not significant

Anaerobic Effects: Significant degradation.

Effects on algae and plankton: Inhibits degradation of glucose

Degradation Biological: Significant processes

Abiotic: RxnOH*,no photochem

Ecotoxicity: Fish LC50 (48 h): fathead minnow 770 mg/l; (72 h): 480 mg/l; (96 h) 460 mg/l.

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	HIGH	HIGH
4-nonylphenol, branched	HIGH	HIGH
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)
4-nonylphenol, branched	LOW (BCF = 271)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	LOW (Log KOC = 51.43)
4-nonylphenol, branched	LOW (Log KOC = 56010)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (Log KOC = 15.66)

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 Management Authority for disposal.
-------------------------------------	---

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Eco-Poxi Resin

Marine Pollutant



Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	9
	Special provisions	8, 146, 173, 335, 441, 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 (5 kg or 5 L) - 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 (5 kg or 5 L) - Regulated and classified as below:

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3082	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. 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
	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

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3082	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available
2-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available
2-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

4-nonylphenol, branched is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

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

US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

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

2-nonylphenol, branched 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 Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

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)

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

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

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

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

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

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

None Reported

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

This product contains the following EPCRA section 313 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (40 CFR 372):

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
84852-15-3	7-13	4-nonylphenol, branched

This information must be included in all SDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations**US. California Proposition 65**

None Reported

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (2-nonylphenol, branched)
Canada - DSL	No (2-nonylphenol, branched)
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; benzyl alcohol; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)
Japan - ENCS	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (2-nonylphenol, branched)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (2-nonylphenol, branched)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

National Inventory	Status
Russia - FBEPH	No (2-nonylphenol, branched)
Legend:	<p>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory</p> <p>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</p>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	06/06/2024
Initial Date	05/29/2018

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.8	06/06/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

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
- 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

Continued...

Eco-Poxi Resin

- 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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

Eco-Poxi Resin