



Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 4.6

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

Issue Date: 09/05/2019

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains naphthalene)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group
Address	4565 W Watkins Street Phoenix AZ United States
Telephone	623-435-2277
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



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

Classification	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

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H350	May cause cancer.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): remove/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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	10-20	Proprietary Trade Secret
90-12-0	1-5	<u>1-methylnaphthalene</u>
91-20-3	<2	<u>naphthalene</u>
64365-23-7	1-5	<u>dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy terminated, ethoxyl-propoxylate</u>
136210-30-5	30-55	<u>aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-, ester</u>
108-65-6	<.1	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer</u>
145899-78-1	.1-5	<u>3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)</u>
13463-67-7	1-5	<u>titanium dioxide</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 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.

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Ingestion

- ▶ Immediately give a glass of water.
- ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- ▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:

- ▶ Always treat symptoms rather than history.
- ▶ In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.
- ▶ Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin.
- ▶ Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur.
- ▶ Iron intoxication may also result in decreased cardiac output and increased cardiac pooling which subsequently produces hypotension.
- ▶ Serum iron should be analysed in symptomatic patients. Serum iron levels (2-4 hrs post-ingestion) greater than 100 ug/dL indicate poisoning with levels, in excess of 350 ug/dL, being potentially serious. Emesis or lavage (for obtunded patients with no gag reflex) are the usual means of decontamination.
- ▶ Activated charcoal does not effectively bind iron.
- ▶ Catharsis (using sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate) may only be used if the patient already has diarrhoea.
- ▶ Deferoxamine is a specific chelator of ferric (3+) iron and is currently the antidote of choice. It should be administered parenterally. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

for naphthalene intoxication: Naphthalene requires hepatic and microsomal activation prior to the production of toxic effects. Liver microsomes catalyse the initial synthesis of the reactive 1,2-epoxide intermediate which is subsequently oxidised to naphthalene dihydrodiol and alpha-naphthol. The 2-naphthoquinones are thought to produce haemolysis, the 1,2-naphthoquinones are thought to be responsible for producing cataracts in rabbits, and the glutathione-adducts of naphthalene-1,2-oxide are probably responsible for pulmonary toxicity. Suggested treatment regime:

- ▶ Induce emesis and/or perform gastric lavage with large amounts of warm water where oral poisoning is suspected.
- ▶ Instill a saline cathartic such as magnesium or sodium sulfate in water (15 to 30g).
- ▶ Demulcents such as milk, egg white, gelatin, or other protein solutions may be useful after the stomach is emptied but oils should be avoided because they promote absorption.
- ▶ If eyes/skin contaminated, flush with warm water followed by the application of a bland ointment.
- ▶ Severe anaemia, due to haemolysis, may require small repeated blood transfusions, preferably with red cells from a non-sensitive individual.
- ▶ Where intravascular haemolysis, with haemoglobinuria occurs, protect the kidneys by promoting a brisk flow of dilute urine with, for example, an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol. It may be useful to alkalise the urine with small amounts of sodium bicarbonate but many researchers doubt whether this prevents blockage of the renal tubules.
- ▶ Use supportive measures in the case of acute renal failure. GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ 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) nitrogen oxides (NO _x) metal oxides 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

Minor Spills	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	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. <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.

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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.

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>For alkyl aromatics:</p> <p>The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. Segregate from alcohol, water.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	1-methylnaphthalene	1-Methylnaphthalene	0.5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr; lung dam
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	naphthalene	Naphthalin, Tar camphor, White tar	10 ppm / 50 mg/m3	75 mg/m3 / 15 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT irr; cataracts; hemolytic anemia
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	naphthalene	Naphthalene	10 ppm / 50 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide	Rutile, Titanium oxide, Titanium peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: LRT irr
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
1-methylnaphthalene	Methylnaphthalene, 1-	20 mg/m3	61 mg/m3	360 mg/m3
naphthalene	Naphthalene	15 ppm	83 ppm	500 ppm
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; (1-Methoxypropyl-2-acetate)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Titanium oxide; (Titanium dioxide)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3





Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Proprietary Trade Secret	Not Available	Not Available
1-methylnaphthalene	Not Available	Not Available
naphthalene	250 ppm	Not Available
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy terminated, ethoxyl-propoxylate	Not Available	Not Available
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	Not Available	Not Available
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available

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.
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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. <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>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C.

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

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	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
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 (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

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

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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. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of naphthalene vapour is linked with headache, loss of appetite, nausea, damage to the eyes and kidneys. According to animal testing, long term exposure may cause excessive weakness and increased salivation, weight loss, difficulty breathing, collapse, and evidence of damage to the skin, liver and lungs.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <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>Ingestion of naphthalene and related compounds may produce abdominal cramps with nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, headache, profuse sweating, listlessness, confusion, and in severe poisonings, coma with or without convulsions. Irritation of the bladder may also occur, producing urgency, painful urination, and the passage of brown or black urine with or without albumin or casts.</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>Workers sensitised to naphthalene and related compounds show an inflammation of the skin with scaling and reddening. Some individuals show an allergic reaction.</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>
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Long term exposure to naphthalene has produced clouding of the lens (cataracts) in workers.</p>
Chronic	<p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</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 exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material.</p> <p>Long term exposure to vermiculite usually causes few hazards in low concentration and does not cause cancer. Over years, scarring of the lungs may develop; however tuberculosis does not occur.</p> <p>Chronic excessive intake of iron have been associated with damage to the liver and pancreas. People with a genetic disposition to poor control over iron are at an increased risk.</p> <p>Animal testing indicates that inhalation of naphthalene may increase the incidence of respiratory tumours and may aggravate chronic inflammation.</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>

Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
1-methylnaphthalene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1840 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
naphthalene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 490 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 495 mg (open) - mild
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy terminated, ethoxyl-propoxylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye : Mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin : Moderate
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 6510.0635325 mg/l/6h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5155 mg/kg ^[1]	
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	

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titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3D (int)-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

1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE	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.
NAPHTHALENE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY TERMINATED, ETHOXYL-PROPOXYLATE	Siloxanes may impair liver and hormonal function, as well as the lung and kidney. They have not been found to be irritating to the skin and eyes. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ASPARTIC ACID, N,N'-(METHYLENEDICYCLOHEXANEDIYL)BIS-,ESTER	for similar substance CAS 136210-10-32-7: Evidence of sensitisation (adjuvant test) * After the first challenge very mild to clearly visible skin reddening was observed in 85% of the test substance animals. After the second challenge, very mild to clearly visible skin reddening was observed in 50% and 35% of the test substance animals challenged with 25% and 12% test substance respectively. Rat repeat dose oral toxicity - 29 days NOAEL 1000 mg/kg/day * Genotoxicity ? bacterial reverse mutation non mutagenic * Genotoxicity ? in vitro not determined * Genotoxicity ? in vivo erythrocyte micronucleus test non clastogenic * The notified chemical is considered to be of low acute toxicity via the oral, dermal and inhalation routes. Irritation and Sensitisation. The material is considered to be a slight skin and eye irritant and mild respiratory irritant and a skin sensitiser. As skin reactions were observed in 85% of animals at a concentration of 50%, the substance is considered to be a strong sensitiser. Repeated Dose Toxicity. In a 28 day study in rats, the No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) was established as 1000 mg/kg bw/day based on the absence of adverse treatment related effects. Mutagenicity. The material was negative in an Ames test and an in vivo erythrocyte micronucleus test. The substance is not considered to be mutagenic. Neurotoxicity: In the in vivo mouse erythrocyte micronucleus test, following intraperitoneal administration of a fairly high dose (5345 mg/kg bw) some evidence of non-specific neurological impairment was seen. However, this was not observed in any of the tests conducted on any other species and could either be species-specific or an expression of generalised toxicity induced at high doses, as opposed to specific neurotoxicity. * NICNAS Report
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER	A BASF report (in ECETOC) showed that inhalation exposure to 545 ppm PGMEA (beta isomer) was associated with a teratogenic response in rabbits; but exposure to 145 ppm and 36 ppm had no adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material, the remaining 90% is alpha isomer. Hazard appears low but emphasizes the need for care in handling this chemical. *Shin-Etsu SDS For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. Animal testing shows that high concentrations (for example, 0.5%) are associated with birth defects but lower exposures have not been shown to cause adverse effects. The beta isomer of PGMEA comprises only 10% of the commercial material; the remaining 90% is alpha isomer.
3-OXAZOLIDINEETHANOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHYL)-, CARBONATE (2:1)	* Industrial Copolymers Limited SDS (incozol LV)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	* IUCLID The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system.
Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine & 1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE & ASPARTIC ACID, N,N'-(METHYLENEDICYCLOHEXANEDIYL)BIS-,ESTER	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine & 1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE & ASPARTIC ACID, N,N'-(METHYLENEDICYCLOHEXANEDIYL)BIS-,ESTER & 3-OXAZOLIDINEETHANOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHYL)-, CARBONATE (2:1)	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.
NAPHTHALENE & TITANIUM DIOXIDE	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. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

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

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Toxicity

Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1-methylnaphthalene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	1.341mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	8.2mg/L	5
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.122mg/L	3
naphthalene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.213mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.6mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	ca.0.4mg/L	1
	BCF	12	Fish	10.2mg/L	4
	NOEC	48	Fish	0.0001mg/L	4
dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy terminated, ethoxyl-propoxylate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	66mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	88.6mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	34mg/L	2
	EC100	24	Crustacea	1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.013mg/L	2
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	100mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea	373mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1-mg/L	2
3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.83mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Fish	0.089mg/L	4

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.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization.

For naphthalene:

Environmental Fate: Naphthalene may be reach surface water and soil through transportation in water or being carried by air. Most airborne naphthalene is in a vapour form and hence deposition is expected to be slow.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1-methylnaphthalene	HIGH	HIGH
naphthalene	HIGH (Half-life = 258 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.23 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1-methylnaphthalene	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.87)
naphthalene	HIGH (BCF = 18000)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.56)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1-methylnaphthalene	LOW (KOC = 3038)
naphthalene	LOW (KOC = 1837)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1.838)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)



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>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	

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3082				
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains naphthalene)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	9	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	III				
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>8, 146, 173, 335, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29</td></tr> </table>	Hazard Label	9	Special provisions	8, 146, 173, 335, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29
Hazard Label	9				
Special provisions	8, 146, 173, 335, IB3, T4, TP1, TP29				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082						
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains naphthalene)						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>9L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	9	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	9L
ICAO/IATA Class	9						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	9L						
Packing group	III						
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous						

Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine

Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197
	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

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains naphthalene)	
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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO	US Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security Part 153: Ships Carrying Bulk Liquid, Liquefied gas or compressed gas hazardous materials. Table 1 to Part 153 --Summary of Minimum Requirements
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards	US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations	US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

NAPHTHALENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products	US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO	US Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security Part 153: Ships Carrying Bulk Liquid, Liquefied gas or compressed gas hazardous materials. Table 1 to Part 153 --Summary of Minimum Requirements
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US Department of Transportation (DOT) Marine Pollutants - Appendix B
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

DIMETHYLSILOXANE, HYDROXY TERMINATED, ETHOXYL-PROPOXYLATE 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
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ASPARTIC ACID, N,N'-(METHYLENEDICYCLOHEXANEDIYL)BIS-,ESTER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
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PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE, ALPHA-ISOMER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US Department of Transportation (DOT), Hazardous Material Table
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations	US DOT Coast Guard Bulk Hazardous Materials - List of Flammable and Combustible Bulk Liquid Cargoes
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations	US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)	US Postal Service (USPS) Numerical Listing of Proper Shipping Names by Identification (ID) Number
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US - Idaho Toxic Air Pollutants Non- Carcinogenic Increments - Occupational Exposure Limits	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	

3-OXAZOLIDINEETHANOL, 2-(1-METHYLETHYL)-, CARBONATE (2:1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
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TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (Spanish)
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	US Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) (Spanish)
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	

Polyspartic 7500 'A' Citrine

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

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Naphthalene	100	45.4

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

Naphthalene, Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size) Listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Canada - DSL	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Canada - NDSL	No (propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, alpha-isomer; Proprietary Trade Secret; naphthalene; dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy terminated, ethoxyl-propoxylate; aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester)
China - IECSC	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1); dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy terminated, ethoxyl-propoxylate; aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester)
Japan - ENCS	No (Proprietary Trade Secret; 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1); dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy terminated, ethoxyl-propoxylate; aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester)
Korea - KECI	No (1-methylnaphthalene)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (Proprietary Trade Secret; 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1); aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (Proprietary Trade Secret; 3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1); dimethylsiloxane, hydroxy terminated, ethoxyl-propoxylate; 1-methylnaphthalene; aspartic acid, N,N'-(methylenedicyclohexanediyl)bis-,ester)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (3-oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, carbonate (2:1))
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Continued...

Polyaspartic 7500 'A' Citrine

Revision Date	09/05/2019
Initial Date	08/03/2019

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.6.1.1.1	09/05/2019	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
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

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