



# Poly 250 A California

## ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 1.2.3.1  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 05/19/2021  
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S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Poly 250 A California
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Resin Solution, flammable (contains acetone)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Specialty flooring product
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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 85043 United States
Telephone	623-435-2277
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

#### Emergency phone number

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

### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification



#### Classification of the substance or mixture



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, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Flammable Liquid Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
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#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
Signal word	Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed
<b>P240</b>	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment
<b>P242</b>	Use only non-sparking tools.
<b>P243</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray
<b>P264</b>	Wash thoroughly after handling.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P272</b>	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P363</b>	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water (or shower)
<b>P333+P313</b>	IF SKIN irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P337+P313</b>	IF eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67-64-1	30-40	<u>acetone</u>
78-93-3	1-5	<u>methyl ethyl ketone</u>
64742-95-6.	5-10	<u>aromatic 150</u>
41556-26-7	1-5	<u>bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate</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**

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

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<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul>

**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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- ▶ Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- ▶ About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- ▶ There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- ▶ Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- ▶ If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- ▶ Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- ▶ Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- ▶ Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- ▶ Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- ▶ An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- ▶ Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- ▶ Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- ▶ No **GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC**
- ▶ Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- ▶ Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- ▶ Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- ▶ If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- ▶ Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:

Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

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

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
Acetone in urine	End of shift	50 mg/L	NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material

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

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

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

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.</li> <li>▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>

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

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> </ul>

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

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

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>Acetone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ may react violently with chloroform, activated charcoal, aliphatic amines, bromine, bromine trifluoride, chlorotriazine, chromic(IV) acid, chromic(VI) acid, chromium trioxide, chromyl chloride, hexachloromelamine, iodine heptafluoride, iodoform, liquid oxygen, nitrosyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, nitril perchlorate, perchloromelamine, peroxomonosulfuric acid, platinum, potassium tert-butoxide, strong acids, sulfur dichloride, trichloromelamine, xenon tetrafluoride</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with bromoform and chloroform in the presence of alkalis or in contact with alkaline surfaces.</li> <li>▶ may form unstable and explosive peroxides in contact with strong oxidisers, fluorine, hydrogen peroxide (90%), sodium perchlorate, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene</li> <li>▶ can increase the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane on contact flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity</li> <li>▶ dissolves or attacks most rubber, resins, and plastics (polyethylenes, polyester, vinyl ester, PVC, Neoprene, Viton)</li> </ul> <p>Ketones in this group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ are reactive with many acids and bases liberating heat and flammable gases (e.g., H<sub>2</sub>).</li> <li>▶ react with reducing agents such as hydrides, alkali metals, and nitrides to produce flammable gas (H<sub>2</sub>) and heat.</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>

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

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	acetone	Acetone	1000 ppm / 2400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm / 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	acetone	Acetone	250 ppm	500 ppm	Not Available	A4; BEI
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone)	200 ppm / 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone	200 ppm / 590 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	885 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	methyl ethyl ketone	Methyl ethyl ketone	200 ppm	300 ppm	Not Available	BEI

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
aromatic 150	1,200 mg/m3	6,700 mg/m3	40,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	Not Available
aromatic 150	Not Available	Not Available
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Available	Not Available


## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
aromatic 150	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 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

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	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.
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.</li> <li>▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).</li> </ul>

## 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

<b>Appearance</b>	Not Available		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	-17.78	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	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"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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>Effects of exposure to acetone by inhalation include central nervous system depression, light-headedness, unintelligible speech, inco-ordination, stupor, low blood pressure, fast heart rate, metabolic acidosis, high blood sugar and ketosis. Rarely, there may be convulsions and death of kidney tubules.</p> <p>Ketone vapours irritate the nose, throat and mucous membrane. High concentrations depress the central nervous system, causing headache, vertigo, poor concentration, sleep and failure of the heart and breathing.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</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>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>
Eye	<p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p> <p>The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</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>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.</p> <p>There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents.</p>

Poly 250 A California	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant

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	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr -moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1738 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
methyl ethyl ketone	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ~6400-8000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (human): 350 ppm -irritant
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 32 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 80 mg - irritant
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 2054 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 402 mg/24 hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):13.78mg/24 hr open
aromatic 150	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 2369-3920 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities.
<b>AROMATIC 150</b>	For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss.
<b>Poly 250 A California &amp; METHYL ETHYL KETONE &amp; AROMATIC 150</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
<b>Poly 250 A California &amp; BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYL-4-PIPERIDYL)SEBACATE</b>	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
<b>Poly 250 A California &amp; ACETONE</b>	For acetone: The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitizer, but it removes fat from the skin, and it also irritates the eye.
<b>ACETONE &amp; METHYL ETHYL KETONE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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

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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Poly 250 A California	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	13.303mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5

Continued...

## Poly 250 A California

methyl ethyl ketone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	1.18mg/L	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1972mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1.18mg/L	4

aromatic 150	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.95mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.58mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	19mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.14mg/l	1

bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	<10mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.34mg/l	1

**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*

For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.

Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones.

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

For Acetone:

log Kow : -0.24;

Half-life (hr) air : 312-1896;

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 20;

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol : 3.67E-05

BOD 5: 0.31-1.76,46-55%

COD: 1.12-2.07

ThOD: 2.2BCF: 0.69.

Environmental Fate: The relatively long half-life allows acetone to be transported long distances from its emission source.

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
aromatic 150	LOW (BCF = 159)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.827)

### SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

#### Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> </ul>
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## Poly 250 A California

- ▶ Recycle wherever possible.
- ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

## Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	Resin Solution, flammable (contains acetone)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	B1, B52, IB3, T2, TP1

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	Resin solution flammable (contains acetone)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION flammable (contains acetone)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
acetone	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available

Continued...

## Poly 250 A California

Product name	Group
aromatic 150	Not Available
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Available

## Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
acetone	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available
aromatic 150	Not Available
bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals	US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

## methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals	

## aromatic 150 is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	

## bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate 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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## Federal Regulations

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

## Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
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)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

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## Poly 250 A California

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No
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**US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)**

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
acetone	5000	2270
methyl ethyl ketone	5000	2270
methyl ethyl ketone	5000	2270

**State Regulations****US. California Proposition 65**

None Reported

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (acetone; methyl ethyl ketone; aromatic 150; bis(1,2,2,6,6-pentamethyl-4-piperidyl)sebacate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (aromatic 150)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	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**

<b>Revision Date</b>	05/19/2021
<b>Initial Date</b>	05/17/2021

**CONTACT POINT**

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

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
0.2.3.1	05/10/2021	Regulation Change
0.2.3.1	05/19/2021	Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, First Aid (swallowed), Ingredients, Spills (major), Spills (minor)

**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  
 AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals

Continued...

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**Poly 250 A California**

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DSL: Domestic Substances List  
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List  
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China  
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances  
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances  
NLP: No-Longer Polymers  
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals  
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act  
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory  
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas  
NCI: National Chemical Inventory  
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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