



**S5905R**

**ICP Construction Inc**

Version No: 4.6

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

Issue Date: **09/24/2024**

Print Date: **09/24/2024**

S.GHS.USA.EN

**SECTION 1 Identification**

**Product Identifier**

<b>Product name</b>	S5905R
<b>Synonyms</b>	Not Available
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Adhesives, containing a flammable liquid
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Adhesive
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**Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party**

<b>Registered company name</b>	ICP Construction Inc
<b>Address</b>	150 Dascomb Road Andover MA 01810 United States
<b>Telephone</b>	1-866-667-5119 1-978-623-9987
<b>Fax</b>	Not Available
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.icpgroup.com">www.icpgroup.com</a>
<b>Email</b>	sds@icpgroup.com

**Emergency phone number**

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



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**800.220.1966**  
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**SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification**

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

NFPA 704 diamond

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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)

<b>Classification</b>	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
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## Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>Signal word</b>	<b>Danger</b>

## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H225</b>	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.
<b>H336</b>	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
<b>H361</b>	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
<b>H373</b>	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

## 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.
<b>P103</b>	Read label before use.

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
<b>P240</b>	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
<b>P241</b>	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
<b>P242</b>	Use only non-sparking tools.
<b>P243</b>	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.
<b>P202</b>	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
<b>P272</b>	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
<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>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P333+P313</b>	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P391</b>	Collect spillage.
<b>P303+P361+P353</b>	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
<b>P304+P340</b>	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
<b>P362+P364</b>	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**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
79-20-9	40-60	<u>methyl acetate</u>

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
110-54-3	5-10	<u>n-hexane</u>
64742-49-0.	1-5	<u>naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated</u>
110-82-7	0.5-1.5	<u>cyclohexane</u>
1675-54-3	0.1-1	<u>bisphenol A diglycidyl ether</u>

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

## SECTION 4 First-aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

<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>
<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>▸ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<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

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<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> Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) 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

<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.

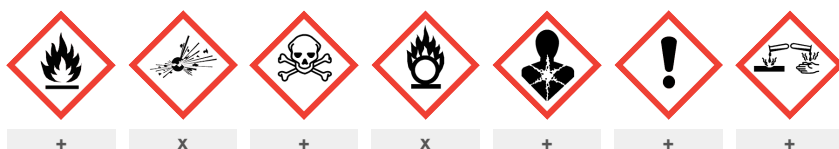
## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>



X — Must not be stored together

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0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

Note: Depending on other risk factors, compatibility assessment based on the table above may not be relevant to storage situations, particularly where large volumes of dangerous goods are stored and handled. Reference should be made to the Safety Data Sheets for each substance or article and risks assessed accordingly.

## 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	methyl acetate	Methyl acetate	200 ppm / 610 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methyl acetate	Methyl acetate	200 ppm / 610 mg/m3	760 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	n-hexane	n-Hexane	500 ppm / 1800 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	n-hexane	n-Hexane	50 ppm / 180 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	300 ppm / 1050 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	cyclohexane	Cyclohexane	300 ppm / 1050 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

#### Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl acetate	250 ppm	1,700 ppm	10000* ppm

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
n-hexane	260 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	1,000 mg/m3	11,000 mg/m3	66,000 mg/m3
cyclohexane	300 ppm	1700* ppm	10000** ppm
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	39 mg/m3	430 mg/m3	2,600 mg/m3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl acetate	Not Available	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
<b>Notes:</b>	<i>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.</i>	

## 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>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</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>

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

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

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

<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 (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	-28.9	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available

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Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	240
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	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.</p> <p>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>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material has <b>NOT</b> 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>
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives.</p>
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</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>

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	<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>Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation.</p>
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S5905R	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

methyl acetate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Inhalation (Human) TClO: 15000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit):100 mg/24h-moderate
	Inhalation (Rat)LCLo: 32000 ppm/4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

n-hexane	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 48000 ppm4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3.35 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.26 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 16.75 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

cyclohexane	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5540 ppm4h <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin(rabbit): 1548 mg/48hr - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 12705 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

**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

S5905R	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
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	can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
<b>methyl acetate</b>	<p>For methyl acetate:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Methyl acetate is a water-soluble substance with high volatility. In animal testing, the substance has narcotic properties at high concentration; this is soon reversible after exposure ends. Methyl acetate is absorbed via the lungs.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p>
<b>N-HEXANE</b>	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
<b>NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED</b>	<p>DHC Solvent Chemie (for EC No.: 926-605-8)</p> <p>Most Low Boiling Point Naphthas (LBPNS) have low acute toxicity to oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure, and mild to moderate skin and eye irritating effects. However, some heavier 'cracked' LBPNS (LKBPNS with greater olefinic content) have been found to be more irritating to the skin and eyes compared to non-cracked LBPNS.</p> <p>LBPNS are not known to be sensitising to the skin.</p> <p>Animal studies examined the effects of short-term and longer-term exposure to LBPNS through inhalation or oral routes.</p> <p>Animal studies indicate that normal, branched and cyclic paraffins are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and that the absorption of n-paraffins is inversely proportional to the carbon chain length, with little absorption above C30. With respect to the carbon chain lengths likely to be present in mineral oil, n-paraffins may be absorbed to a greater extent than iso- or cyclo-paraffins.</p> <p>The major classes of hydrocarbons are well absorbed into the gastrointestinal tract in various species.</p> <p>The High Benzene Naphthas (HBNS) contain mainly benzene but its adverse health effect is more with other components, which may cause adverse health effects involving a variety of organs. They may produce genetic damage as well as effects on reproduction and the unborn baby (generally at levels toxic to the mother).</p> <p>Petroleum contains aromatic (benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, naphthalene) and aliphatic hydrocarbons (n-hexane), which can result in many detrimental health effects, including, cancer, tumour formation, hearing loss, and nervous system toxicity.</p> <p>Animal testing shows breathing in petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans. Similarly, exposure to gasoline over a lifetime can cause kidney cancer in animals, but the relevance in humans is questionable.</p> <p>Most studies involving gasoline have shown that gasoline does not cause genetic mutation, including all recent studies in living human subjects (such as in petrol service station attendants).</p> <p>Animal studies show concentrations of toluene (&gt;0.1%) can cause developmental effects such as lower birth weight and developmental toxicity to the nervous system of the foetus.</p>
<b>CYCLOHEXANE</b>	Bacteria mutagen
<b>BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER</b>	<p>Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin.</p> <p>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects.</p> <p>Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.</p> <p>Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.</p> <p>Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.</p> <p>For 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):</p> <p>In animal testing, ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the airways in animals exposed via inhalation. However, tumours were not observed in mice chronically exposed via skin. 55badger</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p>

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	Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
<b>S5905R &amp; BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER</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.

<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

S5905R	<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
methyl acetate	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>120mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1026.7mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	250mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=120mg/l	1
n-hexane	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50(ECx)	4h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.12mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	113mg/L	4
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.64mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.11mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	64mg/l	2
cyclohexane	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	BCF	1344h	Fish	31-102	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.428mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.53mg/l	2

Continued...

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	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.17mg/l	2
<b>bisphenol A diglycidyl ether</b>	<b>Endpoint</b>	<b>Test Duration (hr)</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Source</b>
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.4mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.2mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.3mg/l	2
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data</i>				

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 n-Heptane: Log Kow: 4.66; Koc: 2400-8100; Half-life (hr) Air: 52.8; Half-life (hr) Surface Water: 2.9-312; Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup>/mol: 2.06; BOD 5 (if unstated): 1.92; COD: 0.06; BCF: 340-2000; Log BCF: 2.53-3.31.

Atmospheric Fate: Breakdown of n-heptane by sunlight is not expected to be an important fate process.

For n-Hexane: Log Kow: 3.17-3.94; Henry's Law Constant: 1.69 atm-m<sup>3</sup>/mol; Vapor Pressure: 150 mm Hg @ 25 C; Log Koc: 2.90 to 3.61. BOD 5, (if unstated): 2.21; COD: 0.04; ThOD: 3.52.

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

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl acetate	LOW	LOW
n-hexane	LOW	LOW
cyclohexane	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.63 days)
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

#### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl acetate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.18)
n-hexane	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.9)
cyclohexane	LOW (BCF = 242)
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 3.8446)

#### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl acetate	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 3.324)
n-hexane	LOW (Log KOC = 149)
cyclohexane	LOW (Log KOC = 165.5)
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 1767)



## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<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> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	

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

### Land transport (DOT)

14.1. <b>UN number or ID number</b>	1133	
14.2. <b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Adhesives, containing a flammable liquid	
14.3. <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	3
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. <b>Packing group</b>	III	
14.5. <b>Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. <b>Special precautions for user</b>	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	B1, B52, IB3, T2, TP1

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. <b>UN number</b>	1133	
14.2. <b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Adhesives containing flammable liquid	
14.3. <b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	3

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	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. 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)

14.1. UN number	1133	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
methyl acetate	Not Available
n-hexane	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
methyl acetate	Not Available

Continued...

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Product name	Ship Type
n-hexane	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available
cyclohexane	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

#### methyl acetate is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory  
 US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

#### n-hexane is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants  
 US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity  
 US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity  
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List  
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
 US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)  
 US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)  
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List  
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

#### naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

#### cyclohexane is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)  
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List  
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Continued...



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

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

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

US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US - California - Biomonitoring - Priority Chemicals

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

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

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

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

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

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

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

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	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	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
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)**

Continued...

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Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
n-hexane	5000	2270
cyclohexane	1000	454

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

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

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
110-54-3	5-10	n-hexane
110-82-7	0.5-1.5	cyclohexane

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

**Additional Federal Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

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

**⚠ WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **n-hexane**, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

**Additional State Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl acetate; n-hexane; naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated; cyclohexane; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (naphtha petroleum, light, hydrotreated)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether)
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. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	09/24/2024
<b>Initial Date</b>	09/23/2024

### CONTACT POINT

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

### SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.6	09/24/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

### Other information

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

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

### Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
  
- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- 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

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- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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