

## Retro-Coat Standard Primer Part A

### Land Science, a division of REGENESIS

Version No: 3.3  
 Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 04/24/2023  
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 S.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Retro-Coat Standard Primer Part A
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Specialty Floor Resin
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##### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Land Science, a division of REGENESIS
Address	1011 Calle Sombra San Clemente CA 92673 United States
Telephone	949-481-8118
Fax	949-366-8090
Website	<a href="http://landsciencetech.com">landsciencetech.com</a>
Email	CustomerService@LandScienceTech.com

##### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC 24/7
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-424-9300 (USA and Canada)
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-703-527-3887 (International)

#### 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	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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##### Label elements

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

H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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## Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

## Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	30-60	<u>polyamine adduct</u>
112-57-2*	1-5	<u>tetraethylenepentamine</u>
9046-10-0*	1-5	<u>bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated</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"><li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li><li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li></ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li><li>▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li><li>▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li><li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li></ul>
Inhalation	<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.</li></ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li><li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li><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></ul>

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- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

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

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

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

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li><li>▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li><li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li></ul>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Combustible.</li><li>▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li><li>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li></ul> May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

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

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

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

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Remove all ignition sources.</li><li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li><li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li></ul>
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. <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**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li><li>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li><li>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li><li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li></ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Store in original containers.</li><li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.</li><li>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li></ul>

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

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▸ Metal can or drum</li><li>▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li><li>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li></ul>
Storage incompatibility	None known

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection****Control parameters**

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## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
tetraethylenepentamine	15 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	4.8 mg/m3	53 mg/m3	320 mg/m3


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polyamine adduct	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available	Not Available
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available

## Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
polyamine adduct	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
tetraethylenepentamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

**Notes:** Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

<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. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
<b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</li> <li>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.</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> <li>When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</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> <li>Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</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> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	<p>Epoxy resins are thermosetting polymers, which are crosslinked using hardeners (curing agents).</p> <p>Epoxy is either any of the basic components or the cured end products of epoxy resins, as well as a colloquial name for the epoxide functional group. Epoxy resins, also known as polyepoxides, are a class of reactive prepolymers and polymers which contain at least two epoxide groups. The epoxide group is also sometimes referred to as a glycidyl or oxirane group..</p> <p>Epoxy resins may be reacted (cross-linked) either with themselves through catalytic homopolymerisation, or with a wide range of co-reactants including polyfunctional amines, acids (and acid anhydrides), phenols, alcohols and thiols.</p> <p>Reactive diluents are generally colourless to yellow/ amber, low viscosity liquids with mild ether-like odour; solubility in water varies across the family. Substitution on the phenolic rings may generate solids. Reactive diluents may contain trace residuals of epichlorohydrin a known skin irritant.</p> <p>Light sensitive.</p>
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Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	93.3	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	<5 g/L when mixed as intended

## 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> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</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	The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation" nor has it been designated as "irritating to the respiratory system". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. 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.
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

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	Not Available	Not Available

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polyamine adduct	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 495 mg SEVERE
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 250 mg/kg *** <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 360 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE *** 94/110
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 670 mg/kg ** <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 760 mg/kg * <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): SEVERE *** 6.8/8.0
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 760 mg/kg **** <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2 mg/l * <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg **** <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1660 mg/kg * <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 242 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 670 mg/kg ** <sup>[2]</sup>	
<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>tetraethylenepentamine</b>	<p>Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause chemical burns, skin rashes and asthma-like symptoms. It is readily absorbed through the skin and may cause eye blindness and irreparable damage. As such, they require careful handling.</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 severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>For alkyl polyamines:</p> <p>The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of two terminal primary and at least one secondary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular weight ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine. Toxicity depends on route of exposure. Cluster members have been shown to cause skin irritation or sensitisation, eye irritation and genetic defects, but have not been shown to cause cancer.</p> <p>Triethylenetetramine is a severe irritant to skin and eyes and may induce skin sensitisation. Acute exposure to saturated vapour via inhalation was tolerated without impairment but exposure to aerosol may lead to reversible irritations of the mucous membranes in the airways. Studies done on experimental animals showed that it does not cause cancer or foetal developmental defects.</p> <p>Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) has a low acute toxicity when taken orally and a higher toxicity via the dermal route most likely due to the corrosive nature of TEPA to the skin against neutralization by stomach acid. TEPA may be corrosive to the skin and eyes. Long term dermal application may cause thickening of the epidermis and other skin changes.</p>
<b>bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated</b>	<p>Convulsions, stomach ulceration, haemorrhage, respiratory tract changes, dermatitis after systemic administration recorded. * Reichard ** Bayer Inc. Canada *** Texaco ****Epoxy lite</p> <p>Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <p>Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient.</p> <p>There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing.</p> <p>Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain.</p>
<b>Retro-Coat Standard Primer Part A &amp; tetraethylenepentamine</b>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>tetraethylenepentamine &amp; bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated</b>	<p>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. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.</p>

<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>	✗

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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

Retro-Coat Standard Primer Part A	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polyamine adduct	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	24.1mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.5mg/l	1
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.32mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	80mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	772.14mg/l	2
<b>Legend:</b>	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				

Harmful 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.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

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

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW	LOW

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (LogKOW = -3.1604)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (KOC = 1098)

## 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>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</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. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</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>In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Shipping container and transport vehicle placarding and labeling may vary from the below information. Products that are regulated for transport will be packaged and marked as

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Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities 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): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
- Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
- Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS
- 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
polyamine adduct	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
polyamine adduct	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

polyamine adduct is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

tetraethylenepentamine is found on the following regulatory lists

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

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

bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

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

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	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
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)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No



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

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

None listed

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (tetraethylenepentamine; bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (bis(2-aminopropyl ether) propoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
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
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/24/2023
Initial Date	06/18/2022

CONTACT POINT

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

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.3	04/24/2023	Toxicological information - Acute Health (eye), Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Toxicological information - Acute Health (swallowed), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Ecological Information - Environmental, First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), First Aid measures - First Aid (skin), First Aid measures - First Aid (swallowed), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (eye), Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (hands/feet)

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

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