



Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

Res-Tec Limited

Version No: 3.15

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: **22/03/2023**

Print Date: **03/04/2023**

S.REACH.GB.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Sectors of Use	SU22	Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
	SU3	Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations* at industrial sites
Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.	
Uses advised against	Sectors of Use - SU21	Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Res-Tec Limited
Address	Unit 25, Castle Industrial Estate Flint, Flintshire CH6 5XA United Kingdom
Telephone	0845 4504 193
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.restecroofing.co.uk
Email	technical@restecroofing.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NPIS
Emergency telephone numbers	0344 892 0111 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0845 4504 193 (normal working day only)

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation)
--------------------------------	---

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	Category 3, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	 
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Supplementary Phrases

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

2.3. Other hazards

methyl methacrylate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
butyl acrylate	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle
---------------------	-----------	------	--	-------------------	----------------------

Continued...

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

3.Index No 4.REACH No				Characteristics
1.80-62-6 2.201-297-1 3.607-035-00-6 4.01-2119452498-28-XXXX	2.5-10	<u>methyl methacrylate</u> *	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H225, H315, H317, H335 [2]	Not Available Not Available
1.141-32-2 2.205-480-7 3.607-062-00-3 4.01-2119453155-43-XXXX	2.5-10	<u>butyl acrylate</u> *	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H226, H315, H319, H317, H335 [2]	Not Available Not Available
1.103-11-7 2.203-080-7 3.607-107-00-7 4.01-2119453158-37-XXXX	<1	<u>2-ethylhexyl acrylate</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H315, H317, H335 [2]	Not Available Not Available
1.38668-48-3 2.254-075-1 3.Not Available 4.01-2119980937-17-XXXX	<1	<u>dipropoxy-p-toluidine</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H301, H319, H412 [1]	Not Available Not Available
1.162627-17-0 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.01-2119970640-38-XXXX	<1	<u>fatty acid dimers,</u> <u>C18-unsaturated,</u> <u>1,3-propanediamides</u>	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H315, H318, H317 [1]	Not Available Not Available
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties			

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For methyl methacrylate:

Significant effects developing over a work-shift are not detected by symptomatology, blood pressure, respiratory function testing, haemoglobin and white cell count, urinalysis and blood chemistry. Effects may occur in high concentration exposure groups with regard to serum glucose and blood urea, nitrogen, cholesterol, albumin and total bilirubin values. Possible alterations occur in skin and nervous system symptomatology, urinalysis findings and serum triglycerides. Diagnostic signs taken as indicative of methyl methacrylate-induced local neurotoxicity include sensory nerve distal conduction velocities. These deficits appear to result from diffusion of the substance into neurons, lysis of membrane lipids and demyelination.

Continued...

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▸ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air. ▸ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , carbon monoxide (CO) , nitrogen oxides (NO_x) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
----------------------	---

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>For acrylates or methacrylates: Storage tanks and pipes should be made of stainless steel or aluminium. Although they do not corrode carbon steel, there is a risk of contamination if corrosion does occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▶ 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. ▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Methyl acrylate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may polymerise explosively when heated above 21 C, or in light, or when when inhibitor concentrations fall to low levels ▶ storage containers may explode at elevated temperatures ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers ▶ is incompatible with strong acids, alkalis, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, polyvinyl chloride, mercaptans, nitro- compounds, perborates, azides, ethers, ketones, aldehydes, nitrates, nitrites, reducing agents, acid anhydrides, acid chlorides, concentrated mineral acids, metal salts, strong bases, ▶ is usually stored below 10 deg C ▶ vapour may block vents and confined spaces after forming solid polymers <p>NOTE: Contact with alkali solutions will remove inhibitor and render material unstable on storage. Avoid oxygen content of less than 5% ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</p>
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	<p>P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50 P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200 P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000</p>

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
methyl methacrylate	<p>Dermal 13.67 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 208 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.5 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 208 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 1.5 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) <i>Dermal 8.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 74.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Dermal 1.5 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 104 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *</i> <i>Dermal 1.5 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) *</i></p>	<p>0.94 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.94 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.94 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 5.74 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 1.47 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)</p>
butyl acrylate	<p>Inhalation 11 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic)</p>	<p>0.003 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.011 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.034 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.003 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 3.5 mg/L (STP)</p>

Continued...

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	Dermal 6.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 38 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 38 mg/m ³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 2.34 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.23 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 4.5 mg/m ³ (Local, Chronic) *	2.72 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.272 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 11 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.126 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 12.6 µg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 2.3 mg/L (STP)
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	Dermal 0.7 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.47 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Oral 0.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.017 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.002 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.17 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.163 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.016 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.023 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 199.5 mg/L (STP)
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Not Available	5.8 mg/kg soil dw (Soil)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	50 ppm / 208 mg/m ³	416 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	butyl acrylate	n-Butyl acrylate	1 ppm / 5 mg/m ³	26 mg/m ³ / 5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
methyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
butyl acrylate	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	15 ppm	120 ppm	150 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl methacrylate	1,000 ppm	Not Available
butyl acrylate	Not Available	113 ppm
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	Not Available	Not Available
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	Not Available	Not Available
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	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.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:
--	--

Continued...

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

	<p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <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> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Respiratory protection

Type AK-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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Paste		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.6
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	0.05 ppm	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	3-8000

Continued...

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	35	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	No information available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	No information available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	8	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.2	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.53	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
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. 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>Workers in plants manufacturing methyl methacrylate may experience headaches, pains in the extremities, tiredness, memory loss and sleep disturbance, with hormonal disturbance in women. Inhalation of the substance may cause low blood pressure, central nervous system depression, liver and kidney degeneration and death from failure of breathing.</p> <p>The material has NOT 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>At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver).</p> <p>Oral doses can produce low blood pressure, central nervous system depression and drowsiness, liver and kidney degeneration and death after cessation of breathing.</p> <p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p>
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>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>Reports of dental technicians, surgeons and manufacturing employees with direct skin contact with methyl methacrylate show altered sensation such as numbing and tingling sensation on the fingers, with mild local nerve damage.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general</p>

Continued...

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

	<p>population.</p> <p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Prolonged and repeated exposures can cause liver and kidney damage, low blood pressure and heart attack. There may be increased deaths from colon or rectal cancer. Long term local injection may cause tumour of the local tissues. When inhaled, it may cause watery and sore nostrils and destruction of the organ of smell.</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>Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.</p>
--	---

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
		Not Available
methyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 29.8 mg/14h ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7872 mg/kg ^[2]	
butyl acrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 750 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit) 50 mg - mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.24 mg/14h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 900 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit) 10 mg/24h open mild
		Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >177 mg/kg ^[1]	Eyes (rabbit) 500mg/24h mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit) 10mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit) 20mg/24h mod.
		Skin (rabbit) 500mg mild
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): slight* * = BAYER
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >25<200 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 4h - Non irrit.*
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing	<p>Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.</p> <p>Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p>
METHYL METHACRYLATE	<p>Inhalation (human) TCLo: 60 mg/m³(15 ppm) [* Manuf. Rohm & Haas]</p> <p>MMA is absorbed after inhalation, oral intake and less readily through the skin. Following inhalation it is partly deposited in the airway where it is metabolised by local enzymes. Acute toxicity is low. Skin, eye and airway irritation can result as well as degeneration of the smell function of the nose.</p>
BUTYL ACRYLATE	<p>for n-butyl acrylate</p> <p>Acute toxicity: After oral administration, n-butyl acrylate is rapidly absorbed and metabolized in male rats (75% was eliminated as CO₂, approximately 10% via urine and 2% via feces). The major portion of n-butyl acrylate was hydrolysed by carboxyesterase to acrylic acid and butanol.</p>

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

	Following acute exposure, n-butyl acrylate exhibits low toxicity. n-Butyl acrylate has oral LD50s of 3143 mg/kg bw (rats) and 9050 mg/kg bw (male rats), an inhalation LC50 (4-hour, rat) of 10.3 mg/L and a dermal LD50 (rabbit) of 2000 to 3024 mg/kg. n-Butyl acrylate is irritating to skin and eyes and showed a skin sensitising potential in animals.
2-ETHYLHEXYL ACRYLATE	Substance has been investigated as a tumourigen on mouse skin. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration. For 2-ethylhexyl acrylate: Animal testing shows that 2-ethylhexyl acrylate can cause skin sensitisation and damage sensation of smell, and that chronic exposure can increase the incidence of kidney inflammation. High doses may cause developmental effects. Testing has shown that 2-ethylhexyl acrylate may cause genetic damage and/or mutations. It has not been shown to cause tumours except at very high doses.
FATTY ACID DIMERS, C18-UNSATURATED, 1,3-PROPANEDIAMIDES	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common. Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects.
Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing & METHYL METHACRYLATE & BUTYL ACRYLATE & 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACRYLATE	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. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing & METHYL METHACRYLATE & BUTYL ACRYLATE & 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACRYLATE & FATTY ACID DIMERS, C18-UNSATURATED, 1,3-PROPANEDIAMIDES	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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
METHYL METHACRYLATE & BUTYL ACRYLATE & 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACRYLATE	Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl estere of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38 Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH ₂ =CHCOO or CH ₂ =C(CH ₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.
METHYL METHACRYLATE & BUTYL ACRYLATE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

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

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	48mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	170mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>110mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>79mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	69mg/l	1	
butyl acrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.71mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.3mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.65mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.136mg/l	2	
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.71mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.3mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.136mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.65mg/l	2	
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	17mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	28.8mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	245mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	28.8mg/l	2	
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

For Methyl Methacrylate (MMA):

Koc: 87; Log Pow: 1.83; Half-life (hr) air: 2.7-3; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 6.3-336; Henry's atm m3/mol: 3.24E-04; BOD5: 0.14; log BCF: 0.55.

Environmental Fate: The environmental behavior of MMA is determined by its range of 1.1-9.7 hours atmospheric half-life and moderate volatility. MMA is readily biodegradable. The air, and to a much lower extent, the water, are the preferred target compartments for distribution and neither relevant bioaccumulation nor geo-accumulation are expected.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
butyl acrylate	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.96 days)
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	LOW	LOW
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 6.6)
butyl acrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.36)
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	LOW (BCF = 289.73)
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	LOW (LogKOW = 2.0121)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10.14)
butyl acrylate	LOW (KOC = 40.3)
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	LOW (KOC = 429)
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	LOW (KOC = 10)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✘	✘	✘
vPvB	✘	✘	✘
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No		
vPvB	No		

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

One or more ingredients within this SDS has the potential of causing ozone depletion and/or photochemical ozone creation.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <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> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ 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. ▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▶ Decontaminate empty containers.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1263												
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL												
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary risk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable								
Class	3												
Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable												
14.4. Packing group	III												
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable												
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>F1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>163 367 650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunnel Restriction Code</td> <td>3 (D/E) (E)</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	30	Classification code	F1	Hazard Label	3	Special provisions	163 367 650	Limited quantity	5 L	Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (D/E) (E)
Hazard identification (Kemler)	30												
Classification code	F1												
Hazard Label	3												
Special provisions	163 367 650												
Limited quantity	5 L												
Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (D/E) (E)												

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1263														
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)														
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L								
ICAO/IATA Class	3														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	3L														
14.4. Packing group	III														
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3 A72 A192</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>366</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>220 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>355</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>10 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3 A72 A192	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
Special provisions	A3 A72 A192														
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	1263		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	3
IMDG Class	3		

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	163 223 367 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1263	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning and reducing compound)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	163; 367; 650
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	0

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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 methacrylate	Not Available
butyl acrylate	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	Not Available
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	Not Available
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
methyl methacrylate	Not Available
butyl acrylate	Not Available
2-ethylhexyl acrylate	Not Available
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	Not Available
fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

methyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

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

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

butyl acrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

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

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

2-ethylhexyl acrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

dipropoxy-p-toluidine is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	P5a, P5b, P5c
------------------------	---------------

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl methacrylate; butyl acrylate; 2-ethylhexyl acrylate; dipropoxy-p-toluidine; fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Japan - ENCS	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Korea - KECI	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
USA - TSCA	No (fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (dipropoxy-p-toluidine; fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (dipropoxy-p-toluidine; fatty acid dimers, C18-unsaturated, 1,3-propanediamides)
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	22/03/2023
Initial Date	13/02/2023

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
-------------	-------------------------------------

Continued...

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.15	22/03/2023	Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name

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. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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
- 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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Flammable Liquids Category 3, H226	On basis of test data

Resgrip Anti-Slip Surfacing

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , H335	Calculation method
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Calculation method
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.