SAFETY DATA SHEET

in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200, WHMIS 2022 and Safe Work Australia

Revision date: 18 October 2024 **Date of previous issue:** – **SDS No.** 486A

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

ARC NVE(E) Primer (Part A)

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

Relevant identified uses: Resin for ARC CHP and when mixed becomes a primer for wet or dry concrete. It can be brushed, rolled, sprayed, or squeegeed.

Uses advised against: No information available

Reason why uses advised against: Not applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company:
A.W. CHESTERTON COMPANY
860 Salem Street
Groveland, MA 01834-1507, USA
Tel. +1 978-469-6446
(Mon. - Fri. 8:30 - 5:00 PM EST)
SDS requests: www.chesterton.com
E-mail (SDS questions): ProductSDSs@chesterton.com
E-mail: customer.service@chesterton.com

Canada: A.W. Chesterton Company Ltd., 889 Fraser Drive,
Unit 105, Burlington, Ontario L7L 4X8 – Tel. 905-335-5055

Supplier:

1.4. Emergency telephone number

24 hours per day, 7 days per week
Call Infotrac: 1-800-535-5053
Outside N. America: +1 352-323-3500 (collect)
NSW Poisons Information Centre (Australia): 13 11 26

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1. Classification according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 / WHMIS 2022 / Safe Work Australia / GHS

Flammable liquid, Category 3, H226
Skin irritation, Category 2, H315
Serious eye damage, Category 1, H318
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3, H335
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2, H361d
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 1, H372 (hearing, inhalation)
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 2, H401
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic, Category 3, H412

2.1.2. Additional information

For full text of H-statements: see SECTIONS 2.2 and 16.

2.2. Label elements

Labeling according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 / WHMIS 2022 / Safe Work Australia / GHS

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: Danger

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Hazard statements:	H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
	H315	Causes skin irritation.
	H318	Causes serious eye damage.
	H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
	H372	Causes damage to hearing through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.
	H401	Toxic to aquatic life.
	H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements:	P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
	P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
	P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
	P233	Keep container tightly closed.
	P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
	P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
	P242	Use non-sparking tools.
	P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
	P260	Do not breathe vapours/spray.
	P264	Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P280	Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.
	P303/361/353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
	P304/340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	P305/351/338	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 or doctor.
	P308/313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
	P370/378	In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, foam or water fog to extinguish.
	P403/235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
	P405	Store locked up.
	P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental information: None

2.3. Other hazards

The safety and health hazards are detailed separately for Part A and Part B. The final cured material is considered nonhazardous.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixtures

Hazardous Ingredients[1]	% Wt.	CAS No.	GHS Classification
Styrene	25-35	100-42-5	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Asp. Tox. 1, H304 Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Irrit. 2, H319 Acute Tox. 4, H332 STOT SE 3, H335 Repr. 2, H361d STOT RE 1, H372 (hearing, inhalation) Aquatic Acute 2, H401* Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Methacrylic acid	1-<5	79-41-4	Flam. Liq. 4, H227 Acute Tox. 4, H302 Acute Tox. 3 H311 Acute Tox. 4 H332 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 3, H402

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1,4-naphthoquinone	<0.024	130-15-4	Acute Tox. 3, H301 Acute Tox. 1 H330 Skin Corr. 1C, H314 Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Skin Sens. 1, H317 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 (M = 10) Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M = 1)

For full text of H-statements: see SECTION 16.

[1] Classified according to: 29 CFR 1910.1200, 1915, 1916, 1917, Mass. Right-to-Know Law (ch. 40, M.G.L..O. 111F), WHMIS 2022, Safe Work Australia, GHS

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, administer artificial respiration. Contact physician.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before reuse. Wash skin with soap and water. Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal. Consult physician.

Eye contact: Flush eyes for at least 20 minutes with large amounts of water. Contact physician immediately.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Contact physician immediately.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Avoid contact with the product while providing aid to the victim. Do not breathe vapours. See section 8.2.2 for recommendations on personal protective equipment.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Causes serious eye damage. Causes skin irritation. High vapor concentrations may irritate eyes, respiratory tract and possibly cause dizziness, nausea and other central nervous system effects.

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

Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as a thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote available. Treat symptoms.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or water fog

Unsuitable extinguishing media: High volume water jet

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, NOx and other toxic fumes.

Other hazards: Water may cause frothing. Material may polymerize when container is exposed to heat and polymerization will increase pressure in a closed container which may cause the container to rupture violently. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Cool exposed containers with water. Recommend Firefighters wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Australian HAZCHEM Emergency Action Code: 2 Z

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid skin contact. Utilize exposure controls and personal protection as specified in Section 8.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Keep out of sewers, streams and waterways.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. Contain spill to a small area. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. If removal of ignition sources is not possible, then flush material away with water. Pick up with absorbent material (sand, sawdust, clay, etc.) and place in a suitable container for disposal. Remove residual with hot soapy water.

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6.4. Reference to other sections

Refer to section 13 for disposal advice.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment, Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas. Do not breathe vapours/spray. Avoid skin contact. Utilize exposure controls and personal protection as specified in Section 8. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid creating and breathing dust during removal, drilling, grinding, sawing or sanding.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store below 24°C (75°F). Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Vapors may polymerize to cause plugs in vents and relief devices.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No special precautions.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values

Ingredients	OSHA PEL[1]		ACGIH TLV[2]		AUSTRALIA ES[3]	
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Styrene	100 Ceiling: 200 Peak: 600 (5 min in any 3 hr)	N/A	10 STEL: 20	N/A	50 STEL: 100	213 426
Methacrylic acid *	N/A	N/A	20	N/A	20	70
1,4-naphthoquinone	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) REL (TWA): 20 ppm, 72 mg/m³ (skin)
[1] United States Occupational Health & Safety Administration permissible exposure limits
[2] American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists threshold limit values
[3] Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants

Biological limit values

Styrene:

Control parameter	Biological specimen	Sampling Time	Limit value	Basis	Notes
Sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid	Urine	End of shift	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH	Nonspecific
Styrene	Urine	End of shift	20 µg/l	ACGIH	–

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Engineering measures

Use only in well-ventilated areas. If exposure limits are exceeded, provide adequate explosion-proof ventilation.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures

Respiratory protection: Not normally needed. In case of insufficient ventilation, utilize an approved organic vapor respirator (e.g., EN filter type A). During spraying, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

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Protective gloves: Chemical resistant gloves (e.g. Viton*, neoprene, nitrile). *Trademark of The Chemours Company FC, LLC.

Styrene:

Contact type	Glove material	Layer thickness	Breakthrough time *
Full	Viton	0.70 mm	> 480 min.
Splash	Nitrile rubber	0.40 mm	> 30 min.

*Determined according to EN374 standard.

Eye and face protection: Safety goggles.

Other: Impervious clothing as necessary to prevent skin contact. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Refer to sections 6 and 12.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	syrup	**pH**	not applicable
Colour	clear to brownish	**Kinematic viscosity**	180-450 cSt @ 25°C (calculated)
Odour	aromatic	**Solubility in water**	insoluble
Odour threshold	not determined	**Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)**	not applicable
Boiling point or range	145°C (293°F)	**Vapour pressure @ 20°C**	~ 5.25 mm Hg
Melting point/freezing point	not determined	**Density and/or relative density**	~ 1.1 kg/l
% Volatile (by volume)	16%	**Weight per volume**	9.09 lbs/gal.
Flammability	not applicable	**Vapour density (air=1)**	> 1
Lower/upper flammability or explosion limits	LEL 0.9%; UEL 6.8%	**Rate of evaporation (ether=1)**	< 1
Flash point	31°C (87.6°F)	**% Aromatics by weight**	12.8%
Method	PM Closed Cup	**Particle characteristics**	not applicable
Autoignition temperature	490°C (914°F)	**Explosive properties**	not determined
Decomposition temperature	not determined	**Oxidising properties**	not determined

9.2. Other information

Dynamic viscosity: 200-500 cps @ 25°C

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Refer to sections 10.3 and 10.5.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization (> 77°C, 170°F). Polymerization can be initiated by sunlight and ultraviolet light. Vapors may polymerize to cause plugs in vents and relief devices.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Open flames, heat, sparks and red hot surfaces. Avoid direct sunlight or ultraviolet sources.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers like liquid Chlorine and concentrated Oxygen.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide and other toxic fumes.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Primary route of exposure under normal use: Inhalation, skin and eye contact. Personnel with pre-existing skin, eye and lung disorders are generally aggravated by exposure.

Acute toxicity -

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Oral: Based on available data on components, the classification criteria are not met. ATE-mix = 10,627 mg/kg

Substance	Test	Result
Styrene	LD50, rat	2,650 mg/kg
Methacrylic acid	LD50, rat	1,320 mg/kg

Dermal: Based on available data on components, the classification criteria are not met. ATE-mix = 16,314 mg/kg

Substance	Test	Result
Styrene	LD50, rat	> 2,000 mg/kg
Methacrylic acid	LD50, rabbit	500 - 1,000 mg/kg

Inhalation: Based on available data on components, the classification criteria are not met. High vapor concentrations may irritate eyes, respiratory tract and possibly cause dizziness, nausea and other central nervous system effects.

ATE-mix = 32.89 mg/l (vapour)

Substance	Test	Result
Styrene	LC50, rat, 4 hours	11.8 mg/l (vapour)
Methacrylic acid	LC50, rat, 4 hours (OECD 403)	7.1 mg/l (aerosol/vapor)
Methacrylic acid	cATpE	1.5 mg/l (aerosol)

Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Substance	Test	Result
Styrene	Skin irritation, rabbit	Moderate irritation
Methacrylic acid	Skin irritation, rabbit (OECD 404)	Corrosive

Serious eye damage/ irritation: Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Substance	Test	Result
Styrene	Eye irritation, rabbit	Moderate irritation
Methacrylic acid	Eye irritation, rabbit (OECD 405)	Corrosive

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Substance	Test	Result
Styrene	Skin sensitization, guinea pig	Not sensitizing
Methacrylic acid	Skin sensitization, guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Germ cell mutagenicity: Styrene, Methacrylic acid: based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity: Styrene is considered a potential carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the National Toxicology Program (NTP).

Reproductive toxicity: Suspected of damaging the unborn child (Styrene).

STOT – single exposure: May cause respiratory irritation (Styrene, Methacrylic acid).

STOT – repeated exposure: Lab animals exposed to Styrene showed hearing loss and liver, kidney and central nervous system effects.

Aspiration hazard: Not expected to be an aspiration toxicant based on viscosity.

Other information: None known

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. The information given below is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar substances.

12.1. Toxicity

Styrene: toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis [48 h EC50 (for daphnia): 4.7 mg/l]; harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects (chronic NOEC, Daphnia magna, 21 days: 1.01 mg/l). Methacrylic acid: 72 h EC50 (for algae) 45 mg/l. 1,4-naphthoquinone: 48 h EC50 (for daphnia) 0.026 mg/l; 96 h LC50 (fish - Oryzias latipes) 0.045 mg/l; 72 h EC50 (algae - Pseudokirchneriella) 0.42 mg/l.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Styrene: 80% biodegradable (OECD 301D, 20 days); readily biodegradable. Methacrylic acid: 86% biodegradable (OECD 301D, 28 days), readily biodegradable. Styrene, Methacrylic acid: oxidize rapidly by photochemical reactions in air. 1,4-naphthoquinone: 39%, 5 days, not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Styrene: not expected to bioaccumulate (log Kow = 0.35). Methacrylic acid: not expected to bioaccumulate (log Kow = 0.93). 1,4-naphthoquinone: log Kow = 1.77, low potential for bioaccumulation.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Paste. Insoluble in water. In determining environmental mobility, consider the product's physical and chemical properties (see Section 9). Styrene: expected to exhibit low mobility in soil (500 < Koc < 2000). Methacrylic acid: expected to have very high mobility in soils (Koc = 15).

12.5. Endocrine disrupting properties

None known

12.6. Other adverse effects

None known

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Combine resin and curative. The final cured material is considered nonhazardous. Landfill sealed containers with a properly licensed facility. Unreacted components are a special waste. May be incinerated at an appropriate facility. Check local, state and national/federal regulations and comply with the most stringent requirement.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number or ID number

ADG/ADR/RID/ADN/IMDG/ICAO:	UN1866
TDG:	UN1866
US DOT:	UN1866

14.2. UN proper shipping name

ADG/ADR/RID/ADN/IMDG/ICAO:	RESIN SOLUTION
TDG:	RESIN SOLUTION
US DOT:	RESIN SOLUTION

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADG/ADR/RID/ADN/IMDG/ICAO:	3
TDG:	3
US DOT:	3

14.4. Packing group

ADG/ADR/RID/ADN/IMDG/ICAO:	III
TDG:	III
US DOT:	III

14.5. Environmental hazards

NO ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

14.6. Special precautions for user

NO SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR USER

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

NOT APPLICABLE

14.8. Other information

US DOT: ERG NO. 128
MAY BE SHIPPED AS LIMITED QUANTITIES IN PACKAGING HAVING A RATED CAPACITY GROSS WEIGHT OF 66 LB. OR LESS AND IN INNER PACKAGES
NOT OVER 5 LITERS (49 CFR 173.150(B,3)).

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IMDG: EMS F-E, S-E
ADR: CLASSIFICATION CODE F1, TRANSPORT CATEGORY 3, TUNNEL RESTRICTION CODE (D/E)

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

15.1.1. National regulations

US EPA SARA TITLE III

312 Hazards:

Flammable liquid
Skin irritation
Serious eye damage
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure
Reproductive toxicity
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure

Chemicals subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 of EPCRA and of 40 CFR 372:

Styrene	100-42-5	30-40%

TSCA: All components are listed or exempted.

Other national regulations: None

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADG: Australian Dangerous Goods Code
ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF: Bioconcentration Factor
cATpE: Converted Acute Toxicity point Estimate
ES: Exposure Standard
GHS: Globally Harmonized System
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population
LD50: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population
LOEL: Lowest Observed Effect Level
N/A: Not Applicable
NA: Not Available
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration
NOEL: No Observed Effect Level
OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(Q)SAR: Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship
REL: Recommended Exposure Limit
RID: Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
SDS: Safety Data Sheet
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
STOT RE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure
STOT SE: Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure
TDG: Transportation of Dangerous Goods (Canada)
TWA: Time Weighted Average
US DOT: United States Department of Transportation
WHMIS: Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
Other abbreviations and acronyms can be looked up at www.wikipedia.org.

Key literature references and sources for data:

Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST)
Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) - Information on Chemicals
Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS)
National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)
U.S. National Library of Medicine Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET)

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Procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to GHS:

Classification	Classification procedure
Flam. Liq. 3, H226	On basis of test data
Skin Irrit. 2, H315	Calculation method
Eye Dam. 1, H318	Calculation method
STOT SE 3, H335	Calculation method
Repr. 2, H361d	Calculation method
STOT RE 1, H372	Calculation method
Aquatic Acute 2, H401	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3, H412	Calculation method

Relevant H-statements:
H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H227: Combustible liquid.
H301: Toxic if swallowed.
H302: Harmful if swallowed.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H311 : Toxic in contact with skin.
H314 : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318: Causes serious eye damage.
H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
H330: Fatal if inhaled.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
H361fd: Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.
H401: Toxic to aquatic life.
H402: Harmful to aquatic life.
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard pictogram names: Flame, corrosion, health hazard, exclamation mark

Further information: None

Date of last revision: 18 October 2024

Changes to the SDS in this revision: Original issue.

This information is based solely on data provided by suppliers of the materials used, not on the mixture itself. No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the suitability of the product for the user's particular purpose. The user must make their own determination as to suitability.

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