

duct Identification			
Product Identifier: Recommended Use: Use Restrictions:		xy Resin System- Part A	A p package directions, complete application
			Tie catalogs or online at strongtie.com.
npany Identification			
Company:	Simpson Strong-Tie C		
Address:	5956 W. Las Positas E		
	Pleasanton, CA 9458	8	
Phone:	1-800-999-5099		
Website:	www.strongtie.com		
Emergency:	1-800-535-5053 (US/C		
For most surrent CDC, place	1-352-323-3500 (Inter		
	e visit our website at www.stron g	gtie.com/sds	
Hazard Identification			
nponent A GHS Classification			
Classification according to	. ,		
Physical Hazards:	Not Classified.		
Health Hazards:	Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation
	Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Category 1	H319: Causes serious eye irritation
	Sensitization, Skin	Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
Environmental Hazards:	Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting
			effects
Main Symptoms:	Irritation of avec and skin. Symp		
	Irritation of eyes and skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, burning, tearing, swelling, and blurre May cause rash/allergic reaction to the skin.		
			tching, burning, tearing, swelling, and blurred vis
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GHS Label Elements	May cause rash/allergic reaction	to the skin.	
<u>GHS Label Elements</u> Contains: Signal Word:	May cause rash/allergic reaction	to the skin.	ovolac Resin
<u>GHS Label Elements</u> Contains: Signal Word:	May cause rash/allergic reaction Exc Bisphenol-A Based Ep DANGER! H315: Ca H319: Ca	to the skin.	ovolac Resin
<u>GHS Label Elements</u> Contains: Signal Word:	May cause rash/allergic reaction Exc Bisphenol-A Based Ep DANGER! H315: Ca H319: Ca H317: Ma	to the skin.	ovolac Resin ion. n reaction.
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GHS Label Elements Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements: Precautionary Statement	May cause rash/allergic reaction Exc Bisphenol-A Based Ep DANGER! H315: Ca H319: Ca H317: Ma H411: To s: P201: Of P202: Do P261: Av	to the skin. Stamation Environmental Point Hazard boxy Resin, Phenolic Ne auses skin irritation. auses serious eye irritation. auses serious eye irritation. auses an allergic ski poxic to aquatic life with l otain special instruction o not handle until all saf	ovolac Resin tion. n reaction. ong-lasting effects. s before use. iety precautions have been read and understood. t or vapor.
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GHS Label Elements Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements: Precautionary Statement Prevention:	May cause rash/allergic reaction Exc Bisphenol-A Based Ep DANGER! H315: Ca H319: Ca H319: Ca H317: Ma H411: To Ss: P201: Of P202: Do P202: Do P204: W P271: Us P271: Us P272: Co P273: Av P280: W P302+P352: IF	to the skin. The tothe skin. The skin. Th	ovolac Resin tion. n reaction. ong-lasting effects. s before use. fety precautions have been read and understood. t or vapor. ndling. vell-ventilated area. ould not be allowed out of the workplace. ronment. rotective clothing/eye protection/face protection.



P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do Continue rinsing

		lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P337+P313:	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
	P391:	Collect spillage.
Storage:	P404+P233:	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
-	P405:	Store locked up.
Disposal:	P501:	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional regulations.

Supplemental Label Information: None.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None known.

Composition Information 3.

General Information

This product is a mixture. Hazardous ingredients for Component A are listed below. See the Component B Safety Data Sheet for the rest of the ingredients. May include other nonhazardous ingredients. May include other trace ingredients, see Section 15.

List of abbreviations and symbols:

Classification: Globally Harmonized System Classifications

The full text for H- phrases is displayed in section 16. All concentrations are in percent by weight unless otherwise noted.

Composition - All concentrations are in percent by weight unless otherwise indicated.

Chemical Name	Weight %	CAS Number	EC Number	
Bisphenol-A Based Epoxy Resin	70-90	25068-38-6	500-033-5	
Classifications: Skin Irrit. 2: H315, Eye Irrit. 2: H319, Skin Sens. 1: H317, Aquatic Chronic 2: H411				
Phenolic Novolac Resin	10-30	28064-14-4	608-164-0	
Classifications: Skin Irrit. 2: H315, Eye Irrit. 2: H319, Skin Sens. 1: H317, Aquatic Chronic 2: H411				

First-Aid Measures

General Information

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Routes of Exposure	
Eye Contact:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of cool water for at least 15 minutes while holding the eyes open. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persists, consult a physician immediately.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing and product, immediately wash affected area with soap and water. Do not apply greases or ointments. If rash or irritation persists consult a physician.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. If vomiting occurs keep head low so that stomach contents don't get into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician immediately.
Inhalation:	If breathing is difficult remove patient to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. If patient continues to experience difficulty breathing, consult a physician.

Most	Important Symptoms			
	Irritation of eyes and skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, tearing, swelling, and blurred vision. Rash/dermatitis.			
5.	Fire-Fighting Measures			
	Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder, or water fog.		
	Additional Information:	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher as this will spread the fire.		
	Hazards during Fire-Fighting:	Hazardous decomposition products may occur when materials polymerize at temperatures above 500° F (260°C). Irritating and toxic gases/fumes may be released during a fire. Do not allow run- off from fire-fighting to enter drains or water courses.		
	Fire-Fighting Procedures:	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Cool		



containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Prevent runoff from fire control or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply.

Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions

Non-emergency personnel: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapors or mists. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Emergency personnel: Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate personal protection.

Clean-Up Methods	
Small spills (uncured):	Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Place in leak-proof containers. Seal tightly for proper disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.
Large spills (uncured):	Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike far ahead of spill to contain material. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product. Place in leak-proof containers. Seal tightly for proper disposal. Following product recovery, flush area with water.
Cured Material:	Chip or grind off surface. If you are grinding or cutting cured product, ensure good work practice and use of personal protective equipment as needed to control exposure to respirable dust.

Environmental Precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Contact local authorities in case of spillage to drain/aquatic environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

Mechanical ventilation or local exhaust ventilation is recommended. Keep away from open flame, hot surfaces, and sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Pregnant women should not work with the product, if there is the least risk of exposure. Avoid breathing dust, vapors or mist. When using, do not eat, drink, or smoke. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Storage

Store in a closed container away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated place. Protect against physical damage. Keep out of the reach of children.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Personal Protective Equipment	
Protective Measure:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.
Eye Protection:	Wear chemical splash goggles or safety glasses with side shield. Face shield is recommended where splashing is probable.
Hand Protection:	Wear chemical-resistant gloves such as: Nitrile, neoprene, or butyl rubber.
Skin and Body Protection:	Avoid contact with skin, wear long sleeve shirt/long pants and other clothing as required to minimize skin contact.
Respirator Protection:	If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits, or if discomfort is experienced, an approved respirator should be worn.
General Hygiene:	Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

Engineering Controls

If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. When using indoors good general ventilation should be used. Provide eyewash station and emergency shower.

Exposure Limits

No exposure limits noted for ingredients.

9. Physical and Chemical Properti	
Physical State:	Liquid
Form:	Liquid
Color:	Clear
Odor:	Sweet
Odor Threshhold:	N/E
pH:	N/E
۶۳. Flammability limit – lower %:	N/E
Flammability limit – upper %:	N/E
Vapor Pressure:	N/E
Vapor Density:	N/E
Solubility:	N/E
Freezing/Melting Point:	N/E
Boiling Point:	N/E
Flash Point:	>212°F (>100°C)
	N/E
Evaporation Rate:	N/E
Decomposition Temperature: Specific Gravity:	™⊏ 1.17 kg/L (9.76 lbs/gal)
VOC (after cure A+B): Viscosity:	6 g/L 10,400 cP
	10,400 CP
10. Stability and Reactivity Reactivity:	This product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal storage conditions.
Condition to Avoid:	High heat and open flame.
Substances to Avoid:	Oxidizing agents, acids, organic bases, and amines.
Hazardous Reactions:	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.
Decomposition Products:	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, and other organic compounds.
Other Hazards:	CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to
	puddle or accumulate.
11. Toxicological Information	
Likely Routes of Exposure	
Ingestion:	Expected to be a low ingestion hazard.
Inhalation:	Prolonged exposure may cause temporary respiratory irritation.
Skin contact:	Skin irritation. May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Eye contact:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Symptoms:	Redness, itching, burning, tearing, swelling, and blurred vision; shortness of breath, discomfort in
Information on Taxia Instants Fffert	chest, or coughing. Rash/dermatitis.
Information on Toxicological Effects	
<u>Acute Effects</u> Toxicity:	Not expected to be acutely toxic.
TOXICITY.	Not expected to be acutely toxic.
Component	Estimate
CSS-ESLPL Component	
	Acute, Oral, LD50 > 5000 mg/kg
	Acute, Dermal, LD50 > 2000 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Causes skin irritation.
Eye damage/eye irritation:	Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitization:	Not a respiratory sensitizer.
Skin sensitization:	May cause sensitization by skin contact.
Aspiration hazard:	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.
Specific target organ toxicity:	
Single exposure	No data available.
- •	





<u>Chronic Effects</u> Germ cell mutagenicity: Carcinogenicity: Reproductive toxicity: Specific target organ toxicity: Repeated exposure

No data available. This product is not a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA. No data available.

No data available.

Further Information

Toxicological, ecotoxicological, physical, and chemical properties may not have been fully investigated. Hazard data above is estimated based on best available information. Some workers with certain pre-existing medical conditions such as: asthma, allergies, or impaired pulmonary and/or liver functions, or who may be particularly susceptible to this material, may be affected by exposure to this material.

12. Ecological Information

General Information

Information given is based on data on the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. CSS-ESLPL Component A is classified as toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid release to the environment.

Supporting Data

Component		Species	Test Result
Bisphenol-A Based Epo	xy Resin (CAS 25068-38-6)		
	Aquatic, Fish, LC50	Salmo gairdneri	1.3 mg/l, 96 hours
	Aquatic, Crustacea, EC50	Daphnia magna	2.1 mg/l, 48 hours
	Aquatic, Algae, EC50	Algae	> 11 mg/l, 72 hours
Persistence and degradability:	No data available.		
Bioaccumulative potential:	No data available for this	product.	
Mobility in soil:	No data available.		
er Information			
No other adverse environmental e warming potential) are expected f		otochemical ozone crea	tion potential, endocrine disrupti
Disposal Consideration			
Waste Disposal of Substance: Container Disposal:	or ditches with chemical local/regional/national reg Empty containers or line container is emptied. Em recycling or disposal.	l or used container. Di gulations. rrs may retain some pro npty containers should l	er supplies. Do not contaminate spose of contents/container in oduct residues; follow label wa be taken to an approved waste
Disposal of Cured Product:	Chip or grind off surface.	Solid material does not i	need special disposal considera
Fransportation Information			
This information does not cover a vary by container volume or differ			product. The classifications for t
UN number:	UN3082		
UN proper shipping name:		ENTALLY HAZARDOUS A-Epichlorohydrin Resin)	SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S , 9, III, Marine Pollutant
Transportation Class:	9		
Packing Group:	III		
Environmental Hazard:	Yes		

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F-A, S-F

handling.

Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before

Special Precautions for Users:

Required Labels: ERG Code (IATA):

EmS (IMDG):



CSS-ESLPL Component A is not regulated for ground transportation by the USDOT. Check limited quantity regulations prior to shipping; smaller volumes may qualify for LQ shipping exemptions.

15. United	Regulatory Information	
	Federal Regulations:	This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D):Not regulated.US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):Not listed.CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):Not listed.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA):

Hazard Categories:				
Immediate Delayed Fire Pressure Reactivity				
Yes	No	No	No	No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance:	No
SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical:	Yes
SARA 313 (TRI reporting):	Not regulated.

US. California Proposition 65:

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive harm, or other birth defects. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Carcinogen / Reproductive Toxin / Mutagen Information					
Component	% In Blend (approx.)	IARC Monographs	NTP	ACGIH	Other
Phenyl Glycidyl Ether (CAS 122-60-1)	Trace	2B		A3	CA65 (Carcinogenic)
Bisphenol-A (CAS 80-05-7) Trace CA65 (Reproductive)				CA65 (Reproductive)	
IARC: 1- Carcinogenic 2- Possibly carcinogenic 3 – Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity 4 – Probably not carcinogenic NTP: Known to be human carcinogen or Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen ACGIH – A1 – Confirmed carcinogen A2 – Suspected carcinogen A3 – Animal carcinogen A4 – Not classified A5 – Not suspected CA65 – California Prop 65					

Canada

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the HPR and the SDS contains all of the information required by the HPR.

International

The product is classified in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws. This Safety Data Sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Young people under 18 years old are not allowed to work with this product according to EU Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work.

This product is not subject to or not applicable for any of the following International Regulations; Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Kyoto Protocol, Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention.

International Inventories

Australia	All components of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Canada	All components of this product are included on the Domestic Substances List (DSL).
China	All components of this product are listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC).
Europe	All components of this product are listed on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) or are exempt from listing.

SIMPSON Strong-Tie

Japan	All components of this product are listed on the Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)
Korea	All components of this product are included on the Existing Chemicals List (ECL).
New Zealand	All components of this product are included on the New Zealand Inventory.
Philippines	All components in this product are listed in the Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS).
United States	All components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are not required to be listed.
Other Informa	tion
Date Prepared	or Revised: July 2021

February 2020

Contact Simpson Strong-Tie Environmental Health and Safety at EHS@strongtie.com

Abbreviations

Supersedes:

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	ACGIH: CAS No.: CERCLA: HPR: DOT: EPA: GHS: HEPA: HMIS: IARC: IATA: IMDG: NIOSH: NIOSH: NFPA: NTP: OSHA: PEL: SARA: STEL: STOT: TLV:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (U.S. EPA) Hazardous Product Regulations (Canada) Department of Transportation (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.) Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals High-Efficiency Particulate Air Hazardous Materials Identification System International Agency for Research on Cancer International Agency for Research on Cancer International Air Transport Association International Maritime Dangerous Goods code National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (U.S.) National Fire Protection Association (US) National Toxicology Program (US) Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.) Permissible Exposure Limit Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (U.S. EPA) Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minute Time Weighted Average) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (GHS Classification) Threshold Limit Value
	TLV: TSCA:	Toxic Substances Control Act (U.S.)
	TWA:	Time Weighted Average (exposure for 8-hour workday)
	VOC:	Volatile Organic Compounds
	WHMIS:	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
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Disclaimer

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is prepared by Simpson Strong-Tie Co. in compliance with the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.1200. The information it contains is offered in good faith as accurate as of the date of this SDS. This SDS is provided solely for the purpose of conveying health, safety, and environmental information. No warranty, expressed or implied, is given. Health and Safety precautions may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

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Internal

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

A Component CSS-ESLPL: XCOM3B



ct Identification				
Product Identifier:	CSS-ESLPL Com	ponent B		
Recommended Use:		Epoxy Resin System- Part B		
Use Restrictions:			o package directions, complete application	
			Tie catalogs or online at strongtie.com.	
any Identification				
Company:	Simpson Strong-Ti			
Address:	5956 W. Las Posita			
	Pleasanton, CA 94588			
Phone:	1-800-999-5099			
Website:	www.strongtie.com			
Emergency:	1-800-535-5053 (U			
	1-352-323-3500 (Ir			
	e visit our website at www.str	ongtie.com/sas		
Hazard Identification				
onent B GHS Classification				
Classification according to				
Physical Hazards:	Not Classified.	0-1	H214 Courses envire alter human	
Health Hazards:	Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1	H314: Causes severe skin burns	
	Serious Eye Damage/Irritatio Sensitization, Skin	on Category 1 Category 1	H318: Causes serious eye damage H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction	
Environmental Hazards:		Category 3	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction H402: Harmful to aquatic life.	
Environmental Hazarus.	Chronic Aquatic Hazard	Category 2	H402. Harmun to aquatic life. H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting	
	omonie Aqualie Hazard	Odlegory 2	effects	
Main Symptoms:			s, redness, itching, tearing, swelling, and blurred	
Main Symptoms:	vision. May cause rash/allerg	gic reaction to the skin. Ma	s, redness, itching, tearing, swelling, and blurred y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
Main Symptoms: GHS Label Elements	vision. May cause rash/allerg	gic reaction to the skin. Ma	y cause severe irritation or burns to the	
	vision. May cause rash/allerg	gic reaction to the skin. Ma	y cause severe irritation or burns to the	
	vision. May cause rash/allerg	gic reaction to the skin. Ma	y cause severe irritation or burns to the	
	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp	piratory system. Long term	y cause severe irritation or burns to the	
	vision. May cause rash/allerg	piratory system. Long term	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp	piratory system. Long term	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
<u>GHS Label Elements</u> Contains: Signal Word:	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corre	piratory system. Long term	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
GHS Label Elements Contains:	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corro Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314:	gic reaction to the skin. Ma piratory system. Long term	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
<u>GHS Label Elements</u> Contains: Signal Word:	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corro Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H318:	gic reaction to the skin. Ma piratory system. Long term	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
<u>GHS Label Elements</u> Contains: Signal Word:	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corro Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H318: H317:	piratory system. Long term Exclamation Point Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
<u>GHS Label Elements</u> Contains: Signal Word:	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Correct Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H318: H317: H402:	piratory system. Long term Exclamation Point Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk Harmful to aquatic life.	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
<u>GHS Label Elements</u> Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements:	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Correct Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H318: H317: H402: H411:	piratory system. Long term Exclamation Point Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
GHS Label Elements Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements: Precautionary Statement	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Correct Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H318: H317: H402: H411: S:	causes severe skin burn Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
<u>GHS Label Elements</u> Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements:	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corro Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H318: H317: H402: H411: s: P201:	piratory system. Long term biratory system. Long term Exclamation Point Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with Obtain special instruction	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
GHS Label Elements Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements: Precautionary Statement	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corro Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H318: H317: H402: H411: s: P201: P202:	causes severe skin burn Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with Obtain special instructior Do not handle until all sa	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects. nmental rd s and eye damage. age. in reaction. ong lasting effects. s before use. fety precautions have been read and understood	
GHS Label Elements Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements: Precautionary Statement	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corro Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H314: H318: H317: H402: H411: s: P201: P202: P260:	causes severe skin burn Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with Obtain special instruction Do not handle until all sa Do not breathe mist or va	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects. nmental rd s and eye damage. age. in reaction. ong lasting effects. s before use. fety precautions have been read and understood por.	
GHS Label Elements Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements: Precautionary Statement	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corror Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H314: H318: H317: H402: H411: s: P201: P202: P260: P264:	causes severe skin burn Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with Obtain special instructior Do not handle until all sa Do not breathe mist or va Wash thoroughly after ha	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects. nmental rd s and eye damage. age. in reaction. ong lasting effects. s before use. fety precautions have been read and understood por. ndling.	
GHS Label Elements Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements: Precautionary Statement	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corror Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H314: H318: H317: H402: H411: s: P201: P202: P260: P264: P272:	causes severe skin burn Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with l Obtain special instruction Do not handle until all sa Do not breathe mist or va Wash thoroughly after ha Contaminated clothing sh	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
GHS Label Elements Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements: Precautionary Statement	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Corror Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H314: H318: H317: H402: H411: s: P201: P202: P260: P264: P272: P273:	causes severe skin burn Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with l Obtain special instruction Do not handle until all sa Do not breathe mist or va Wash thoroughly after ha Contaminated clothing sf Avoid release to the envi	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	
GHS Label Elements Contains: Signal Word: Hazard Statements: Precautionary Statement	vision. May cause rash/allerg gastrointestinal tract and resp Correct Amines, Phenols DANGER! H314: H318: H317: H402: H411: s: P201: P202: P260: P264: P272: P273: P280:	causes severe skin burn Causes severe skin burn Causes serious eye dam May cause an allergic sk Harmful to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with Obtain special instruction Do not breathe mist or va Wash thoroughly after ha Contaminated clothing sh Avoid release to the envi Wear protective gloves/p	y cause severe irritation or burns to the exposure may cause chronic effects.	



	P333+P313:	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
	P362+P364:	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
		IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
		IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact
		lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P337+P313:	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage:	P404+P233:	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	P405:	Store locked up.
Disposal:	P501:	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional regulations.

Supplemental Label Information: None.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None known.

3. Composition Information

General Information

This product is a mixture. Hazardous ingredients for Component B are listed below. See the Component A Safety Data Sheet for the rest of the ingredients. May include other nonhazardous ingredients. May include other trace ingredients, see Section 15.

List of abbreviations and symbols:

Classification: Globally Harmonized System Classifications

The full text for H- phrases is displayed in section 16. All concentrations are in percent by weight unless otherwise noted.

Composition – All concentrations are in percent by weight unless otherwise indicated.

Chemical Name	Weight %	CAS Number	EC Number
Polyoxypropylenediamine	85-100	9046-10-0	695-873-3
Classifications: Skin Corr. 1B: H314, Eye Corr. 1: H318, Aquatic 3: H402-	+H412		
2,4,6-tris-(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	< 2	90-72-2	202-013-9
Classifications: Acute Tox. 4: H302, Skin Irrit. 2: H315, Eye Irrit. 2: H319			

4. First-Aid Measures

General Information

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Routes of Exposure	
Eye Contact:	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of cool water for at least 15 minutes while holding the eyes open. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. If redness, burning, blurred vision, or swelling persists, consult a physician immediately.
Skin Contact:	Remove contaminated clothing and product, immediately wash affected area with soap and water. Do not apply greases or ointments. If rash or irritation persists consult a physician.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. If vomiting occurs keep head low so that stomach contents don't get into the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician immediately.
Inhalation:	If breathing is difficult remove patient to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. If patient continues to experience difficulty breathing, consult a physician .

Most Important Symptoms

Corrosive effects. Symptoms include itching, burning, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. May cause temporary blindness and severe eye damage.

5.	Fire-Fighting Measures	
	Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder, or water fog.
	Additional Information:	None known.
	Hazards during Fire-Fighting:	Hazardous decomposition products may occur when materials polymerize at temperatures above
		500° F (260°C). Irritating and toxic gases/fumes may be released during a fire. Hazardous



	gases/vapors produced are carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, cyanide, aldehydes, and miscellaneous hydrocarbons.
Fire-Fighting Procedures:	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Coo containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Prevent runoff from fire contro or dilution from entering streams, sewers, or drinking water supply.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions

Non-emergency personnel: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep unnecessary personnel away. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapors or mists. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Emergency personnel: Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate personal protection.

Clean-Up Methods	
Small spills (uncured):	Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Place in leak-proof containers. Seal tightly for proper disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.
Large spills (uncured):	Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike far ahead of spill to contain material. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product. Place in leak-proof containers. Seal tightly for proper disposal. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Environmental Precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Contact local authorities in case of spillage to drain/aquatic environment. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

Keep away from open flame, hot surfaces, and sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. When using, do not eat, drink, or smoke. Use only in well-ventilated places. Wash thoroughly after handling. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

Storage

Store in a closed container away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Keep in original container. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Protect container from physical damage. Keep out of the reach of children.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal	Exposure Controls / Personal Protection			
Personal Protective Equipment				
Protective Measure:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.			
Eye Protection:	Chemical splash goggles or safety glasses with side shield.			
Hand Protection:	Wear chemical-resistant gloves such as: Nitrile, neoprene, or butyl rubber.			
Skin and Body Protection:	Wear long sleeve shirt/long pants and other clothing as required to minimize skin contact.			
Respirator Protection:	The use of a respirator is not required during normal use of this product. An approved respirator should be worn whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.			
General Hygiene:	Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.			

Engineering Controls

When using indoors good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. Provide eyewash station.

Exposure Limits

No exposure limits noted for ingredients.

Physical and Chemical Proper	ties
Physical State: Color:	Liquid Colorless
Form:	
Odor:	Liquid Amine
0001.	Amme
Odor Threshold:	N/E
pH:	N/E
Flammability limit – lower %:	N/E
Flammability limit – upper %:	N/E
Vapor Pressure:	N/E
Vapor Density:	N/E
Solubility:	Slight (<10%)
Freezing/Melting Point:	N/E
Boiling Point:	N/E
Flash Point:	> 200°F
Evaporation Rate:	N/E
Decomposition Temperature:	N/E
Specific Gravity:	7.9 lbs/gal (0.948 kg/L)
VOC (after cure A+B):	6 g/L
Viscosity:	N/E
Stability and Reactivity	
Reactivity:	This product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under normal storage conditions.
Condition to Avoid:	High heat and open flame.
Substances to Avoid:	
	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Substances to Avoid:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: hation on Toxicological Effects	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: ation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: hation on Toxicological Effects	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: ation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: intalion on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Estimate
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: Hation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity: Component	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Estimate
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: Hation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity: Component	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Estimate Toxicity Estimate
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: Hation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity: Component	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Estimate Acute, Oral, LD50 3000 mg/kg
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: Hation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity: Component	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Estimate Acute, Oral, LD50 3000 mg/kg
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: Hation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity: Component CSS-LPL Component B	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Toxicity Estimate Acute, Oral, LD50 3000 mg/kg Acute, Dermal, LD50 2800 mg/kg
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: Mation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity: Component CSS-LPL Component B	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Toxicity Estimate Acute, Oral, LD50 3000 mg/kg Acute, Dermal, LD50 2800 mg/kg Causes severe skin burns.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: Hation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity: Component CSS-LPL Component B Skin corrosion/irritation: Eye damage/eye irritation:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Estimate Toxicity Estimate Acute, Oral, LD50 Acute, Dermal, LD50 Causes severe skin burns. Causes severe skin burns. Causes severe skin burns.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: hation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity: Component CSS-LPL Component B Skin corrosion/irritation: Eye damage/eye irritation: Respiratory sensitization:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Estimate Acute, Oral, LD50 3000 mg/kg Acute, Dermal, LD50 2800 mg/kg Causes severe skin burns. Causes serious eye damage. No data available.
Substances to Avoid: Hazardous Reactions: Decomposition Products: Other Hazards: Toxicological Information Routes of Exposure Ingestion: Inhalation: Skin contact: Eye contact: Eye contact: hation on Toxicological Effects Acute Effects Toxicity: Component CSS-LPL Component B Skin corrosion/irritation: Eye damage/eye irritation: Respiratory sensitization: Skin sensitization:	May react vigorously with oxidizing agents and acids. Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Ammonia when heated. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and other organic compounds in a fire. Combustion under oxygen-starved conditions may produce nitriles, cyanic acid, isocyanates, cyanogens, nitrosamines, amides and carbamates. CSS-ESLPL is a reactive system and will release considerable heat during cure if allowed to puddle or accumulate. Causes digestive tract burns. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye damage. Not expected to be acutely toxic. Toxicity Estimate Acute, Oral, LD50 3000 mg/kg Acute, Dermal, LD50 2800 mg/kg Causes severe skin burns. Causes serious eye damage. No data available. May cause an allergic skin reaction.





<u>Chronic Effects</u> Germ cell mutagenicity: Carcinogenicity: Reproductive toxicity: Specific target organ toxicity: Repeated exposure

No data available. This product is not considered a carcinogen by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, or OSHA. No data available.

No data available.

Further Information

Toxicological, ecotoxicological, physical, and chemical properties may not have been fully investigated. Hazard data above is estimated based on best available information. Some workers with pre-existing medical conditions such as: asthma, allergies, or impaired pulmonary and/or liver functions, or who may be particularly susceptible to this material, may be affected by exposure to this material.

12. Ecological Information

General Information

Information given is based on the data on the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. CSS-ESLPL Component B is classified as toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Avoid release to the environment.

Supporting Data

Component		Species	Test Result
Polyoxypropylenediamine (CAS 9046-10-0)			
	NOEC	Algae	0.32 mg/l, 72 hours

Persistence and degradability: Bioaccumulative potential: Mobility in soil: No data available. No data available for this product. No data available.

Further Information

No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this product.

13.	Disposal Consideration				
	Waste Disposal of Substance:	Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.			
	Container Disposal:	Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues; follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.			

14. Transportation Information

This information does not cover all specific regulatory or operational requirements of this product. The classifications for transportation may vary by container volume or different regional or nation regulations.

UN number:	UN2735
UN proper shipping name:	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
	(Polyoxypropylenediamine), 8, III, Marine Pollutant
Transportation Class:	8
Packing Group:	
Environment Hazard:	Yes
Required Labels:	8
ERG Code (IATA):	8L
EmS (IMDG):	F-A, S-B
Special Precautions for Users:	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.



United States

Federal Regulations:

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D):Not regulated.US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050):Not listed.CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4) :Not listed.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA):

ſ		Ha	azard Categori	es:	
	Immediate	Delayed	Fire	Pressure	Reactivity
	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
S	ARA 302 Extrem	elv hazardous sı	ubstance:	No	

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance:

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical:YesSARA 313 (TRI reporting):Not regulated.

California Proposition 65:

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive harm, or other birth defects. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Carcinogen / Reproductive Toxin / Mutagen Information					
Component	% In Blend (approx.)	IARC Monographs	NTP	ACGIH	Other
Propylene Oxide	Trace	2B	ANTICIPATED	A3	CA65 (Carcinogenic)
IARC: 1- Carcinogenic 2- Possibly carcinogenic 3 – Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity 4 – Probably not carcinogenic NTP: Known to be human carcinogen or Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen ACGIH – A1 – Confirmed carcinogen A2 – Suspected carcinogen A3 – Animal carcinogen A4 – Not classified A5 – Not suspected CA65 – California Prop 65					

Canada

This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the HPR and the SDS contains all of the information required by the HPR.

International

The product is classified in accordance with EC directives or respective national laws. This Safety Data Sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

This product is not subject to or not applicable for any of the following International Regulations; Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Kyoto Protocol, Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention.

International Inventories

Australia	All component of this product are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Canada	All components of this product are included on the Domestic Substances List (DSL).
China	All components of this product are listed on the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC).
Europe	One or more components of this product are not included on the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) or are not exempt from listing.
Japan	One or more components in this product are not listed on the Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS).
Korea	One or more components of this product are not included on the Existing Chemicals List (ECL).
New Zealand	All components of this product are listed on the New Zealand Inventory.
Philippines	All components in this product are listed in the Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS).
United States	All components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory or are not required to be listed.

SAFETY DATA S	HEET
16. Other Information	on
Date Prepared of	
Supersedes:	February 2020
Contact Simpson	n Strong-Tie Environmental Health and Safety at EHS@strongtie.com
Abbreviations	
ACGIH:	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS No.:	Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number
CERCLA:	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (U.S. EPA)
HPR:	Hazardous Product Regulations (Canada)
DOT:	Department of Transportation (U.S.)
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)
GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
HEPA:	High-Efficiency Particulate Air
HMIS:	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC:	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA:	International Air Transport Association
IMDG:	International Maritime Dangerous Goods code
NIOSH:	National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (U.S.)
NFPA:	National Fire Protection Association (US)
NTP:	National Toxicology Program (US)
OSHA:	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.)
PEL:	Permissible Exposure Limit
SARA:	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (U.S. EPA)
STEL:	Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minute Time Weighted Average)
STOT:	Specific Target Organ Toxicity (GHS Classification)
TLV:	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA:	Toxic Substances Control Act (U.S.)
TWA:	Time Weighted Average (exposure for 8-hour workday)
VOC:	Volatile Organic Compounds
WHMIS:	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
Full Tout of L	Diverse Linder Castion 2

Full Text of H – Phrases Under Section 3

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

CSS-ESLPL

- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H315: Causes skin irritation.
- H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
- H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Disclaimer

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is prepared by Simpson Strong-Tie Co. in compliance with the requirements of OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.1200. The information it contains is offered in good faith as accurate as of the date of this SDS. This SDS is provided solely for the purpose of conveying health, safety, and environmental information. No warranty, expressed or implied, is given. Health and Safety precautions may not be adequate for all individuals and/or situations. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

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Internal

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CSS-ESLPL Component B: XCOM3B XCORR Strong-I