Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 7.6

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 21/03/2022 Print Date: 22/03/2022 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier		
Product name	Carboguard 696 Part A	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified uses	Part A of a multi-component industrial coating

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited	Altex Coatings Ltd	
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia	91-111 Oropi Road Tauranga 3112 New Zealand	
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 7 541 1221	
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 7 541 1310	
Website www.resene.com.au		www.altexcoatings.com	
Email	Not Available	neil.debenham@carboline.co.nz	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	131126	0800 764766	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)		¥2

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s) H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H340 May cause genetic defects. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H315 Causes skin irritation

H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.	

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.	
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.	
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
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.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.	
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Di

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6	30-40	bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid
64-17-5.	1-10	ethanol, denatured
64742-95-6	1-10	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
Legend:	 Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available 	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures			
Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: 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	 If skin contact occurs: 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	 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	 IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:
 - Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO2 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- + Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog Large fires only.

Fire Incompatibility

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	•3Z

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills

In the event of a spill of a reactive diluent, the focus is on containing the spill to prevent contamination of soil and surface or ground water. If irritating vapors are present, an approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor canister is recommended for cleaning up spills and

	 leaks. For small spills, reactive diluents should be absorbed with sand. Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	 Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Industrial spills or releases of reactive diluents are infrequent and generally contained. If a large spill does occur, the material should be captured, collected, and reprocessed or disposed of according to applicable governmental requirements. An approved air-purifying respirator with organic-vapor canister is recommended for emergency work. Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	 For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring. Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides. Hock-rearrangement by the influence of strong acids converts the hydroperoxides to hemiacetals. Peresters formed from the hydroperoxides undergo Criegee rearrangement easily. Alkali metals accelerate the oxidation while CO2 as co-oxidant enhances the selectivity. Microwave conditions give improved yields of the oxidation products. Photo-oxidation products may occur following reaction with hydroxyl radicals and NOX - these may be components of photochemical smogs. Oxidation of Alkylaromatics: T.S.S Rao and Shubhra Awasthi: E-Journal of Chemistry Vol 4, No. 1, pp 1-13 January 2007 Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.

Glycidyl ethers:

- may form unstable peroxides on storage in air ,light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels
- may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators
- may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines
- ▶ react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide
 - + attack some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubber
- Reactive diluents are stable under recommended storage conditions, but can decompose at elevated temperatures. In some cases,
 - decomposition can cause pressure build-up in closed systems.
 - Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).
 If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and
 - evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.
 - This excess heat may generate toxic vapour
 - Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents



X — Must not be stored together

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

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

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA								
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA		STEL		Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ethanol, denatured	Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm / 1880 mg/	m3	Not Availab	ole	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency Limits								
Ingredient	TEEL-1		TEEL-2			TEEL-3	3	
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	90 mg/m3		990 mg/m3		5,900 mg/m3			
ethanol, denatured	Not Available		Not Available	15000*)0* ppm		
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3 6,700 mg/m3		40,000 mg/m3					
Ingradient	Original IDL H			Povisod IF	ם ור			
ingredient	OriginarioEn			Reviseu il				
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available		Not Available					
ethanol, denatured	3,300 ppm			Not Available				
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available			Not Available				
Occupational Exposure Banding								
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure	Band Rating		Occupati	ional Expos	sure Ba	nd Limit	
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether	E			≤ 0.1 ppm	1			

resin, liquid	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into s	pecific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the

adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
	Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:			
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (i	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)			
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent contr drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity i	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)			
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)			1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)			
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	<u>'</u>			
	Lower end of the range				
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents			
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity			
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use			
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only			
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distar with the square of distance from the extraction point (in sim accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminat 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated producing performance deficits within the extraction appara more when extraction systems are installed or used.	nce away from the opening of a sir ple cases). Therefore the air spee ting source. The air velocity at the j in a tank 2 meters distant from th itus, make it essential that theoreti	nple extraction pipe. Velocity d at the extraction point solution extraction fan, for example, e extraction point. Other me cal air velocities are multiplie	/ generally decreases uld be adjusted, should be a minimum o chanical considerations ed by factors of 10 or	
Personal protection					
Eye and face protection	 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below				
Skin protection					
Hands/feet protection	 NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predispone quipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and with the selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of sever and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obta making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gives and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove type is dependent on usage if requency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recomme. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement is contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min Good when breakthrough time < 20 min Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically g It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necess; efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact comp consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of br Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove material glove material may consideration of the glove will be dependent on the exact comp consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of br Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove material glove material glove functions of the task requirements and knowledge of br Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove material glove material glove thickness in the secant comp consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of br	osed individuals. Care must be tak watch-bands should be removed a ne material, but also on further mai ral substances, the resistance of the ained from the manufacturer of the Gloves must only be worn on clean d moisturiser is recommended. ge. Important factors in the selection r, a glove with a protection class o al equivalent) is recommended. tion class of 3 or higher (breakthro inded. t and this should be taken into acc e rated as: preater than 0.35 mm, are recommended arily a good predictor of glove resi- osition of the glove material. There reakthrough times.	een, when removing gloves a not destroyed. rks of quality which vary from re glove material can not be protective gloves and has to hands. After using gloves, h on of gloves include: r national equivalent). f 5 or higher (breakthrough t ough time greater than 60 mi ount when considering glove ended. stance to a specific chemica efore, glove selection should glove model. Therefore, the	In a sthe permeation also be based on	

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

	When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough times ,of: Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair. Neoprene from excellent to fair Polyvinyl (PVC) from excellent to poor As defined in ASTM F-739-96 Excellent breakthrough time > 480 min Good breakthrough time > 20 min
	 Good breakthrough time > 20 min Fair breakthrough time < 20 min Poor glove material degradation Gloves should be tested against each resin system prior to making a selection of the most suitable type. Systems include both the resin and any hardener, individually and collectively) DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), natural rubber (latex), medical or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin). DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use. Replacement time should be considered when selecting the most appropriate glove. It may be more effective to select a glove with lower chemical resistance but which is replaced frequently than to select a more resistant glove which is reused many times
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. E ve wash unit

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

Carboguard 696 Part A

Material	СРІ
BUTYL	С
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	С
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	С
NATURAL RUBBER	С
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	С
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE/EVAL/PE	С
PVA	С
PVC	С
PVDC/PE/PVDC	С
SARANEX-23	С
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	С
TEFLON	С
VITON	С
VITON/NEOPRENE	С

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion **NOTE**: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Reactive diluents are generally colourless to yellow/ amber, low viscosity liquids with mild ether-like odour; solubility in water varies across the family. Substitution on the phenolic rings may generate solids. Reactive diluents may contain trace residuals of epichlorohydrin a known skin irritant.

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2	AX-PAPR-2 ^
up to 10 x ES	-	AX-3	-
10+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous Flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand ^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- 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

Bisphenol A epoxy resin.

Important epoxy resins are produced from combining epichlorohydrin and bisphenol A to give bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers. Increasing the ratio of bisphenol A to epichlorohydrin during manufacture produces higher molecular weight linear polyethers with glycidyl end groups, which are semi-solid to hard crystalline materials at room temperature depending on the molecular weight achieved. As the molecular weight of the resin increases, the epoxide content reduces and the material behaves more and more like a thermoplastic. Very high molecular weight polycondensates (ca. 30 000 – 70 000 g/mol) form a class known as phenoxy resins and contain virtually no epoxide groups (since the terminal epoxy groups are insignificant compared to the total size of the molecule). These resins do however contain hydroxyl groups throughout the backbone, which may also undergo other cross-linking reactions, e.g. with aminoplasts, phenoplasts and isocyanates.

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.09
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	2477.064
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	64.19

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. In animal testing, exposure to aerosols of reactive diluents (especially o-cresol glycidyl ether, CAS RN:2210-79-9) has been reported to affect the adrenal gland, central nervous system, kidney, liver, ovaries, spleen, testes, thymus and respiratory tract. On exposure to mixed trimethylbenzenes, some people may become nervous, tensed, anxious and have difficult breathing. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse. A slow heart rate and low blood pressure may also occur. Alkylbenzenes are not generally toxic except at high levels of exposure. Their breakdown products have low toxicity and are easily eliminated from the body.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. However, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

	Animal testing showed that a single dose of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether	(BADGE) given by mouth, caused an increase in immature sperm.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) may produce contact dermatitis characterized by redness and swelling, with weeping followed by crusting and scaling. A liquid resin with a molecular weight of 350 produced severe skin irritation when applied daily for 4 hours over 20 days. Skin contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to moderate irritation with local redness. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause burns. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.	
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Eye contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to severe irritation with the possibility of chemical burns or moderate to severe damage to the cornea.	
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experimence with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce a sensitization dermatitis (skin inflammation) characterized by eczema with blisters and papules, with considerable itching of the back of the hand. This may persist for 10-14 days after withdrawal from exposure and recur immediately on re-exposure. The dermatitis may last longer following each exposure, but is unlikely to become more intense. Lower molecular weight species produce sensitization more readily. Animal testing has shown an increase in the development of some tumours. For some reactive diluents, notably, neopentylglycol diglycidyl ether, CAS RN: 17557-23-2) has caused cancer in some animal testing. Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.	
	τογιατγ	
Carboguard 696 Part A	Not Available	Not Available
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin. liquid	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg ^[2]	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17100 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
ethanol, denatured	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 64000 ppm4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 7060 mg/kg ^[2]	

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[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

Carboguard 696 HBE Part A Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure, aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. Following cessation of exposure, the level of aromatic hydrocarbons in body fats rapidly declines. Thus, the aromatic hydrocarbons are unlikely to bioaccumulate in the body. Selective partitioning of the aromatic hydrocarbons into the non-adipose tissues is unlikely. No data is available regarding distribution following dermal absorption. However, distribution following this route of exposure is likely to resemble the pattern occurring with inhalation exposure. Aromatics hydrocarbons may undergo several different Phase I dealkylation, hydroxylation and oxidation reactions which may or may not be followed by Phase II conjugation to glycine, sulfation of one of the alkyl groups to an alcohol moiety; (2) oxidation of the hydroxyl group to a carboxylic acid; (3) the carboxylic acid is then conjugated with glycine to form a hippuric acid. The minor metabolites can be expected to consist of a complex mixture of isomeric triphenols, the sulfate and glucuronide conjugates of dimethylbenzyl alcohols, dimethylbenzoic acids and dimethyltipuric acids. Consistent with the low propensity for bioaccumulation of aromatic hydrocarbons, these substances are likely to be significant inducers of their own metabolism. The predominant route of excretion of aromatic hydrocarbons following inhalation exposure, urinary excretion of metabolites is the dominant route of excretion. The various members of the bisphenol family produce hormone like effects, seemingly as a result of binding to estrogen receptors but do not appear to bind estrogen receptors (ERR, oestrogen-related receptors) are so named because of sequence homology with estrogen receptors but do not appear to bind estrogens or other tested steroid hormones. The ERR family have been demonstrated to control energy homeostasi, oxidative		
	Carboguard 696 HBE Part A	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure, aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. Following cessation of exposure, the level of aromatic hydrocarbons in body fats rapidly declines. Thus, the aromatic hydrocarbons are unlikely to bioaccumulate in the body. Selective partitioning of the aromatic hydrocarbons into the non-adipose tissues is unlikely. No data is available regarding distribution following dermal absorption. However, distribution following this route of exposure is likely to resemble the pattern occurring with inhalation exposure. Aromatics hydrocarbons may undergo several different Phase I dealkylation, hydroxylation and oxidation reactions which may or may not be followed by Phase II conjugation to glycine, sulfation or glucuronidation. However, the major predominant biotransformation pathway is typical of that of the alkylbenzenes and consists of: (1) oxidation of one of the alkyl groups to an alcohol moiety; (2) oxidation of the hydroxyl group to a carboxylic acid; (3) the carboxylic acid is then conjugated with glycine to form a hippuric acid. The minor metabolites can be expected to consist of a complex mixture of isomeric triphenols, the sulfate and glucuronide conjugates of dimethylbenzyl alcohols, dimethylbenzoic acids and dimethylhippuric acids. Consistent with the low propensity for bioaccumulation exposure involves either exhalation of the unmetabolized parent compound, or urinary excretion of aromatic hydrocarbons following inhalation exposure is little exhalation of unmetabolized these hydrocarbons, presumably due to the first pass effect in the liver. Under these circumstances, urinary excretion of metabolizes is the dominant route of excretion. The various members of the bisphenol family produce hormone like effects, seemingly as a result of binding to estrogen receptor-related receptors (ERR; not to be confused with estrogen receptors) are so named because of sequence homology with estrogen receptors but do not appear to bind estrogens or

	metabolism and mitochondrial biogenesis ,while effecting mammalian physiology in the heart, brown adipose tissue, white adipose tissue, placenta, macrophages, and demonstrated additional roles in diabetes and cancer. ERRs bind enhancers throughout the genome where they exert effects on gene regulation Although their overall functions remain uncertain, they also share DNA-binding sites, co-regulators, and target genes with the conventional estrogen receptors ERalpha and ERbeta and may function to modulate estrogen signaling pathways. • ERR-alpha has wide tissue distribution but it is most highly expressed in tissues that preferentially use fatty acids as energy sources such as kidney, heart, brown adipose tissue, cerebellum, intestine, and skeletal muscle. ERRalpha has been detected in normal adrenal cortex tissues, in which its expression is possibly related to adrenal development, with a possible role in fetal adrenal function, in dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEAS) production in adrenarche, and also in steroid production of post-adrenarche/adult life. DHEA and other adrenal androgens such as androstenedione, although relatively weak androgens, are responsible for the androgenic effects of adrenarche, such as early pubic and axillary hair growth, adult-type body odor, increased oiliness of hair and skin, and mild acne. • ERR-beta is a nuclear receptor that behaves as a constitutive activator of transcription. There is evidence that bisphenol A functions as an endocrine disruptor by binding strongly to ERRgamma BPA as well as its nitrated and chlorinated metabolites seems to binds strongly to ERR-gamma in the placenta, explaining reports of high bisphenol A accumulation there Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.
BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID	Foetoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity; NOEL (maternal 60 mg/kg 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.
ETHANOL, DENATURED	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 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.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs) Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively. Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin. Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers. Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing. Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No definitive effects on reproduction were seen, although reduction in weight in developing animals may been seen at concentrations that are toxic to the mother. * [Devoe] .
Carboguard 696 HBE Part A & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. It is excreted from the body both by exhalation and i
Carboguard 696 Part A & BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID	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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin. Reproductive effects. Cancer-causing potential: It has been concluded that bisphenol A diglycidyl ether cannot be classified with respect to its cancer-causing potential in humans. Genetic toxicity: Laboratory tests on genetic toxicity of BADGE have so far been negative. Immunotoxicity: Animal testing suggests regular injections of diluted BADGE may result in sensitization. Consumer exposure: Comsumer exposure to BADGE is almost exclusively from migration of BADGE from can coatings into food. Testing has not found any evidence of hormonal disruption. The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylakanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that minic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics. Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable

differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity. Results suggest that the 4-hydroxyl group of the A-phenyl ring and the B-phenyl ring of BPA derivatives are required for these hormonal activities, and substituents at the 3,5-positions of the phenyl rings and the bridging alkyl moiety markedly influence the activities. Bisphenols promoted cell proliferation and increased the synthesis and secretion of cell type-specific proteins. When ranked by proliferative potency, the longer the alkyl substituent at the bridging arbon, the lower the concentration needed for maximal cell vield: the most active

potency, the longer the alkyl substituent at the bridging carbon, the lower the concentration needed for maximal cell yield; the most active compound contained two propyl chains at the bridging carbon. Bisphenols with two hydroxyl groups in the para position and an angular configuration are suitable for appropriate hydrogen bonding to the acceptor site of the oestrogen receptor.

In vitro cell models were used to evaluate the ability of 22 bisphenols (BPs) to induce or inhibit estrogenic and androgenic activity. BPA, Bisphenol AF (BPAF), bisphenol Z (BPZ), bisphenol C (BPC), tetramethyl bisphenol A (TMBPA), bisphenol S (BPS), bisphenol E (BPE), 4,4-bisphenol F (4,4-BPF), bisphenol AP (BPAP), bisphenol B (BPB), tetrachlorobisphenol A (TCBPA), and benzylparaben (PHBB) induced estrogen receptor (ER)alpha and/or ERbeta-mediated activity. With the exception of BPS, TCBPA, and PHBB, these same BPs were also androgen receptor (AR) antagonists. Only 3 BPs were found to be ER antagonists. Bisphenol P (BPP) selectively inhibited ERbeta-mediated activity and 4-(4-phenylmethoxyphenyl)sulfonylphenol (BPS-MPE) and 2,4-bisphenol S (2,4-BPS) selectively inhibited ERalpha-mediated activity. None of the BPs induced AR-mediated activity.

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: X - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classific:		not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data entrer not available or does not nin the crite
 Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species Value Source Carboguard 696 HBE Part A Not Not Not Not Available Not Available Available Available Available Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species Value Source bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether EC50 48h Crustacea ~2mg/l 2 resin, liquid EC50(ECx) 48h Crustacea ~2mg/l 2 Source Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species Value EC50(ECx) 96h Algae or other aquatic plants <0.001mg/L 4 LC50 96h Fish >100ma/l 2 ethanol, denatured EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 275mg/l 2 48h EC50 Crustacea >79ma/L 4 EC50 96h 4 Algae or other aquatic plants <0.001mg/L Endpoint Test Duration (hr) Species Value Source NOEC(ECx) 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 1mg/l 1 naphtha petroleum, light EC50 72h Algae or other aquatic plants 19ma/l 1 aromatic solvent EC50 48h Crustacea 6.14mg/l 1 EC50 96h Algae or other aquatic plants 64mg/l 2 Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Legend: Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

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

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the

oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

+ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility

lethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
 asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and

asphysialion of bennic life forms when hoating masses bere
 adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches

In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation.

For 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene: Half-life (hr) air: 0.48-16; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.24 -672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground: 336-1344;

Half-life (hr) soil: 168-672:

Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 385 -627:

Bioaccumulation: not significant. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.

Atmospheric Fate: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene can contribute to the formation of photochemical smog in the presence of other VOCs. Degradation of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene in the atmosphere occurs by reaction with hydroxyl radicals. Reaction also occurs with ozone but very slowly (half life 8820 days).

Aquatic Fate: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene volatilizes rapidly from surface waters with volatilization half-life from a model river calculated to be 3.4 hours. Biodegradation of 1,2,4trimethylbenzene has been noted in both seawater and ground water. Various strains of Pseudomonas can biodegrade 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene. Terrestrial Fate: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene also volatilizes from soils however; moderate adsorption to soils and sediments may occur. Volatilization is the major route of removal of 1,2,4trimethylbenzene from soils; although, biodegradation may also occur. Due to the high volatility of the chemical it is unlikely to accumulate in soil or surface water to toxic concentrations.

Ecotoxicity: No significant bioaccumulation has been noted. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is moderately toxic to fathead minnow and slightly toxic to dungeness crab. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene has moderate acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. No stress was observed in rainbow trout, sea lamprey and Daphnia magna water fleas. The high concentrations required to induce toxicity in laboratory animals are not likely to be reached in the environment.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive. Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus. The order of most toxic to least in a study using grass shrimp and brown shrimp was dimethylnaphthalenes > methylnaphthalenes >naphthalenes. Anthrcene is a phototoxic PAH. UV light greatly increases the toxicity of anthracene to bluegill sunfish. Biological resources in strong sunlight are at more risk than those that are not. PAHs in general are more frequently associated with chronic risks. For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:

Environmental fate:

Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l

Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products

Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti. Despite a half-life in the soil of only 1-10 days, its ubiquity makes it an important pollutant. According to Environment Canada, "initial assessment shows that at low levels, bisphenol A can harm fish and organisms over time. Studies also indicate that it can currently be found in municipal wastewater." However, a study conducted in the United States found that 91-98% of bisphenol A may be removed from water during treatment at municipal water treatment plants.

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96 h): 4.6 mg/l (freshwater fish); 11 mg/l (saltwater fish): NOEC 0.016 mg/l (freshwater fish- 144 d); 0.064 mg/l (saltwater fish 164 d)

Fresh water invertebrates EC50 (48 h): 10.2 mg/l: NOEC 0.025 mg/l - 328 d)

Marine water invertebrate EC50 (96 h): 1.1 mg/l; NOEC 0.17 mg/l (28 d)

Freshwater algae (96 h): 2.73 mg/l Marine water algae (96 h): 1.1 mg/l

Fresh water plant EC50 (7 d): 20 mg/l: NOEC 7.8 mg/l

In general, studies have shown that bisphenol A can affect growth, reproduction and development in aquatic organisms.

Among freshwater organisms, fish appear to be the most sensitive species. Evidence of endocrine-related effects in fish, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles has been reported at environmentally relevant exposure levels lower than those required for acute toxicity. There is a widespread variation in reported values for endocrine-related effects, but many fall in the range of 1 ug/L to 1 mg/L

A 2009 review of the biological impacts of plasticisers on wildlife published by the Royal Society with a focus on annelids (both aquatic and terrestrial), molluscs, crustaceans, insects, fish and amphibians concluded that bisphenol A has been shown to affect reproduction in all studied animal groups, to impair development in crustaceans and amphibians and to induce genetic aberrations.

A large 2010 study of two rivers in Canada found that areas contaminated with hormone-like chemicals including bisphenol A showed females made up 85 per cent of the population of a certain fish, while females made up only 55 per cent in uncontaminated areas.

Although abundant data are available on the toxicity of bisphenol-A (2,2-bis (4-hydroxydiphenyl)propane;(BPA) A variety of BPs were examined for their acute toxicity against Daphnia magna, mutagenicity, and oestrogenic activity using the Daphtoxkit (Creasel Ltd.), the umu test system, and the yeast two-hybrid system, respectively, in comparison with BPA. BPA was moderately toxic to D. magna (48-h EC50 was 10 mg/l) according to the current U.S. EPA acute toxicity evaluation standard, and it was weakly oestrogenic with 5 orders of magnitude lower activity than that of the natural estrogen 17 beta-oestradiol in the yeast screen, while no mutagenicity was observed. All seven BPs tested here showed moderate to slight acute toxicity, no mutagenicity, and weak oestrogenic activity as well as BPA. Some of the BPs showed considerably higher oestrogenic activity than BPA, and others exhibited much lower activity. Bisphenol S (bis(4-hydroxydiphenyl)sulfone) and bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfide) showed oestrogenic activity.

Biodegradation is a major mechanism for eliminating various environmental pollutants. Studies on the biodegradation of bisphenols have mainly focused on bisphenol A. A number of BPA-degrading bacteria have been isolated from enrichments of sludge from wastewater treatment plants. The first step in the biodegradation of BPA is the hydroxylation of the carbon atom of a methyl group or the quaternary carbon in the BPA molecule. Judging from these features of the biodegradation mechanisms, it is possible that the same mechanism used for BPA is used to biodegrade all bisphenols that have at least one methyl or methylene group bonded at the carbon atom between the two phenol groups. However, bisphenol F ([bis(4-hydroxyphenyl])methane; BPF), which has no substituent at the bridging carbon, is unlikely to be metabolised by such a mechanism. Nevertheless BPF is readily degraded by river water microorganisms under aerobic conditions. From this evidence, it was clear that a specific mechanism for biodegradation of BPF does exist in the natural ecosystem, Algae can enhance the photodegradation of bisphenols. The photodegradation rate of BPF increased with increasing algae concentration. Humic acid and Fe3+ ions also enhanced the photodegradation of BPF. The effect of pH value on the BPF photodegradation was also important.

Reactive diluents generally have a low to moderate potential for bioconcentration (tendency to accumulate in the food chain) and a high to very high potential for mobility in soil. Small amounts that escape to the atmosphere will photodegrade.

They would not be expected to persist in the environment.

Most reactive diluents should be considered slightly to moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis while some might also be considered harmful to the environment. Environmental toxicity is a function of the n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow, log Kow). Compounds with log Pow >5 act as neutral organics, but at a lower log Pow, the toxicity of epoxide-containing polymers is greater than that predicted for simple narcotics.

Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane and data presented here may be taken as representative.

For 1,2-Butylene oxide (Ethyloxirane):

log Kow values of 0.68 and 0.86. BAF and BCF : 1 to 17 L./kg.

Aquatic Fate - Ethyloxirane is highly soluble in water and has a very low soil-adsorption coefficient, which suggests that, if released to water, adsorption of ethyloxirane to sediment and suspended solids is not expected. Volatilization of ethyloxirane from water surfaces would be expected. Ethyloxirane is hydrolysable, with a half-life of 6.5 days, and biodegradable up to 100% degradation and is not expected to persist in water. Models have predicted a biodegradation half-life in water of 15 days.

Terrestrial Fate: When released to soil, ethyloxirane is expected to have low adsorption and thus very high mobility. Volatilization from moist soil and dry soil surfaces is expected. Ethyloxirane is not expected to be persistent in soil.

Atmospheric Fate: It is expected that ethyloxirane exists solely as a vapor in ambient atmosphere. Ethyloxirane may also be removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition processes. The half-life in air is about 5.6 days from the reaction of ethyloxirane with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals which indicates that this chemical meets the persistence criterion in air (half-life of = 2 days).

Ecotoxicity - The potential for bioaccumulation of ethyloxirane in organisms is likely to be low and has low to moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. Ethyloxirane is acutely toxic to water fleas and toxicity values for bacteria are close to 5000 mg/L. For algae, toxicity values exceed 500 mg/L.

Reactive diluents which are only slightly soluble in water and do not evaporate quickly are expected to sink to the bottom or float to the top, depending on the density, where they would be expected to biodegrade slowly.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	HIGH	HIGH
ethanol, denatured	LOW (Half-life = 2.17 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.08 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)
ethanol, denatured	LOW (LogKOW = -0.31)
Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)
ethanol, denatured	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: F 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. 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. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be Product / Packaging disposal appropriate. 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. Removal of bisphenol A (BPA) from aqueous solutions was accomplished by adsorption of enzymatically generated quinone derivatives on chitosan beads. The use of chitosan in the form of beads was found to be more effective because heterogeneous removal of BPA with chitosan beads was much faster than homogeneous removal of BPA with chitosan solutions, and the removal efficiency was enhanced by increasing the amount of chitosan beads dispersed in the BPA solutions and BPA was completely removed by quinone adsorption in the presence of chitosan beads more than 0.10 cm3/cm3. In addition, a variety of bisphenol derivatives were completely or effectively removed by the procedure constructed in this study, although the enzyme dose or the amount of chitosan beads was further increased as necessary for some of the bisphenol derivatives used. M. Suzuki, and E Musashi J Appl Polym Sci, 118(2):721 - 732; October 2010 Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

9	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM •3Z	

Land transport (ADG)

Eand transport (ADO)	
UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 9 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in; (a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082			
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. *			
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	9 Not Applicable 9L		
Packing group	III			
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardo	bus		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions Cargo Only Packing Ir Cargo Only Maximum Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo	Instructions Qty / Pack Packing Instructions Maximum Qty / Pack Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	A97 A158 A197 A215 964 450 L 964 450 L 450 L Y964 30 kg G	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082		
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 9 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group	II		
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-A, S-F 274 335 969 5 L	

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available
ethanol, denatured	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available
ethanol, denatured	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ethanol, denatured is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

Netional Incontant

National Inventory	olalus
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid; ethanol, denatured; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	21/03/2022
Initial Date	21/12/2017
Initial Date	21/12/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.6	21/03/2022	Acute Health (eye), Classification, First Aid (eye), Ingredients

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancel 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 I OD. Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory

NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: 4.6 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 22/03/2022 Print Date: 22/03/2022 S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Carboguard 696 HBE Part B
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses Part B of a multicomponent industrial coating

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited	Altex Coatings Ltd
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia	91-111 Oropi Road Tauranga 3112 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 7 541 1221
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 7 541 1310
Website	ite <u>www.resene.com.au</u> <u>www.altexcoatings.com</u>	
Email	Not Available	neil.debenham@carboline.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	131126	0800 764766	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	+61 2 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	

H340	May cause genetic defects.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1477-55-0	1-10	m-xylenediamine
112-57-2	<=1	tetraethylenepentamine
90-72-2	1-10	2.4.6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol
64742-95-6	1-10	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Cla Classification drawn from C&L * El	ssification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. J IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures		
Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. 	
Skin Contact	 If skin contact occurs: 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	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. 	
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. 	

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters		
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. 	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Combustible. Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). May emit acrid smoke. Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. 	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable	

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 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. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	 Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe handling	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

	 Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately.
	 Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	 Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

X — Must not be stored together

х

0 — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

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

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name		TWA		STEL		Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	m-xylenediamine	m-Xylene-alpha,alpha'-diamine		Not A	vailable	Not Available		0.1 mg/m3	Not Available
Emergency Limits									
Ingredient	TEEL-1		TEEL-2		TEEL-3				
tetraethylenepentamine	15 mg/m3		130 mg/m3				790 mg/m3		
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	6.5 mg/m3		72 mg/m3		430 mg/m	430 mg/m3			
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	1,200 mg/m3		6,700 mg/m3				40,000 mg	g/m3	
In mediant	Original IDI II				Deviced ID				
Ingredient					Revised IDLH				
m-xylenediamine	Not Available				Not Available				
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available			Not Available					
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available			Not Available					
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available			Not Available					
Occupational Exposure Banding									
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating Occupational Exposure Band Limit								
tetraethylenepentamine	D	D			> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm				
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	С			> 1 to ≤ 10 parts per million (ppm)					
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	E			≤ 0.1 ppm					
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.								

Exposure controls

	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape'			
	Type of Contaminant:			Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)		
Appropriate engineering	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent condrift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity	tainer filling, low speed conveyer traint zone of active generation)	ansfers, welding, spray	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
controls	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, generation into zone of rapid air motion)	, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, g	gas discharge (active	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge very high rapid air motion).	enerated dusts (released at high ini	tial velocity into zone of	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:			
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range		
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents		
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity		
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use		
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only		
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.			
Personal protection				
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and ar their removal and suitable equipment should be readily remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens shou a clean environment only after workers have washed h national equivalent] 	tt lenses may absorb and concentra created for each workplace or task n account of injury experience. Mec available. In the event of chemical uld be removed at the first signs of ands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Cur	ate irritants. A written policy . This should include a revi lical and first-aid personnel exposure, begin eye irriga eye redness or irritation - le rent Intelligence Bulletin 59	r document, describing ew of lens absorption should be trained in tion immediately and ens should be removed in 9], [AS/NZS 1336 or
Skin protection	See Hand protection below			
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber 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. 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. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. 		m manufacturer to e calculated in advance to be observed when hands should be time greater than 240 ninutes according to EN	
	Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min Good when breakthrough time > 20 min Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min			

	 Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

Carboguard 696 Part B

Material	CPI
BUTYL	С
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	С
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	С
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	С
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	С
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	С
TEFLON	С
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	viscous liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.72
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	KAX-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	KAX-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	KAX-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	KAX-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- 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

pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	5
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	148.92

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. The compound causes intestinal irritation due to its caustic nature. Lower doses may cause impaired appetite, sluggish reaction to stimuli and reduced alertness. High doses may cause eye irritation, excessive tear secretion; difficulty in breathing; lung, liver and kidney damage. Death may also result. The above reflect the results of animal testing. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. Volatile amine vapours produce irritation and inflammation of the skin. Direct contact can cause burns. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
Chronic	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. There is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.

1

Carboguard 696 HBE Part B

	Not Available		Not Available	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE	
m-xylenediamine	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.8 mg/l4h ^[1]		Skin (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >200 mg/kg ^[1]			
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate	
tetraethylenepentamine	Oral (Rat) LD50; 3990 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (rabbit): 5 mg moderate	
			Skin (rabbit): 495 mg SEVERE	
	Skin (rabbit): 5 mg		Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE	
	тохісіту	IRRITATION	4	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >973 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE		
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: advers	e effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]	
		Skin (rabbit)	: 2 mg/24h - SEVERE	
		Skin: advers	se effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRR	ITATION	
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1] Eye:		no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
solvent	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h ^[1] Skin:		adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg ^[1]			
Legend: 1.	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered S	Substances - Acute to	xicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise	

Carboguard 696 HBE Part B	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure, aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. Following cessation of exposure, the level of aromatic hydrocarbons in body fats rapidly declines. Thus, the aromatic hydrocarbons are unlikely to bioaccumulate in the body. Selective partitioning of the aromatic hydrocarbons into the non-adipose tissues is unlikely. No data is available regarding distribution following dermal absorption. However, distribution following this route of exposure is likely to resemble the pattern occurring with inhalation exposure. Aromatics hydrocarbons may undergo several different Phase I dealkylation, hydroxylation and oxidation reactions which may or may not be followed by Phase II conjugation to glycine, sulfation or glucuronidation. However, the major predominant biotransformation pathway is typical of that of the alkylbenzenes and consists of: (1) oxidation of one of the alkyl groups to an alcohol moiety; (2) oxidation of the hydroxyl group to a carboxylic acid; (3) the carboxylic acid is then conjugated with glycine to form a hippuric acid. The minor metabolites can be expected to consist of a complex mixture of isomeric triphenols, the sulfate and glucuronide conjugates of dimethylbenzyl alcohols, dimethylbenzoic acids and dimethylhippuric acids. Consistent with the low propensity for bioaccumulation of aromatic hydrocarbons, these substances are likely to be significant inducers of their own metabolism. The predominant route of excretion of aromatic hydrocarbons following inhalation exposure involves either exhalation of the unmetabolized parent compound, or urinary excretion of its metabolites. When oral administration occurs, there is little exhalation of unmetabolized these hydrocarbons, presumably due to the first pass effect in the liver. Under these circumstances, urinary excretion of metabolites is the dominant route of excretion.
M-XYLENEDIAMINE	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. 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. For benzene-1,3-dimethanamine (m-xylene-alpha,alpha -diamine): Animal testing showed that benzene-1,3-methanamine caused tissue damage to the digestive and respiratory organs, if given by mouth or inhaled, respectively. The chemical is corrosive to animal skin, and may cause sensitization. Testing has not shown any reproductive toxicity or ability to cause mutations. In humans, it appears to act as a gastrointestinal irritant, and has been shown to cause contact sensitization, even at low concentrations.
TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE	Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause chemical burns, skin rashes and asthma-like symptoms. It is readily absorbed through the skin and may cause eye blindness and irreparable damage. As such, they require careful handling. In general, the low-molecular weight polyamines have been positive in the Ames assay (for genetic damage); however, this is probably due to their ability to chelate copper. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. For alkyl polyamines: The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of two terminal primary and at least one secondary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular weight ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine. Toxicity depends on route of exposure. Cluster members have been shown to cause skin irritation or sensitisation, eye irritation and genetic defects, but have not been shown to cause cancer. Triethylenetetramine is a severe irritant to skin and eyes and may induce skin sensitisation. Acute exposure to saturated vapour via inhalation was tolerated without impairment but exposure to aerosol may lead to reversible irritations of the mucous membranes in the airways. Studies done on experimental animals showed that it does not cause cancer or foetal developmental defects.

	Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) has a low acute toxicity when taken orally and a higher toxicity via the dermal route most likely due to the corrosive nature of TEPA to the skin against neutralization by stomach acid. TEPA may be corrosive to the skin and eyes. Long term dermal application may cause thickening of the epidermis and other skin changes. There were no evidence of reproductive toxicity but there may be foetal toxicity at high doses most likely due to copper deficiency and zinc toxicity. Diet supplementation with copper resulted in a decrease of foetal abnormalities.
2,4,6- TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs) Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4 and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively. Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin. Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers. Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing. Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No definitive effects on reproduction were seen, although reduction in weight in developing animals may been seen at concentrations that are toxic to the mother. * [Devoe] .
Carboguard 696 Part B & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	For trimethylbenzenes: Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. It is excreted from the body both by exhalation and in the urine. Acute toxicity: Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin, and breathing the vapour is irritating to the airway, causing lung inflammation. Breathing high concentrations of the chemical vapour causes headache, fatigue and drowsiness. In humans, liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin and inhalation of the vapour causes chemical pneumonitis. Direct skin contact causes dilation of blood vessels, redness and irritation. Nervous system toxicity: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene depresses the central nervous system. Exposure to solvent mixtures in the workplace containing the chemical causes headache, fatigue, nervousness and drowsiness. Subacute/chronic toxicity: Long-term exposure to solvents containing 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may cause nervousness, tension and inflammation of the bronchi. Painters that worked for several years with a solvent containing 50% 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 30% 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene showed nervousness, tension and anxiety, asthmatic bronchitis, anaemia and changes in blood clotting; blood effects may have been due to trace amounts of benzene. Animal testing showed that inhaling trimethylbenzene may alter blood counts, with reduction in lymphocytes and an increase in neutrophils. Genetic toxicity: Animal testing does not show that the C9 fraction of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene caused reproductive toxicity.
M-XYLENEDIAMINE & TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE	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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
M-XYLENEDIAMINE & TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE & 2,4,6- TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL & NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
M-XYLENEDIAMINE & 2,4,6- TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, and possible lung damage. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to some amines may result in liver disorders, jaundice and liver enlargement. Some amines have been shown to cause kidney, blood and central nervous system disorders in animal studies. While most polyurethane amine catalysts are not sensitisers, some certain individuals may also become sensitized to amines and my experience distress while breathing, including asthma-like attacks, whenever they are subsequently exposed to even very small amounts of vapours. Once sensitized, these individuals must avoid any further exposure to amines. Chronic overexposure may lead to permanent lung injury, including reduction in lung function, breathlessness, chronic inflammation of the bronchi, and immunologic lung disease.

though skin exposure may include headaches, nausea, faintness, anxiety, decrease in blood pressure, reddening of the skin, hives, and facial swelling. These symptoms may be related to the pharmacological action of the amines, and they are usually temporary. Eye contact: Amine catalysts are alkaline and their vapours are irritating to the eyes, even at low concentrations. Direct contact with liquid amine may cause severe irritation and tissue injury, and the "burning" may lead to blindness. Contact with solid products may result in mechanical irritation, pain and corneal injury. Exposed persons may experience excessive tearing, burning, inflammation of the conjunctiva, and swelling of the cornea, which manifests as a blurred or foggy vision with a blue tint, and sometimes a halo phenomenon around lights. These symptoms are temporary and usually disappear when exposure ends. Some people may experience this effect even when exposed to concentrations that do not cause respiratory irritation. Ingestion: Amine catalysts have moderate to severe toxicity if swallowed. Some amines can cause severe irritation, ulcers and burns of the mouth, throat, gullet and gastrointestinal tract. Material aspirated due to vomiting can damage the bronchial tubes and the lungs. Affected people may also experience pain in the chest or abdomen, nausea, bleeding of the throat and gastrointestinal tract, diarrhea, dizziness, drowsiness, thirst, collapse of circulation, coma and even death.

M-XYLENEDIAMINE & TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE & 2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL

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.

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 n	ot available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Sou	rce
Carboguard 696 HBE Part B	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not	Available
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish		<0.3	7
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea		4.7mg/l	2
m-xylenediamine	LC50	96h	Fish		75mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic pl	ants	12mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea		15.2mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
tetraethylenepentamine	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic pl	ants	0.5mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic pl	ants	2.1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea		24.1mg/l	1
		' 				
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
2.4.6-	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic pla	ants	2.8mg/l	2
(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LC50	96h	Fish		175mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic pla	ants	2.8mg/l	2
	1				1	
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species		Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic pl	ants	1mg/l	1
htha petroleum, light aromatic	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic pl	ants	19mg/l	1
Solvent	EC50	48h	Crustacea		6.14mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aguatic pl	ants	64ma/l	2

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

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

When spilled this product may act as a typical oil, causing a film, sheen, emulsion or sludge at or beneath the surface of the body of water. The oil film on water surface may physically affect the aquatic organisms, due to the interruption of the oxygen transfer between the air and the water

Oils of any kind can cause:

+ drowning of water-fowl due to lack of buoyancy, loss of insulating capacity of feathers, starvation and vulnerability to predators due to lack of mobility

- Iethal effects on fish by coating gill surfaces, preventing respiration
- asphyxiation of benthic life forms when floating masses become engaged with surface debris and settle on the bottom and
- adverse aesthetic effects of fouled shoreline and beaches
- In case of accidental releases on the soil, a fine film is formed on the soil, which prevents the plant respiration process and the soil particle saturation. It may cause deep water infestation

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
m-xylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW	LOW
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
m-xylenediamine	LOW (BCF = 2.7)
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (LogKOW = -3.1604)
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.773)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
m-xylenediamine	LOW (KOC = 914.6)
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (KOC = 1098)
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (KOC = 15130)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

waste treatment methous	
Product / Packaging disposal	 Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: 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. 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. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shell life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. D 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. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Authority or disposal. Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

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

Group

Product name

Product name	Group
m-xylenediamine	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
m-xylenediamine	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
2,4,6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

m-xylenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

tetraethylenepentamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol is found on the following regulatory lists Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent is found on the following regulatory lists Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) -Schedule 5 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

Netional Incontant

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (m-xylenediamine; tetraethylenepentamine; 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	22/03/2022
Initial Date	21/12/2017

SDS Version Summary

3.6 Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Supplier Information, Use	Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
	3.6	21/03/2022	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Chronic Health, Classification, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Ingredients, Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Supplier Information, Use

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chernwatch 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.

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** AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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