

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part A

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 4.9

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 02/03/2018

Print Date: 30/04/2018
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Product name | Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 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 two pack epoxy coating |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA |
| Address | 7 Production Ave, Molendinar QLD 4214 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 7 55126600 |
| Fax | +61 7 55126697 |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 131126 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1800 039 008 | 1800 039 008 | +612 9186 1132 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred 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] | Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H315 | Causes skin irritation. |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H361 | Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. |
| H371 | May cause damage to organs. |

Continued...

| | |
|------|--|
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H411 | Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. |

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P201 | Obtain special instructions before use. |
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P281 | Use personal protective equipment as required. |
| 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. |
| P309+P311 | IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
| P362 | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P314 | Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P337+P313 | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P391 | Collect spillage. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|------|------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|---|
| 25068-38-6 | 40-50 | <u>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight</u> |
| 2426-08-6 | 1-10 | <u>n-butyl glycidyl ether</u> |
| 14808-60-7 | 10-20 | <u>silica crystalline - quartz</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ▶ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · carbon dioxide (CO₂) · aldehydes · silicon dioxide (SiO₂) · 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 | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. |
|----------------------|---|

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|--------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Silicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas ▶ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide ▶ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds ▶ may react with fluorine, chlorates ▶ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate ▶ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates. <p>Titanium dioxide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ reacts with strong acids, strong oxidisers ▶ reacts violently with aluminium, calcium, hydrazine, lithium (at around 200 deg C.), magnesium, potassium, sodium, zinc, especially at elevated temperatures - these reactions involves reduction of the oxide and are accompanied by incandescence ▶ dust or powders can ignite and then explode in a carbon dioxide atmosphere <p>Glycidyl ethers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |



X — Must not be stored together
O — May be stored together with specific preventions
+ — May be stored together

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 | n-butyl glycidyl ether | n-Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE) | 133 mg/m ³ / 25 ppm | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica - Crystalline | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica crystalline - quartz | Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.1 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica crystalline - quartz | Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.1 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|--|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Epoxy resin includes EPON 1001, 1007, 820, ERL-2795 | 90 mg/m ³ | 990 mg/m ³ | 5,900 mg/m ³ |
| n-butyl glycidyl ether | Butyl glycidyl ether, n- | 9 ppm | 580 ppm | 3,500 ppm |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide) | 0.075 mg/m ³ | 33 mg/m ³ | 200 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | |

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| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Not Available | Not Available |
| n-butyl glycidyl ether | 250 ppm | Not Available |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Available | Not Available |

Exposure controls

| Appropriate engineering controls | <p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. 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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. 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.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p> | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 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 generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | 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 |
|---|---|----------------------|------------|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 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 generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal protection |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eye and face protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hands/feet protection | <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber), boots and aprons. DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber 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. |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit. |

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 10 x ES | AX-AUS | - | AX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | AX-AUS / Class 1 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | AX-2 | AX-PAPR-2 ^ |

^ - 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)

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode

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 | A-AUS / Class 1 | - |
| up to 50 | 1000 | - | A-AUS / Class 1 |
| up to 50 | 5000 | Airline * | - |
| up to 100 | 5000 | - | A-2 |
| up to 100 | 10000 | - | A-3 |
| 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 =

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| Appearance | coloured viscous liquid | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.56 |
| 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) | Not Available |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | Not Available | Molecular weight (g/mol) | Not Available |
| Flash point (°C) | 94 | Taste | Not Available |
| Evaporation rate | > 1 BuAC = 1 | Explosive properties | Not Available |
| Flammability | Not Applicable | Oxidising properties | Not Available |
| Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m) | Not Available |
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapour pressure (kPa) | Not Available | Gas group | Not Available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | >1 | VOC g/L | 45.50 |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| Reactivity | See section 7 |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
|---------|--|

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part A

Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds (below 65 deg C)

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| | minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. |
| Ingestion | Animal testing showed that a single dose of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) given by mouth, caused an increase in immature sperm. 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 | The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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. 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. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. |
| Eye | There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. |
| Chronic | 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, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts or allergic skin reactions. Exposure to some reactive diluents (notably, neopentylglycol diglycidyl ether, CAS RN: 17557-23-2) has caused cancer in some animal testing. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer. Overexposure to the breathable dust may cause coughing, wheezing, difficulty in breathing and impaired lung function. Chronic symptoms may include decreased vital lung capacity and chest infections. Repeated exposures in the workplace to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis, which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung, irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50000 inch) are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses, the cough produces stringy phlegm, vital capacity decreases further, and shortness of breath becomes more severe. Other signs or symptoms include changed breath sounds, reduced oxygen uptake during exercise, emphysema and rarely, pneumothorax (air in the lung cavity). Removing workers from the possibility of further exposure to dust generally stops the progress of lung abnormalities. When there is high potential for worker exposure, examinations at regular period with emphasis on lung function should be performed. Inhaling dust over an extended number of years may cause pneumoconiosis, which is the accumulation of dusts in the lungs and the subsequent tissue reaction. This may or may not be reversible. |

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part A | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild |
| n-butyl glycidyl ether | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part A

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | dermal (rat) LD50: >2150 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h- SEVERE |
| | Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1338.47106 mg/l/8h*d ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 91 mg - mild |
| | Oral (rat) LD50: 1660 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - mild |
| | | Skin (rabbit): 454 mg/3d - mild |
| silica crystalline - quartz | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
| | Not Available | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT | <p>The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin.</p> <p>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: It has been concluded that bisphenol A diglycidyl ether cannot be classified with respect to its cancer-causing potential in humans.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Laboratory tests on genetic toxicity of BADGE have so far been negative.</p> <p>Immunotoxicity: Animal testing suggests regular injections of diluted BADGE may result in sensitization.</p> <p>Consumer exposure: Consumer exposure to BADGE is almost exclusively from migration of BADGE from can coatings into food. Testing has not found any evidence of hormonal disruption.</p> <p>for RTECS No: SL 6475000: (liquid grade) Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis</p> |
| | N-BUTYL GLYCIDYL ETHER |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>breathing, cough and mucus production. 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.</p> <p>For 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):</p> <p>In animal testing, ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the airways in animals exposed via inhalation. However, tumours were not observed in mice chronically exposed via skin. Two structurally related substances, oxirane (ethylene oxide) and methyloxirane (propylene oxide), which are also direct-acting alkylating agents, have been classified as causing cancer.</p> <p>Short-term exposure to n-butyl glycidyl ether (BGE) can cause irritation to the nose and throat. It is also a skin sensitiser. Long-term exposure can be detrimental to the blood and central nervous system and may lead to unconsciousness. Animal testing revealed it may cause inco-ordination delirium, reduced movement, agitation, excitement, and eventually, central nervous system depression. There was irritation and inflammation of the lungs, congestion of the adrenal glands, adhesions of the stomach to adjacent tissues and focal inflammation and moderate congestion in the central zones of the liver. Subchronic inhalation caused slowing of growth, increased mortality, extreme weight loss, liver damage, increased relative kidney and lung weight, changes to levels of liver enzymes, and damage to the airway, and shrinking of the testes in animal tests. BGE also caused damage to chromosomes in cells.</p> |
| <p>SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ</p> | <p>WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</p> <p>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease.</p> <p>Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.</p> <p>* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).</p> <p>NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.</p> |
| <p>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT & N-BUTYL GLYCIDYL ETHER</p> | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. 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.</p> |
| <p>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT & N-BUTYL GLYCIDYL ETHER</p> | <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> |
| <p>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT & N-BUTYL GLYCIDYL ETHER</p> | <p>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.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| <p>Acute Toxicity</p> | <p>⊘</p> | <p>Carcinogenicity</p> | <p>⊘</p> |
| <p>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>Reproductivity</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>STOT - Single Exposure</p> | <p>✓</p> |
| <p>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</p> | <p>✓</p> | <p>STOT - Repeated Exposure</p> | <p>✓</p> |

Mutagenicity



Aspiration Hazard



Legend: - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 - Data available to make classification
 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part A | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|--|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 1.2mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 9.4mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.4mg/L | 2 |

| n-butyl glycidyl ether | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 3.9mg/L | 4 |

| silica crystalline - quartz | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

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.

For Silica:

Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).

Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates. Once released into the environment, no distinction can be made between the initial forms of silica.

Aquatic Fate: At normal environmental pH, dissolved silica exists exclusively as monosilicic acid. At pH 9.4, amorphous silica is highly soluble in water. Crystalline silica, in the form of quartz, has low solubility in water. Silicic acid plays an important role in the biological/geological/chemical cycle of silicon, especially in the ocean. Marine organisms such as diatoms, silicoflagellates and radiolarians use silicic acid in their skeletal structures and their skeletal remains leave silica in sea sediment
 Ecotoxicity: Silicon is important to plant and animal life and is practically non-toxic to fish including zebrafish, and Daphnia magna water fleas.

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,

Continued...

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part A

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)sulfide) 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.

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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| n-butyl glycidyl ether | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| n-butyl glycidyl ether | LOW (LogKOW = 0.63) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| n-butyl glycidyl ether | MEDIUM (KOC = 2.828) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reduction ▶ Reuse ▶ Recycling ▶ Disposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. 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 appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible 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**

| | |
|------------------|---|
| |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM | *3Z |

Land transport (ADG)

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| UN number | 3082 |
| UN proper shipping name | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. |
| Transport hazard class(es) | Class 9 |

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part A

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | 274 331 335 375 AU01 |
| | Limited quantity | 5 L |

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 | 9 |
| | ICAO / IATA Subrisk | Not Applicable |
| | ERG Code | 9L |
| Packing group | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Environmentally hazardous | |
| Special precautions for user | Special provisions | A97 A158 A197 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 964 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 450 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 964 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 450 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y964 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 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 | III | |
| Environmental hazard | Marine Pollutant | |
| Special precautions for user | EMS Number | F-A , S-F |
| | Special provisions | 274 335 969 |
| | Limited Quantities | 5 L |

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT(25068-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Continued...

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part A

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

N-BUTYL GLYCIDYL ETHER(2426-08-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ(14808-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight; silica crystalline - quartz; n-butyl glycidyl ether) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | N (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight) |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 02/03/2018 |
| Initial Date | 02/03/2018 |

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|-----------------------------|--|
| silica crystalline - quartz | 14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0, 308075-07-2 |

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 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

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

Powered by AuthorTe, from Chemwatch.

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part B

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Version No: 3.8
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 02/03/2018
Print Date: 30/04/2018
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Product name | Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part B |
| Synonyms | Not Available |
| Proper shipping name | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL |
| 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 two pack epoxy coating |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Registered company name | RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA |
| Address | 7 Production Ave, Molendinar QLD 4214 Australia |
| Telephone | +61 7 55126600 |
| Fax | +61 7 55126697 |
| Website | Not Available |
| Email | Not Available |

Emergency telephone number

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Association / Organisation | Not Available |
| Emergency telephone numbers | 131126 |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | Not Available |

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

| Primary Number | Alternative Number 1 | Alternative Number 2 |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1800 039 008 | 1800 039 008 | +612 9186 1132 |

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred 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] | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2 |
| Legend: | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI |

Label elements

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Hazard pictogram(s) |  |
|---------------------|---|

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

| | |
|------|--|
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed. |
| H314 | Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. |
| H317 | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |

Supplementary statement(s)

Continued...

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

| | |
|------|--|
| P260 | Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. |
| P280 | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. |
| P272 | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

| | |
|----------------|--|
| P301+P330+P331 | IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. |
| P303+P361+P353 | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. |
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P310 | Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. |
| P363 | Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. |
| P302+P352 | IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. |
| P333+P313 | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| P301+P312 | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. |
| P304+P340 | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

| | |
|------|------------------|
| P405 | Store locked up. |
|------|------------------|

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

| | |
|------|---|
| P501 | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |
|------|---|

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|------------|-----------|--|
| 90-72-2 | 1-10 | <u>2,4,6-tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol</u> |
| 100-51-6 | 1-10 | <u>benzyl alcohol</u> |
| 694-83-7 | 1-10 | <u>1,2-cyclohexanediamine</u> |
| 54914-37-3 | 1-10 | <u>Latent aliphatic polyamine</u> |
| 14808-60-7 | 1-10 | <u>silica crystalline - quartz</u> |

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye Contact | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| Skin Contact | <p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Inhalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. |
| Ingestion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. |

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Continued...

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.

- ▶ Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- ▶ High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.
- ▶ The so-called "gasping syndrome" describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- ▶ Management is essentially supportive.

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

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ carbon dioxide (CO₂) ▶ aldehydes ▶ nitrogen oxides (NO_x) ▶ silicon dioxide (SiO₂) ▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p> |
| 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. |
| Major Spills | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| Storage incompatibility | <p>Benzyl alcohol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may froth in contact with water ▶ slowly oxidises in air, oxygen forming benzaldehyde ▶ is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperatures ▶ corrodes aluminium at high temperatures ▶ is incompatible with aluminium, iron, steel ▶ attacks some nonfluorinated plastics; may attack, extract and dissolve polypropylene <p>Benzyl alcohol contaminated with 1.4% hydrogen bromide and 1.2% of dissolved iron(II) polymerises exothermically above 100 deg. C.</p> <p>Silicas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas ▶ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide ▶ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds ▶ may react with fluorine, chlorates ▶ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate ▶ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates. ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |



+ X + O + + +

- X** — Must not be stored together
O — May be stored together with specific preventions
+ — May be stored together

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 | silica crystalline - quartz | Silica - Crystalline | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica crystalline - quartz | Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.1 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| Australia Exposure Standards | silica crystalline - quartz | Quartz (respirable dust) | 0.1 mg/m ³ | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient | Material name | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol | Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol, 2,4,6- | 3.6 mg/m ³ | 40 mg/m ³ | 240 mg/m ³ |
| benzyl alcohol | Benzyl alcohol | 30 ppm | 52 ppm | 740 ppm |
| 1,2-cyclohexanediamine | Cyclohexanediamine, 1,2- | 2.1 mg/m ³ | 23 mg/m ³ | 140 mg/m ³ |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide) | 0.075 mg/m ³ | 33 mg/m ³ | 200 mg/m ³ |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol | Not Available | Not Available |
| benzyl alcohol | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1,2-cyclohexanediamine | Not Available | Not Available |
| Latent aliphatic polyamine | Not Available | Not Available |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Available | Not Available |

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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. 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 (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) |
| aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 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 generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion) | 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▶ 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 |
| Hands/feet protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. · 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. <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p>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.</p> |
| Body protection | See Other protection below |
| Other protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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:

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part B

| Material | CPI |
|----------|-----|
| BUTYL | A |
| VITON | A |

* 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

Respiratory protection

Type KAX-P 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 10 x ES | KAX-AUS P2 | - | KAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2 |
| up to 50 x ES | - | KAX-AUS / Class 1 P2 | - |
| up to 100 x ES | - | KAX-2 P2 | KAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^ |

^ - 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 =

be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.

Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.

- ▶ Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- ▶ Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- ▶ Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- ▶ Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode

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.

76ak-p()

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Appearance | coloured viscous liquid | | |
| Physical state | Liquid | Relative density (Water = 1) | 1.47 |
| 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) | 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 | 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 (g/L) | Immiscible | pH as a solution (1%) | Not Available |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | Not Available | VOC g/L | Not Available |

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|--|
| Reactivity | See section 7 |
| Chemical stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect breathing (causing depression and paralysis of breathing and lower blood pressure). |
| Ingestion | Swallowing large doses of benzyl alcohol may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. It may affect behaviour and/or the central nervous system, and cause headache, sleepiness, excitement, dizziness, inco-ordination, coma, convulsions and other symptoms of central nervous system depression. In newborns, exposure to excessive amounts of benzyl alcohol has been associated with toxicity (low blood pressure and metabolic acidosis), and an increased incidence of severe jaundice leading to nervous system symptoms called kernicterus. Rarely, death may occur. Benzyl alcohol in medications is present in much smaller amounts than in flush solutions. The amount of benzyl alcohol sufficient to cause toxicity is unknown. If the patient requires more than the recommended dose or other medications containing this preservative, the prescribing doctor must consider the daily metabolic load of benzyl alcohol from these combined sources. |

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part B

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Skin Contact | The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. |
| Eye | The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. |
| Chronic | Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis (skin inflammation). Prolonged or repeated swallowing may affect behaviour and the central nervous system with symptoms similar to acute swallowing. It may also affect the liver, kidneys, cardiovascular system, the lungs and cause weight loss. Studies in animals have shown evidence of causing birth defects, but the significance of this information in humans is unknown. Benzyl alcohol has not been shown to cause cancer. |

| Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part B | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|--|---|---|
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol | dermal (rat) LD50: 1280 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.125 mg/l/1hr. ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE |
| benzyl alcohol | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/l/4h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg ^[2] | Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open-mild |
| 1,2-cyclohexanediamine | Oral (rat) LD50: 1000 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mod. |
| Latent aliphatic polyamine | dermal (rat) LD50: >5080 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 4150 mg/kg ^[2] | Skin (rabbit) 4h: CORROSIVE |
| silica crystalline - quartz | Not Available | Not Available |

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

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| BENZYL ALCOHOL | <p>Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity.</p> <p>For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unarmful and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Studies showed increased mortality, reduced weight gain, liver and kidney effects at higher doses, also, lesions of the brains, thymus and skeletal muscles may occur with benzyl alcohol. However, they do not cause cancer, genetic or reproductive toxicity. Developmental toxicity may occur but only at maternal toxic level.</p> <p>Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Allergic contact dermatitis can be severe and widespread, with significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work.</p> <p>If the perfume contains a sensitizing component, intolerance to perfumes by inhalation may occur. Symptoms may include general unwellness, coughing, phlegm, wheezing, chest tightness, headache, shortness of breath with exertion, acute respiratory illness, hayfever, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Perfumes can induce excess reactivity of the airway without producing allergy or airway obstruction. Breathing through a carbon filter mask had no protective effect.</p> <p>Occupational asthma caused by perfume substances, such as isoamyl acetate, limonene, cinnamaldehyde and benzaldehyde, tend to give persistent symptoms, even though the exposure is below occupational exposure limits. Prevention of contact sensitization to fragrances is an important objective of public health risk management.</p> <p>Hands: Contact sensitization may be the primary cause of hand eczema or a complication of irritant or atopic hand eczema. However hand eczema is a disease involving many factors, and the clinical significance of fragrance contact allergy in severe, chronic hand eczema may not be clear.</p> <p>Underarm: Skin inflammation of the armpits may be caused by perfume in deodorants and, if the reaction is severe, it may spread down the arms and to other areas of the body. In individuals who consulted a skin specialist, a history of such first-time symptoms was significantly related to the later diagnosis of perfume allergy.</p> <p>Face: An important manifestation of fragrance allergy from the use of cosmetic products is eczema of the face. In men, after-shave products can cause eczema around the beard area and the adjacent part of the neck. Men using wet shaving as opposed to dry have been shown to have an increased risk of allergic to fragrances.</p> <p>Irritant reactions: Some individual fragrance ingredients, such as citral, are known to be irritant. Fragrances may cause a dose-related contact urticaria (hives) which is not allergic; cinnamal, cinnamic alcohol and Myroxylon pereirae are known to cause hives, but others, including menthol, vanillin and benzaldehyde have also been reported.</p> <p>Pigmentary anomalies: Type IV allergy is responsible for "pigmented cosmetic dermatitis", referring to increased pigmentation on the face and neck. Testing showed a number of fragrance ingredients were associated, including jasmine absolute, ylang-ylang oil, cananga oil, benzyl salicylate,</p> |
|-----------------------|--|

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>hydroxycitronellal, sandalwood oil, geraniol and geranium oil.</p> <p>Light reactions: Musk ambrette produced a number of allergic reactions mediated by light and was later banned from use in Europe. Furocoumarins (psoralens) in some plant-derived fragrances have caused phototoxic reactions, with redness. There are now limits for the amount of furocoumarins in fragrances. Phototoxic reactions still occur, but are rare.</p> <p>General/respiratory: Fragrances are volatile, and therefore, in addition to skin exposure, a perfume also exposes the eyes and the nose / airway. It is estimated that 2-4% of the adult population is affected by respiratory or eye symptoms by such an exposure. It is known that exposure to fragrances may exacerbate pre-existing asthma. Asthma-like symptoms can be provoked by sensory mechanisms. A significant association was found between respiratory complaints related to fragrances and contact allergy to fragrance ingredients and hand eczema.</p> <p>Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prohaptens is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but is transformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation), usually via enzyme catalysis. It is not always possible to know whether a particular allergen that is not directly reactive acts as a prohaptens or a prohaptens , or both.</p> <p>Prohaptens: Compounds that are bioactivated in the skin and thereby form haptens are referred to prohaptens. The possibility of a prohaptens being activated cannot be avoided by outside measures. Activation processes increase the risk for cross-reactivity between fragrance substances. Various enzymes play roles in both activating and deactivating prohaptens. Skin-sensitizing prohaptens can be recognized and grouped into chemical classes based on knowledge of xenobiotic bioactivation reactions, clinical observations and/or studies of sensitization.</p> <p>QSAR prediction: Prediction of sensitization activity of these substances is complex, especially for those substances that can act both as pre- and prohaptens.</p> <p>This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations. The intake of benzyl derivatives as natural components of traditional foods is actually higher than the intake as intentionally added flavouring substances.</p> <p>The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin. The potential for eye irritation is minimal. With the exception of benzyl alcohol, phenethyl and 2-phenoxyethyl AAA alcohols, testing in humans indicate that AAA fragrance ingredients generally have no or low sensitization potential. Available data indicate that the potential for photosensitization is low.</p> <p>Testing suggests that at current human exposure levels, this group of chemicals does not cause maternal or developmental toxicity. Animal testing shows no cancer-causing evidence, with little or no genetic toxicity. It has been concluded that these materials would not present a safety concern at current levels of use, as fragrance ingredients.</p> |
| 1,2-CYCLOHEXANEDIAMINE | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. 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.</p> <p>"Amine heads" possess ammoniacal odour. They are toxic via the acute oral and inhalation routes. They are severe irritants or corrosive to the skin and eye following direct application to the skin or eye. Repeated inhalation produces irritation of the nose with accompanying tissue changes. Animal testing shows oral administration may produce depressed body weight gain, weight loss and reduced appetite. There is no effect on reproduction or foetal development or evidence of causing genetic alterations.</p> |
| SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ | <p>WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u>: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</p> <p>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.</p> <p>* Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques).</p> <p>NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.</p> |
| BENZYL ALCOHOL & 1,2-CYCLOHEXANEDIAMINE | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. 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.</p> |
| BENZYL ALCOHOL & 1,2-CYCLOHEXANEDIAMINE | <p>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.</p> |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

| | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part B | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part B

| | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
|---|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| | | | | | |
| benzyl alcohol | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 10mg/L | 4 |
| 1,2-cyclohexanediamine | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 4.16mg/L | 2 |
| Latent aliphatic polyamine | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | LC50 | 96 | Fish | >53.7mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | 14.7mg/L | 2 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 9.6mg/L | 2 |
| silica crystalline - quartz | ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES | VALUE | SOURCE |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For benzyl alcohol: log Kow : 1.1Koc : <5Henry's atm m3/mol: 3.91E-07BOD 5: 1.55-1.6,33-62%COD : 96%ThOD : 2.519BCF : 4

Bioaccumulation: Not significant

Anaerobic Effects: Significant degradation.

Effects on algae and plankton: Inhibits degradation of glucose

Degradation Biological: Significant processes

Abiotic: RxnOH*, no photochem

Ecotoxicity: Fish LC50 (48 h): fathead minnow 770 mg/l; (72 h): 480 mg/l; (96 h) 460 mg/l. Fish LC50 (96 h) fathead minnow 10 ppm, bluegill sunfish 15 ppm; tidewater silverside fish 15 ppm.

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise, but these are less toxic than the product itself.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol | HIGH | HIGH |
| benzyl alcohol | LOW | LOW |
| 1,2-cyclohexanediamine | LOW | LOW |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|-----------------------|
| 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.773) |
| benzyl alcohol | LOW (LogKOW = 1.1) |
| 1,2-cyclohexanediamine | LOW (LogKOW = 0.0866) |

Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|-------------------|
| 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol | LOW (KOC = 15130) |
| benzyl alcohol | LOW (KOC = 15.66) |
| 1,2-cyclohexanediamine | LOW (KOC = 10.06) |

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product / Packaging disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. |
| | <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction Reuse Recycling |

Carboline Thermo-Lag 3002 Part B

► 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 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.
- 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

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL(90-72-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

BENZYL ALCOHOL(100-51-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

1,2-CYCLOHEXANEDIAMINE(694-83-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

LATENT ALIPHATIC POLYAMINE(54914-37-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ(14808-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

| National Inventory | Status |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Australia - AICS | Y |
| Canada - DSL | Y |
| Canada - NDSL | N (benzyl alcohol; 1,2-cyclohexanediamine; 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; silica crystalline - quartz; Latent aliphatic polyamine) |
| China - IECSC | Y |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | Y |
| Japan - ENCS | Y |
| Korea - KECI | Y |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Y |
| Philippines - PICCS | Y |
| USA - TSCA | Y |
| Legend: | Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets) |

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 02/03/2018 |
| Initial Date | 02/03/2018 |

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

| Name | CAS No |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1,2-cyclohexanediamine | 694-83-7, 20439-47-8, 21436-03-3 |
| silica crystalline - quartz | 14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0, 308075-07-2 |

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 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
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

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