

# Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent

## ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 21589

Version No: 7.1

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

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent   |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable   |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available  |
| Proper shipping name          | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diethyltoluenediamine) |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable   |
| Other means of identification | Not Available  |

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

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Curing agent component of two part polyurethane system.<br>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. |
|--------------------------|---|

#### Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

|                         |  |   |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Registered company name | ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS                                  | ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)                                      |
| Address                 | 100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia  | Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand |
| Telephone               | +61 2 9757 8800  | 0800 476 265  |
| Fax                     | +61 2 9757 3855  | +64 9 273 6489  |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.itwpf.com.au">www.itwpf.com.au</a> | <a href="http://www.itwpf.co.nz">www.itwpf.co.nz</a>            |
| Email                   | Not Available  | Not Available   |

#### Emergency telephone number

| Association / Organisation        | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) | ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ) | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers       | +61 1800 951 288                    | 0800 2436 2255             | +61 1800 951 288                    |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | +61 3 9573 3188                     | Not Available              | +61 3 9573 3188                     |

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   | S5   |
| Classification [1] | Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1 |
| Legend:            | 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI  |

#### Label elements

Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent

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

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| Signal word | <b>Warning</b> |
|-------------|----------------|

**Hazard statement(s)**

|      |  |
|------|--|
| H302 | Harmful if swallowed.  |
| H312 | Harmful in contact with skin.                                      |
| H319 | Causes serious eye irritation.                                     |
| H373 | May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. |
| H410 | Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.              |

**Precautionary statement(s) General**

|      |   |
|------|---|
| P101 | If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. |
| P102 | Keep out of reach of children.  |
| P103 | Read carefully and follow all instructions.                           |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

|      |   |
|------|---|
| P260 | Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.                              |
| P264 | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling. |
| P270 | Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.             |
| P273 | Avoid release to the environment.                               |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| P305+P351+P338 | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| P337+P313      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| P391           | Collect spillage.  |
| P301+P312      | IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.  |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

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

**SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name                                   |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 27138-31-4  | 45.6-50.4 | <u>dipropylene glycol dibenzoate</u>   |
| 68479-98-1  | 37-40.9   | <u>diethyltoluenediamine</u>           |
| 8013-07-8   | 4.2-4.7   | <u>soybean oil, epoxidised</u>         |
| 32686-95-6  | 2.5-2.8   | <u>dipropylene glycol monobenzoate</u> |
| 1333-86-4   | 1.8-2     | <u>carbon black</u>                    |
| 197178-94-2 | 1-1.1     | <u>(2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate</u>   |
| 19224-26-1  | 1-1.1     | <u>propylene glycol dibenzoate</u>     |

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>                      |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul> |

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

The material may induce methaemoglobinaemia following exposure.

- ▶ Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.
- ▶ Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- ▶ Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
- ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

#### BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

| Determinant                | Index               | Sampling Time          | Comment   |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Methaemoglobin in blood | 1.5% of haemoglobin | During or end of shift | B, NS, SQ |

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

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

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

### Advice for firefighters

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> </ul>   |

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|         |  |
|---------|--|
|         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> Combustion products include:<br>carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )<br>nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions. |
| 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 | Environmental hazard - contain spillage. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul> |
| Major Spills | Environmental hazard - contain spillage.<br>Moderate hazard. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>   |

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Safe handling     | <b>Contains low boiling substance:</b><br>Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Check for bulging containers.</li> <li>▸ Vent periodically</li> <li>▸ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers</b></li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul> The tendency of many ethers to form explosive peroxides is well documented. Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT concentrate by evaporation, or evaporate extracts to dryness, as residues may contain explosive peroxides with DETONATION potential.</b></li> </ul> ▸ Any static discharge is also a source of hazard.<br>▸ Before any distillation process remove trace peroxides by shaking with excess 5% aqueous ferrous sulfate solution or by percolation through a column of activated alumina.<br>The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example.<br>Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation.</li> <li>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul> |
| Other information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> </ul>   |

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Suitable container | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers</b></li> <li>▸ Metal can or drum</li> </ul> |
|--------------------|---|

Continued...

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|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
|                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Many arylamines (aromatic amines such as aniline, N-ethylaniline, o-toluidine, xylydine etc. and their mixtures) are hypergolic (ignite spontaneously) with red fuming nitric acid. When the amines are dissolved in triethylamine, ignition occurs at -60 deg. C. or less.</li> <li>▶ Various metal oxides and their salts may promote ignition of amine-red fuming nitric acid systems.</li> <li>▶ Glycol ethers may form peroxides under certain conditions; the potential for peroxide formation is enhanced when these substances are used in processes such as distillation where they are concentrated or even evaporated to near-dryness or dryness; storage under a nitrogen atmosphere is recommended to minimise the possible formation of highly reactive peroxides</li> <li>▶ Nitrogen blanketing is recommended if transported in containers at temperatures within 15 deg C of the flash-point and at or above the flash-point - large containers may first need to be purged and inerted with nitrogen prior to loading</li> <li>▶ In the presence of strong bases or the salts of strong bases, at elevated temperatures, the potential exists for runaway reactions.</li> <li>▶ Contact with aluminium should be avoided; release of hydrogen gas may result- glycol ethers will corrode scratched aluminium surfaces.</li> <li>▶ May discolour in mild steel/ copper; lined containers, glass or stainless steel is preferred</li> <li>▶ Glycols and their ethers undergo violent decomposition in contact with 70% perchloric acid. This seems likely to involve formation of the glycol perchlorate esters (after scission of ethers) which are explosive, those of ethylene glycol and 3-chloro-1,2-propanediol being more powerful than glyceryl nitrate, and the former so sensitive that it explodes on addition of water .</li> <li>▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.</li> </ul> |

## 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 | carbon black | Carbon black  | 3 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

## Emergency Limits

| Ingredient   | TEEL-1  | TEEL-2   | TEEL-3    |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| carbon black | 9 mg/m3 | 99 mg/m3 | 590 mg/m3 |

| Ingredient                      | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| dipropylene glycol dibenzoate   | Not Available | Not Available |
| diethyltoluenediamine           | Not Available | Not Available |
| soybean oil, epoxidised         | Not Available | Not Available |
| dipropylene glycol monobenzoate | Not Available | Not Available |
| carbon black                    | 1,750 mg/m3   | Not Available |
| (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate   | Not Available | Not Available |
| propylene glycol dibenzoate     | Not Available | Not Available |

## Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient                      | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| dipropylene glycol dibenzoate   | D                                 | > 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm                 |
| diethyltoluenediamine           | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |
| dipropylene glycol monobenzoate | D                                 | > 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm                 |
| propylene glycol dibenzoate     | D                                 | > 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm                 |

## Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Appropriate engineering controls</b> | Use in a well-ventilated area<br>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. |
|---|---|

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|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.   |
| <b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b> |    |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Skin protection</b>   | See Hand protection below   |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> |
| <b>Body protection</b>   | See Other protection below  |
| <b>Other protection</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▸ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▸ Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>  |

**Respiratory protection**

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

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

**SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

|   |  |  |                |
|---|--|--|----------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Black mobile liquid with mild ammonia-like odour; does not mix with water. |  |                |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.08           |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available  |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available  |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available  | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available  |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | >232.2   | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | >135 (TCC)   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available  |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | <<1 BuAC = 1   | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Not Applicable   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available  |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available  |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available  | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | 0              |

Continued...

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|                          |               |                       |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Vapour pressure (kPa)    | < 0.13 @ 24 C | Gas group             | Not Available |
| Solubility in water      | Immiscible    | pH as a solution (1%) | 7-8 (5%)      |
| Vapour density (Air = 1) | > 1           | VOC g/L               | Not Available |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Reactivity                         | See section 7  |
| Chemical stability                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |
| 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      | <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma".</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p>   |
| Ingestion    | <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous.</p> <p>The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methaemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).</p> <p>Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discolouration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure.</p>  |
| Skin Contact | <p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p> <p>Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>  |
| Eye          | <p>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.</p> <p>Vapours of volatile amines irritate the eyes, causing excessive secretion of tears, inflammation of the conjunctiva and slight swelling of the cornea, resulting in "halos" around lights. This effect is temporary, lasting only for a few hours. However this condition can reduce the efficiency of undertaking skilled tasks, such as driving a car. Direct eye contact with liquid volatile amines may produce eye damage, permanent for the lighter species.</p>   |
| Chronic      | <p>There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous.</p> <p>Most arylamines are very toxic to the blood cell-forming system, and they produce methaemoglobinaemia in humans. High doses congest the spleen and then cause formation of sarcomas (a type of malignant tumour).</p> |

|                                      |          |            |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent | TOXICITY | IRRITATION |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------|

## Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent

|                                 |   |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
|                                 | Not Available   | Not Available  |
| dipropylene glycol dibenzoate   | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                                 | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
|                                 | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >200 mg/4h <sup>[2]</sup>   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|                                 | Oral (Rat) LD50: 3295 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
| diethyltoluenediamine           | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                                 | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >700 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>   | Eye (rabbit): moderate-SEVERE [Manufacturer]                     |
|                                 | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.307 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
|                                 | Oral (Rat) LD50: ~723 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
| soybean oil, epoxidised         | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                                 | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >19900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Skin (rabbit): non-irritating [KIRK-OTHEMER]                     |
|                                 | Oral (Rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>  |  |
| dipropylene glycol monobenzoate | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                                 | Not Available   | Not Available  |
| carbon black                    | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                                 | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>  |
|                                 | Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
| (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate   | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                                 | Not Available   | Not Available  |
| propylene glycol dibenzoate     | <b>TOXICITY</b>   | <b>IRRITATION</b>  |
|                                 | dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>   | Not Available  |
|                                 | Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.32 mg/4h <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
|                                 | Oral (Rat) LD50: 3295 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  |  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                  | 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 |  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>DIETHYLTOLUENEDIAMINE</b>  | Oral (rat) LD50: 470-540 mg/kg Skin (rabbit): slight   |
| <b>SOYBEAN OIL, EPOXIDISED</b>  | <p>Epoxidised Oils and Derivatives (EOD) are epoxidised fatty acid esters, and are derived from naturally-occurring oils from long chain fatty acid sources. They are mostly the C18 acids: oleic, linoleic, and linolenic acid. Animal testing suggests that they were only slightly irritating to the eye and skin and were virtually non-toxic on swallowing, in the acute setting. However, chronic exposure caused increased mortality, damage to the kidney, liver and testes, and slight changes to the uterus.</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> |
| <b>CARBON BLACK</b>   | <p>Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6h/90D-I Nil reported</p> <p><b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p>  |
| <b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE</b>  | <p>** Eastman Kodak</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>   |
| <b>Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent &amp; DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE</b> | <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.</p>  |
| <b>Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent &amp; DIETHYLTOLUENEDIAMINE</b>   | <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>p-Phenylenediamine is oxidised by the liver microsomal enzymes (S9). Pure p-phenylenediamine does not cause mutations, but after it is oxidized, it does.</p>   |

## Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE &amp; PROPYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE</b>                        | The U.S. EPA High Production Volume Information System (HPVIS 2009) lists both diethylene glycol dibenzoate (DEGDB) and dipropylene glycol dibenzoate (DPGDB) as non-mutagenic and non-carcinogenic. |
| <b>DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOBENZOATE &amp; CARBON BLACK &amp; (2-PROPENYLOXY)PROPYLBENZOATE</b> | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.   |

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

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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

| Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value             | Source        |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
|                                      | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available     | Not Available |
| dipropylene glycol dibenzoate        | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value             | Source        |
|                                      | LC50          | 96h                | Fish                          | >3mg/l            | 2             |
|                                      | NOEC(ECx)     | 96h                | Fish                          | 1.2mg/l           | 2             |
| diethyltoluenediamine                | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value             | Source        |
|                                      | EC50          | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 0.5mg/l           | 2             |
|                                      | EC50          | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | ~1.157mg/l        | 2             |
|                                      | LC50          | 96h                | Fish                          | ~183mg/l          | 2             |
|                                      | EC0(ECx)      | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 0.3mg/l           | 2             |
| soybean oil, epoxidised              | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value             | Source        |
|                                      | EC50          | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 8mg/l             | 1             |
|                                      | NOEC(ECx)     | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.7mg/l           | 1             |
| dipropylene glycol monobenzoate      | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value             | Source        |
|                                      | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available     | Not Available |
| carbon black                         | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value             | Source        |
|                                      | EC50          | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | >0.2mg/l          | 2             |
|                                      | EC50          | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 33.076-41.968mg/l | 4             |
|                                      | LC50          | 96h                | Fish                          | >100mg/l          | 2             |
|                                      | NOEC(ECx)     | 24h                | Crustacea                     | 3200mg/l          | 1             |
| (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate        | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value             | Source        |
|                                      | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available     | Not Available |
| propylene glycol dibenzoate          | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value             | Source        |
|                                      | EC50          | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.59mg/l          | 2             |
|                                      | EC50          | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 5.14mg/l          | 2             |
|                                      | EC50          | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 2.066mg/l         | 2             |
|                                      | LC50          | 96h                | Fish                          | >3mg/l            | 2             |

Continued...

## Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent

|                |  |     |                               |          |   |
|----------------|--|-----|-------------------------------|----------|---|
|                | EC10(ECx)  | 72h | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.28mg/l | 2 |
| <b>Legend:</b> | Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data |     |                               |          |   |

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

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

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

For Glycol Ethers:

Environmental Fate: Several glycol ethers have been shown to biodegrade however; biodegradation slows as molecular weight increases. No glycol ethers that have been tested demonstrate marked resistance to biodegradative processes. No glycol ethers that have been tested demonstrate marked resistance to biodegradative processes.

Atmospheric Fate: Upon release to the atmosphere by evaporation, high boiling glycol ethers are estimated to undergo photo-degradation (atmospheric half lives = 2.4-2.5 hr).

Phenylenediamines are not readily biodegradable via CO<sub>2</sub> evolution, but they are susceptible to both hydrolysis and photodegradation. These materials have been shown not to partition to water or air if released into the environment due to their low water solubility and low vapor pressure. It is unclear how phenylenediamines are eliminated from water bodies, but it is assumed that this is through processes such as oxidation reactions, adsorption, and stripping effects. It is assumed that any phenylenediamines released into the atmosphere are destroyed by photodegradation.

For Arylamines (Aromatic Amines):

Aquatic Fate - Arylamines, particularly aromatic amines, irreversibly bind with humic substances present in most natural waters. The estimated half-life of aromatic amines in water is approximately 100 days.

Ecotoxicity: Anilines, benzidines and toluidines are of environmental concern. Anilines and benzidines are both acutely toxic and toxic depending on the specific aquatic species (except algae).

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient                    | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| dipropylene glycol dibenzoate | HIGH                    | HIGH             |
| propylene glycol dibenzoate   | LOW                     | LOW              |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient                    | Bioaccumulation          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| dipropylene glycol dibenzoate | MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.0228) |
| propylene glycol dibenzoate   | LOW (LogKOW = 3.7326)    |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient                    | Mobility         |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| dipropylene glycol dibenzoate | LOW (KOC = 1845) |
| propylene glycol dibenzoate   | LOW (KOC = 2573) |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### Waste treatment methods

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Material may be disposed of by controlled burning in an approved incinerator or buried in an approved landfill.</li> <li>▶ Prior to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

## SECTION 14 Transport information

### Labels Required

## Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  |  |
| Marine Pollutant |  |
| HAZCHEM          | •3Z   |

## Land transport (ADG)

|                              |  |                      |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| UN number or ID number       | 3082   |                      |
| UN proper shipping name      | ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diethyltoluenediamine) |                      |
| Transport hazard class(es)   | Class  | 9                    |
|                              | Subsidiary risk  | 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. (contains diethyltoluenediamine) |                    |
| Transport hazard class(es)                     | ICAO/IATA Class  | 9                  |
|  | ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard  | Not Applicable     |
|  | ERG Code   | 9L                 |
| Packing group                                  | III  |                    |
| Environmental hazard                           | Environmentally hazardous  |                    |
| Special precautions for user                   | Special provisions   | A97 A158 A197 A215 |
|  | 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. (contains diethyltoluenediamine) |                |
| Transport hazard class(es) | IMDG Class   | 9              |
|                            | IMDG Subrisk   | Not Applicable |
| Packing group              | III  |                |
| Environmental hazard       | Marine Pollutant   |                |

## Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent

|                                     |                    |             |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <b>Special precautions for user</b> | 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

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

| Product name                    | Group         |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| dipropylene glycol dibenzoate   | Not Available |
| diethyltoluenediamine           | Not Available |
| soybean oil, epoxidised         | Not Available |
| dipropylene glycol monobenzoate | Not Available |
| carbon black                    | Not Available |
| (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate   | Not Available |
| propylene glycol dibenzoate     | Not Available |

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code**

| Product name                    | Ship Type     |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| dipropylene glycol dibenzoate   | Not Available |
| diethyltoluenediamine           | Not Available |
| soybean oil, epoxidised         | Not Available |
| dipropylene glycol monobenzoate | Not Available |
| carbon black                    | Not Available |
| (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate   | Not Available |
| propylene glycol dibenzoate     | Not Available |

**SECTION 15 Regulatory information****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****dipropylene glycol dibenzoate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**diethyltoluenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

**soybean oil, epoxidised is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

**dipropylene glycol monobenzoate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

**carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

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

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

**(2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Not Applicable

**propylene glycol dibenzoate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Continued...

## Devcon Flexane 80 Putty Curing Agent

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

## National Inventory Status

| National Inventory                              | Status  |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | No (dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate)   |
| Canada - DSL                                    | No (dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate; propylene glycol dibenzoate)  |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (dipropylene glycol dibenzoate; diethyltoluenediamine; soybean oil, epoxidised; dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; carbon black; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate)  |
| China - IECSC                                   | No (dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate)   |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | No (dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate)   |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | No (diethyltoluenediamine; soybean oil, epoxidised; dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate)   |
| Korea - KECI                                    | No (dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate)   |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes   |
| Philippines - PICCS                             | No (dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate)   |
| USA - TSCA                                      | No (dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate)   |
| Taiwan - TCSI                                   | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ                                   | No (dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate; propylene glycol dibenzoate)  |
| Vietnam - NCI                                   | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH                                  | No (dipropylene glycol monobenzoate; (2-propenyloxy)propylbenzoate; propylene glycol dibenzoate)  |
| <b>Legend:</b>                                  | <i>Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br/>No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.</i> |

## SECTION 16 Other information

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| Revision Date | 10/03/2023 |
| Initial Date  | 17/03/2006 |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 6.1     | 10/12/2021     | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |
| 7.1     | 10/03/2023     | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.