



Epoxy 600 Part B

ICP Building Solutions Group

Version No: 4.4.2.1
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Epoxy 600 Part B
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (contains isophorone diamine and m-xylenediamine)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Specialty flooring curative
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ICP Building Solutions Group
Address	4565 W Watkins Street Phoenix AZ 85043 United States
Telephone	623-435-2277
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.icpgroup.com
Email	sds@icpgroup.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-255-3924
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-813-248-0585

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A
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Label elements

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

H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area..
P272	Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER, or doctor/physician.
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.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1477-55-0	10-30	<u>m-xylenediamine</u>
2855-13-2	10-30	<u>isophorone diamine</u>
98-54-4	1-10	<u>p-tert-butylphenol</u>
100-51-6	25-55	<u>benzyl alcohol</u>
25154-52-3	5-15	<u>nonylphenol</u>
108-95-2	<1	<u>phenol</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If liquid amines come in contact with the eyes, irrigate immediately and continuously with low pressure flowing water, preferably from an eye wash fountain, for 15 to 30 minutes. ▶ For more effective flushing of the eyes, use the fingers to spread apart and hold open the eyelids. The eyes should then be "rolled" or moved in all directions. ▶ Seek immediate medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.
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. <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ In case of major exposure to liquid amine, promptly remove any contaminated clothing, including rings, watches, and shoe, preferably under a safety shower. ▶ Wash skin for 15 to 30 minutes with plenty of water and soap. Call a physician immediately. ▶ Remove and dry-clean or launder clothing soaked or soiled with this material before reuse. Dry cleaning of contaminated clothing may be more effective than normal laundering. ▶ Inform individuals responsible for cleaning of potential hazards associated with handling contaminated clothing. ▶ Discard contaminated leather articles such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. ▶ Note to Physician: Treat any skin burns as thermal burns. After decontamination, consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.
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, without delay. ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p> <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All employees working in areas where contact with amine catalysts is possible should be thoroughly trained in the administration of appropriate first aid procedures. ▶ Experience has demonstrated that prompt administration of such aid can minimize the effects of accidental exposure. ▶ Promptly move the affected person away from the contaminated area to an area of fresh air. ▶ Keep the affected person calm and warm, but not hot. ▶ If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be administered by a qualified person. ▶ If breathing stops, give artificial respiration. Call a physician at once.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p> <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If liquid amine are ingested, have the affected person drink several glasses of water or milk. ▶ Do not induce vomiting. ▶ Immediately transport to a medical facility and inform medical personnel about the nature of the exposure. The decision of whether to induce vomiting should be made by an attending physician.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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 'gaspings syndrome' describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- ▶ Management is essentially supportive.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to phenols/ cresols:

- ▶ Phenol is absorbed rapidly through lungs and skin. [Massive skin contact may result in collapse and death]*
- ▶ [Ingestion may result in ulceration of upper respiratory tract; perforation of oesophagus and/or stomach, with attendant complications, may occur.]*
- ▶ An initial excitatory phase may present. Convulsions may appear as long as 18 hours after ingestion. Hypotension and ventricular tachycardia that require vasopressor and antiarrhythmic therapy, respectively, can occur.
- ▶ Respiratory arrest, ventricular dysrhythmias, seizures and metabolic acidosis may complicate severe phenol exposures so the initial attention should be directed towards stabilisation of breathing and circulation with ventilation, intubation, intravenous lines, fluids and cardiac monitoring as indicated.

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- ▶ [Vegetable oils retard absorption; do NOT use paraffin oils or alcohols. Gastric lavage, with endotracheal intubation, should be repeated until phenol odour is no longer detectable; follow with vegetable oil. A saline cathartic should then be given.]* ALTERNATIVELY: Activated charcoal (1g/kg) may be given. A cathartic should be given after oral activated charcoal.
- ▶ Severe poisoning may require slow intravenous injection of methylene blue to treat methaemoglobinemia.
- ▶ [Renal failure may require haemodialysis.]*
- ▶ Most absorbed phenol is biotransformed by the liver to ethereal and glucuronide sulfates and is eliminated almost completely after 24 hours. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] *[Union Carbide]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Total phenol in blood	250 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	B, NS

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

NS: Non-specific determinant; also seen in exposure to other materials

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]

For amines:

- ▶ Certain amines may cause injury to the respiratory tract and lungs if aspirated. Also, such products may cause tissue destruction leading to stricture. If lavage is performed, endotracheal and/or esophagoscopy control is suggested.
- ▶ No specific antidote is known.
- ▶ Care should be supportive and treatment based on the judgment of the physician in response to the reaction of the patient.

Laboratory animal studies have shown that a few amines are suspected of causing depletion of certain white blood cells and their precursors in lymphoid tissue. These effects may be due to an immunosuppressive mechanism.

Some persons with hyperreactive airways (e.g., asthmatic persons) may experience wheezing attacks (bronchospasm) when exposed to airway irritants.

Lung injury may result following a single massive overexposure to high vapour concentrations or multiple exposures to lower concentrations of any pulmonary irritant material.

Health effects of amines, such as skin irritation and transient corneal edema ("blue haze," "halo effect," "glaucompsia"), are best prevented by means of formal worker education, industrial hygiene monitoring, and exposure control methods. Persons who are highly sensitive to the triggering effect of non-specific irritants should not be assigned to jobs in which such agents are used, handled, or manufactured.

Medical surveillance programs should consist of a pre-placement evaluation to determine if workers or applicants have any impairments (e.g., hyperreactive airways or bronchial asthma) that would limit their fitness for work in jobs with potential for exposure to amines. A clinical baseline can be established at the time of this evaluation.

Periodic medical evaluations can have significant value in the early detection of disease and in providing an opportunity for health counseling.

Medical personnel conducting medical surveillance of individuals potentially exposed to polyurethane amine catalysts should consider the following:

- ▶ Health history, with emphasis on the respiratory system and history of infections
- ▶ Physical examination, with emphasis on the respiratory system and the lymphoreticular organs (lymph nodes, spleen, etc.)
- ▶ Lung function tests, pre- and post-bronchodilator if indicated
- ▶ Total and differential white blood cell count
- ▶ Serum protein electrophoresis

Persons who are concurrently exposed to isocyanates also should be kept under medical surveillance.

Pre-existing medical conditions generally aggravated by exposure include skin disorders and allergies, chronic respiratory disease (e.g. bronchitis, asthma, emphysema), liver disorders, kidney disease, and eye disease.

Broadly speaking, exposure to amines, as characterised by amine catalysts, may cause effects similar to those caused by exposure to ammonia. As such, amines should be considered potentially injurious to any tissue that is directly contacted.

Inhalation of aerosol mists or vapors, especially of heated product, can result in chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, laryngeal edema, and delayed scarring of the airway or other affected organs. There is no specific treatment.

Clinical management is based upon supportive treatment, similar to that for thermal burns.

Persons with major skin contact should be maintained under medical observation for at least 24 hours due to the possibility of delayed reactions.

Polyurethane Amine Catalysts: Guidelines for Safe Handling and Disposal Technical Bulletin June 2000

Alliance for Polyurethanes Industry

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

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

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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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. <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For firefighting, cleaning up large spills, and other emergency operations, workers must wear a self-contained breathing apparatus with full face-piece, operated in a pressure-demand mode. ▶ Airline and air purifying respirators should not be worn for firefighting or other emergency or upset conditions.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) aldehydes nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p>WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.</p>

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"> ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks. <p>Slippery when spilt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. <p>for amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If possible (i.e., without risk of contact or exposure), stop the leak. ▶ Contain the spilled material by diking, then neutralize.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <p>Slippery when spilt.</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. <p>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ First remove all ignition sources from the spill area. ▶ Have firefighting equipment nearby, and have firefighting personnel fully trained in the proper use of the equipment and in the procedures used in fighting a chemical fire.

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. ▶ 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. ▶ DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
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 aluminum, 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>

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p-tert-Butylphenol:

- ▶ is incompatible with strong acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, amides, oxidisers, steel, brass, copper and its alloys.
- ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
- ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
- ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Amines are incompatible with:

- isocyanates, halogenated organics, peroxides, phenols (acidic), epoxides, anhydrides, and acid halides.
- strong reducing agents such as hydrides, due to the liberation of flammable gas.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	m-xylenediamine	m-Xylene-alpha,alpha'-diamine	Not Available	Not Available	0.1 mg/m3	[skin]
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	m-xylenediamine	m-Xylene α,α' -diamine	Not Available	Not Available	0.018 ppm	Skin
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	phenol	Phenol	5 ppm / 19 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Skin designation
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	phenol	Phenol	5 ppm / 19 mg/m3	Not Available	15.6 (15-minute) ppm / 60 (15-minute) mg/m3	[skin]
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	phenol	Phenol	5 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Skin; A4; BEI

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
p-tert-butylphenol	1.5 mg/m3	40 mg/m3	240 mg/m3
benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm
nonylphenol	3.9 mg/m3	43 mg/m3	260 mg/m3
phenol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
m-xylenediamine	Not Available	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available	Not Available
p-tert-butylphenol	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
nonylphenol	Not Available	Not Available
phenol	250 ppm	Not Available


Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
isophorone diamine	D	> 0.1 to \leq 1 ppm
p-tert-butylphenol	E	\leq 0.01 mg/m ³
benzyl alcohol	E	\leq 0.1 ppm
nonylphenol	E	\leq 0.1 ppm

Notes:

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

Exposure controls

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. For amines: SPECIAL PRECAUTION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Because amines are alkaline materials that can cause rapid and severe tissue damage, wearing of contact lenses while working with amines is strongly discouraged. Wearing such lenses can prolong contact of the eye tissue with the amine, thereby causing more severe damage.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elbow length PVC gloves ▶ 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. <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>For amines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron.

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

Where engineering controls are not feasible and work practices do not reduce airborne amine concentrations below recommended exposure limits, appropriate respiratory protection should be used. In such cases, air-purifying respirators equipped with cartridges designed to protect against amines are recommended.

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

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water= 1)	Not Available
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	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.
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	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
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	<p>Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, serious, irreversible damage of organs.</p> <p>Inhalation of amine vapours may cause irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Swelling and inflammation of the respiratory tract is seen in serious cases; with headache, nausea, faintness and anxiety.</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>The compound causes intestinal irritation due to its caustic nature. Lower doses may cause impaired appetite, sluggish reaction to stimuli and reduced alertness.</p> <p>Exposure to high levels of p-tert-butylphenol dust may result in spasm of the bronchi and lung swelling. Vapours and mist may irritate the nose and throat.</p> <p>Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect breathing (causing depression and paralysis of breathing and lower blood pressure).</p>				
Ingestion	<p>Strong evidence exists that exposure to the material may cause irreversible damage (other than cancer, mutations and birth defects) following a single exposure by swallowing.</p> <p>Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the oesophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhoea may follow.</p> <p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (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.</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>Nonionic surfactants may produce localised irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhoea.</p> <p>Amines without benzene rings when swallowed are absorbed throughout the gut. Corrosive action may cause damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract.</p> <p>Ingestion of p-tert-butylphenol may cause fatigue, muscle weakness, laboured breathing and gastrointestinal irritation.</p> <p>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.</p> <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>				
Skin Contact	<p>There is strong evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause serious, irreversible damage of organs. Volatile amine vapours produce irritation and inflammation of the skin. Direct contact can cause burns.</p> <p>Non-ionic surfactants cause less irritation than other surfactants as they have less ability to denature protein in the skin.</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>Undiluted benzene-1,3-dimethanamine may be corrosive to the skin. Concentrated solution of the material produces severe reddening and irritation.</p> <p>Skin contact with p-tert-butylphenol may result in severe irritation or ulceration and burns, and sensitization has been known to occur. Skin inflammation may also result from less severe exposures.</p> <p>Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep.</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. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p>				
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris.</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.</p> <p>Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury.</p> <p>Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.</p> <p>Eye contact with p-tert-butylphenol may cause severe pain and eye damage. If concentrated, the vapour will irritate the eyes and cause inflammation of the conjunctiva and excessive tear secretion.</p> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p>				
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Based on experiments and other information, there is ample evidence to presume that exposure to this material can cause genetic defects that can be inherited.</p> <p>Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Exposure to alkyl phenolics is associated with reduced sperm count and fertility in males.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.</p> <p>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.</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>				
Epoxy 600 Part B	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="384 2002 938 2029">TOXICITY</th> <th data-bbox="938 2002 1471 2029">IRRITATION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="384 2029 938 2063">Not Available</td> <td data-bbox="938 2029 1471 2063">Not Available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available
TOXICITY	IRRITATION				
Not Available	Not Available				

Epoxy 600 Part B

m-xylenediamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: ~2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.8 mg/4h ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >200 mg/kg ^[1]	
isophorone diamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >=1.07<=5.01 mg/4h ^[1]	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1030 mg/kg ^[2]	
p-tert-butylphenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (mammal) LD50: 1580 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit) 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/4h - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
benzyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.178 mg/L4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1.442 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
		Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
nonylphenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.5 mg (open)-SEVERE
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 10002500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open)-mod
		Skin(rabbit):10mg/24h(open)-SEVERE
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]	
phenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 0.59 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye(rabbit): 100 mg rinse - mild
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 0.177 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye(rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 270 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg open -SEVERE
	Skin(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - SEVERE	
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	

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
P-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL	For p-tert-butylphenol: p-tert-butylphenol has low acute toxicity via all routes. It irritates the skin, eyes and airway.
BENZYL ALCOHOL	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. 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. 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. 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.
NONYLPHENOL	For nonylphenol and its compounds: Alkylphenols like nonylphenol and bisphenol A have estrogenic effects in the body. They are known as xenoestrogens. For nonylphenol: Animal testing suggests that repeated exposure to nonylphenol may cause liver changes and kidney dysfunction. Nonylphenol was not found to cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations.

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PHENOL	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
Epoxy 600 Part B & M-XYLENEDIAMINE & ISOPHORONE DIAMINE & P-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL & NONYLPHENOL & PHENOL	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.
Epoxy 600 Part B & M-XYLENEDIAMINE	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. For benzene-1,3-dimethanamine (m-xylene-alpha,alpha'-diamine): Animal testing showed that benzene-1,3-methanamine caused tissue damage to the digestive and respiratory organs, if given by mouth or inhaled, respectively. The chemical is corrosive to animal skin, and may cause sensitization. Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs.
Epoxy 600 Part B & M-XYLENEDIAMINE & ISOPHORONE DIAMINE & BENZYL ALCOHOL	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.
Epoxy 600 Part B & BENZYL ALCOHOL	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. 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.
Epoxy 600 Part B & ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	Isophorone diamine is a strong skin irritant, corrosive with repeated application. Frequent occupational exposure may lead to the development of allergic skin inflammation.
M-XYLENEDIAMINE & P-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL & NONYLPHENOL & PHENOL	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
M-XYLENEDIAMINE & NONYLPHENOL & PHENOL	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE & P-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL & BENZYL ALCOHOL	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-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL & NONYLPHENOL	These substances are intravenous anaesthetic agents. They have a very low level of acute toxicity; they may cause skin irritation. ♦Repeated exposure may irritate the stomach.

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

Epoxy 600 Part B	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

m-xylenediamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008	Fish	<0.3	7
	EC50	48	Crustacea	15.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	75mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	12mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504	Crustacea	4.7mg/l	2

isophorone diamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008	Fish	<0.3	7
	EC50	48	Crustacea	14.6-21.5mg/l	4
LC50	96	Fish	70mg/l	1	

Continued...

Epoxy 600 Part B

	NOEC(ECx)	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.5mg/l	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	37mg/l	1
p-tert-butylphenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.23mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	>1mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	~2.4mg/l	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.4-4.5mg/l	4
benzyl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea	230mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	10mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	5	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.442mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	76.828mg/l	2
nonylphenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1344	Fish	90-220	7
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.17mg/l	4
	LC50	96	Fish	<0.002mg/L	4
	NOEC(ECx)	96	Crustacea	0.018mg/l	1
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.056mg/l	4
phenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72	Fish	0.012mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	48.937-57.407mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.038mg/L	4
	LC50	96	Fish	0.01-0.02mg/L	4
phenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48	Crustacea	3.1mg/l	1

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*

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and/or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.

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.

Surfactants are in general toxic to aquatic organisms due to their surface-active properties. Historically, synthetic surfactants were often composed of branched alkyl chains resulting in poor biodegradability which led to concerns about their environmental effects.

For isophorone diamine:

Persistence/Biodegradability: 42% (DOC, OECD 303A) *8.0% (DOC, Die away test -9/69/EEC)*

* [Morton]

Environmental Fate:

Isophorone diamine has a melting point of 10 C, it mixes with water and has a vapour pressure of 0.02 hPa at 20 C. The measured log Kow is 0.99 (23 C). The pKa of approximately 10.4 characterises the substance as a moderate base.

For p-tert-butylphenol

log Kow : 3.31-3.65

Environmental Fate: If p-tert-butyl phenol is released into water or soil, it is unlikely to be distributed into other compartments. If p-t-butyl phenol is released into air, it is likely to be transported to other compartments.

For Alkylphenols:

Environmental Fate: The alkylphenolics may be divided into three groups. Group I: Ortho-substituted mono-alkylphenols.

For Alkylphenols and their Ethoxylates, or Propoxylates (APE):

Environmental fate: Alkylphenols are found everywhere in the environmental, when released. Releases are generally as wastes; they are extensively used throughout industry and in the home.

For benzene-1,3-dimethanamine (m-xylene-alpha,alpha'- diamine)

Environmental fate:

The chemical has a log Pow value of 0.18 at 2 a vapour pressure 5 C, of 0.04 hPa at 25 C, and a water solubility of > 100 000 mg/L. Fugacity model Mackay level III calculations suggest that the majority of the chemical would distribute to soil if released to soil and/or air compartment(s), and water if released to aquatic compartment.

For Phenols:

Ecotoxicity - Phenols with log Pow >7.4 are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms however; the toxicity of phenols with a lower log Pow is variable. Dinitrophenols are more toxic than predicted from QSAR estimates.

For Surfactants: Kow cannot be easily determined due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic properties of the molecules in surfactants. BCF value: 1-350.

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

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Ecotoxicity: Fish LC50 (48 h): fathead minnow 770 mg/l; (72 h): 480 mg/l; (96 h) 460 mg/l.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
m-xylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH
isophorone diamine	HIGH	HIGH
p-tert-butylphenol	HIGH	HIGH
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
nonylphenol	HIGH	HIGH
phenol	LOW (Half-life = 10 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.95 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
m-xylenediamine	LOW (BCF = 2.7)
isophorone diamine	LOW (BCF = 3.4)
p-tert-butylphenol	LOW (BCF = 240)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
nonylphenol	LOW (BCF = 271)
phenol	LOW (BCF = 17.5)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
m-xylenediamine	LOW (KOC = 914.6)
isophorone diamine	LOW (KOC = 340.4)
p-tert-butylphenol	LOW (KOC = 1912)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
nonylphenol	LOW (KOC = 56010)
phenol	LOW (KOC = 268)



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>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.</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. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	2735
UN proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (contains isophorone diamine and m-xylenediamine)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 8
	Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III

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Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	8
	Special provisions	IB3, T7, TP1, TP28

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2735	
UN proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (contains isophorone diamine and m-xylenediamine)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	856
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	852
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2735	
UN proper shipping name	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(contains isophorone diamine and m-xylenediamine)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-B
	Special provisions	223 274
	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
m-xylenediamine	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available
p-tert-butylphenol	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
nonylphenol	Not Available
phenol	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
m-xylenediamine	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available
p-tert-butylphenol	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
nonylphenol	Not Available
phenol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

m-xylenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Epoxy 600 Part B

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

isophorone diamine is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

p-tert-butylphenol is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

nonylphenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule

phenol is found on the following regulatory lists

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

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens

US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)

US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)

US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements

US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	Yes
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
phenol	1000	454

State Regulations**US. California Proposition 65**

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Epoxy 600 Part B

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (m-xylenediamine; p-tert-butylphenol; benzyl alcohol; phenol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	04/20/2021
Initial Date	04/20/2021

CONTACT POINT

PLEASE NOTE THAT TITANIUM DIOXIDE IS NOT PRESENT IN CLEAR OR NEUTRAL BASES

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.4.2.1	04/20/2021	Advice to Doctor, Classification, Fire Fighter (fire fighting), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Ingredients, Personal Protection (Respirator), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Transport Information

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory

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Epoxy 600 Part B

FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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