

Duroproof ATC grey 15L

Durotech Industries

Chemwatch: 5245-83

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Duroproof ATC grey 15L
Synonyms	Duroproof ATC, Duroproof Aliphatic Top Coat
Proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Top coat.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Durotech Industries
Address	14 Essex Street Minto NSW 2566 Australia
Telephone	02 9603 1177
Fax	02 9475 5059
Website	www.durotechindustries.com.au
Email	accounts@durotechindustries.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	0421 670 636
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	  
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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	<100	urethane polymer
64742-95-6.	<10	naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent
1330-20-7	<10	xylene
95-63-6	<10	1,2,4-trimethyl benzene
140921-24-0	<5	carbamic acid, complex ester
98-82-8	<1	isopropyl benzene - cumene
4098-71-9	<1	isophorone diisocyanate
	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ► Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ► Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ► Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ► Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ► Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ► Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	► If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ► Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ► Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ► Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Transport to hospital, or doctor. <p>Following uptake by inhalation, move person to an area free from risk of further exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered as needed. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours. Treatment is essentially symptomatic. A physician should be consulted.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.► If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.► Observe the patient carefully.► Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.► Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.► Seek medical advice.► Avoid giving milk or oils.► Avoid giving alcohol.► If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($\text{pO}_2 < 50 \text{ mm Hg}$ or $\text{pCO}_2 > 50 \text{ mm Hg}$) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.

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	Comments
Methylhippuric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine 2 mg/min	End of shift Last 4 hrs of shift	

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.► May be violently or explosively reactive.► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.► Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.► If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.► Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.► Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.► DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.► Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.► If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Liquid and vapour are flammable.► Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.► Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.► Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.► Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.► Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.► On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">► carbon dioxide (CO₂)► isocyanates► and minor amounts of► hydrogen cyanide► nitrogen oxides (NO_x)► other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. <p>When heated at high temperatures many isocyanates decompose rapidly generating a vapour which pressurises containers, possibly to the point of rupture.</p>

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Release of toxic and/or flammable isocyanate vapours may then occur
► Burns with acrid black smoke.

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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Remove all ignition sources.► Clean up all spills immediately.► Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.► Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.► Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.► Wipe up.► Collect residues in a flammable waste container.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Liquid Isocyanates and high isocyanate vapour concentrations will penetrate seals on self contained breathing apparatus - SCBA should be used inside encapsulating suit where this exposure may occur.► Clear area of personnel and move upwind.► Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.► May be violently or explosively reactive.► Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.► Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.► Consider evacuation (or protect in place).► No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.► Increase ventilation.► Stop leak if safe to do so.► Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.► Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.► Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.► Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.► Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.► Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.► Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.► If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.► Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.► DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin► Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.► Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.► Use in a well-ventilated area.► Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.► DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.► Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.► Avoid generation of static electricity.► DO NOT use plastic buckets.► Earth all lines and equipment.► Use spark-free tools when handling.► Avoid contact with incompatible materials.► When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.► Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.► Avoid physical damage to containers.► Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.► Work clothes should be laundered separately.► Use good occupational work practice.► Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.► Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
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Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">► Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.► Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.► DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.► No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.► Storage areas should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorised personnel - adequate security must be provided so that unauthorised personnel do not have access.► Store according to applicable regulations for flammable materials for storage tanks, containers, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances.► Use non-sparking ventilation systems, approved explosion proof equipment and intrinsically safe electrical systems.► Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. portable fire extinguishers - dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide) and flammable gas detectors.► Keep adsorbents for leaks and spills readily available.► Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.► Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
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In addition, for tank storages (where appropriate):

- ▶ Store in grounded, properly designed and approved vessels and away from incompatible materials.
- ▶ For bulk storages, consider use of floating roof or nitrogen blanketed vessels; where venting to atmosphere is possible, equip storage tank vents with flame arrestors; inspect tank vents during winter conditions for vapour/ ice build-up.
- ▶ Storage tanks should be above ground and diked to hold entire contents.

Consider storage under inert gas.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)▶ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.▶ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages▶ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions.▶ Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, strong bases, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidisers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerisation reactions in these materials.▶ Isocyanates easily form adducts with carbodiimides, isothiocyanates, ketenes, or with substrates containing activated CC or CN bonds.▶ Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. This reaction may also generate large volumes of foam and heat. Foaming in confined spaces may produce pressure in confined spaces or containers. Gas generation may pressurise drums to the point of rupture.▶ Do NOT reseal container if contamination is expected▶ Open all containers with care▶ Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence,▶ Isocyanates will attack and embrittle some plastics and rubbers.▶ A range of exothermic decomposition energies for isocyanates is given as 20-30 kJ/mol.▶ The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment.▶ For example, in "open vessel processes" (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in "closed vessel processes" (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g. <p>BRETHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Keep dry▶ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	xylene	Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers)	350 mg/m3 / 80 ppm	655 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	isopropyl benzene - cumene	Cumene	125 mg/m3 / 25 ppm	375 mg/m3 / 75 ppm	Not Available	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	isophorone diisocyanate	Isocyanates, all (as-NCO)	0.02 mg/m3	0.07 mg/m3	Not Available	Sen

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
xylene	Xylenes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Permafluor E+	140 mg/m3	360 mg/m3	2,200 mg/m3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,4-; (Pseudocumene)	Not Available	Not Available	480 ppm
isopropyl benzene - cumene	Cumene; (Isopropyl benzene)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isophorone diisocyanate	Isophorone diisocyanate	0.02 ppm	0.14 ppm	0.6 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
urethane polymer	Not Available	Not Available
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	1,000 ppm	900 ppm
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	Not Available	Not Available
carbamic acid, complex ester	Not Available	Not Available
isopropyl benzene - cumene	8,000 ppm	900 [LEL] ppm
isophorone diisocyanate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE M: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene (EINECS No 200-028-5). This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex IV.

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European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

NOTE P: The classification as a carcinogen need not apply if it can be shown that the substance contains less than 0.01% w/w benzene (EINECS No 200-753-7). Note E shall also apply when the substance is classified as a carcinogen. This note applies only to certain complex oil-derived substances in Annex VI.

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Spraying of material or material in admixture with other components must be carried out in conditions conforming to local state regulations. Local exhaust ventilation with full face air supplied breathing apparatus (hood or helmet type) is normally required. Unprotected personnel must vacate spraying area.

NOTE: Isocyanate vapours will not be adequately absorbed by organic vapour respirators. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Appropriate engineering controls

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated by spraying at a point 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles.
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

NOTE:

- ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

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	<p>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. • Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential <p>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Isocyanate resistant materials include Teflon, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA gloves. ▶ Protective gloves and overalls should be worn as specified in the appropriate national standard. ▶ Contaminated garments should be removed promptly and should not be re-used until they have been decontaminated. ▶ NOTE: Natural rubber, neoprene, PVC can be affected by isocyanates
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. • For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). • Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

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

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
HYPALON	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
TEFLON	C
##isopropyl benzene -	cumene
VITON	C
##isophorone	diisocyanate

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

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

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

Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2	A-PAPR-2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

^ - Full-face

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

Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Coloured to clear flammable liquid; reacts with water.
Physical state	Liquid

Continued...

Duroproof ATC grey 15L

Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	140	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	41	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ► Product is considered stable. ► Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>Headache, fatigue, lassitude, irritability and gastrointestinal disturbances (e.g., nausea, anorexia and flatulence) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Transient memory loss, renal impairment, temporary confusion and some evidence of disturbance of liver function was reported in three workers overcome by gross exposure to xylene (10000 ppm). One worker died and autopsy revealed pulmonary congestion, oedema and focal alveolar haemorrhage. Volunteers inhaling xylene at 100 ppm for 5 to 6 hours showed changes in manual coordination reaction time and slight ataxia. Tolerance developed during the workweek but was lost over the weekend. Physical exercise may antagonise this effect. Xylene body burden in humans exposed to 100 or 200 ppm xylene in air depends on the amount of body fat with 4% to 8% of total absorbed xylene accumulating in adipose tissue.</p> <p>Xylene is a central nervous system depressant. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration of vomit into the lungs with the risk of haemorrhaging, pulmonary oedema, progressing to chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.</p> <p>Signs and symptoms of chemical (aspiration) pneumonitis may include coughing, gasping, choking, burning of the mouth, difficult breathing, and bluish coloured skin (cyanosis).</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.</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, puncture wounds 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>

Continued...

Duroproof ATC grey 15L

Eye <p>Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).</p>	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.</p> <p>Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF]</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated contact with xylenes may cause defatting dermatitis with drying and cracking. Chronic inhalation of xylenes has been associated with central nervous system effects, loss of appetite, nausea, ringing in the ears, irritability, thirst anaemia, mucosal bleeding, enlarged liver and hyperplasia. Exposure may produce kidney and liver damage. In chronic occupational exposure, xylene (usually mixed with other solvents) has produced irreversible damage to the central nervous system and ototoxicity (damages hearing and increases sensitivity to noise), probably due to neurotoxic mechanisms.</p> <p>Industrial workers exposed to xylene with a maximum level of ethyl benzene of 0.06 mg/l (14 ppm) reported headaches and irritability and tired quickly. Functional nervous system disturbances were found in some workers employed for over 7 years whilst other workers had enlarged livers.</p> <p>Xylene has been classed as a developmental toxin in some jurisdictions.</p> <p>Small excess risks of spontaneous abortion and congenital malformation were reported amongst women exposed to xylene in the first trimester of pregnancy. In all cases, however, the women were also exposed to other substances. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genotoxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased risks of haemopoietic malignancies but, again, simultaneous exposure to other substances (including benzene) complicates the picture. A long-term gavage study to mixed xylenes (containing 17% ethyl benzene) found no evidence of carcinogenic activity in rats and mice of either sex.</p> <p>Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).</p> <p>Isocyanate vapours/mists are irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis with wheezing, gasping and severe distress, even sudden loss of consciousness, and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning after a period of tolerance. A respiratory response may occur following minor skin contact.</p> <p>Skin sensitisation is possible and may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives and swelling of extremities.</p> <p>Isocyanate-containing vapours/ mists may cause inflammation of eyes and nasal passages.</p> <p>Onset of symptoms may be immediate or delayed for several hours after exposure. Sensitised people can react to very low levels of airborne isocyanates.</p> <p>Unprotected or sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material.</p>										
Duroproof ATC grey 15L	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">TOXICITY</td><td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">IRRITATION</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Not Available</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Not Available</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available						
TOXICITY	IRRITATION										
Not Available	Not Available										
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">TOXICITY</td><td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">IRRITATION</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg^[1]</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Not Available</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h^[2]</td><td style="padding: 5px;"></td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg^[1]</td><td style="padding: 5px;"></td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h ^[2]		Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]			
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carbamic acid, complex ester	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">TOXICITY</td><td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">IRRITATION</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Not Available</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Not Available</td></tr> </table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available						
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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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT	<p>For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes - TMBs)</p> <p>Acute Toxicity</p> <p>Acute toxicity studies (oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure) have been conducted in rats using various solvent products containing predominantly mixed C9 aromatic hydrocarbons (CAS RN 64742-95-6). Inhalation LC50's range from 6,000 to 10,000 mg/m³ for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18,000 to 24,000 mg/m³ for 1,2,4 and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively. A rat oral LD50 reported for 1,2,4-TMB is 5 grams/kg bw and a rat dermal LD50 for the C9 aromatic naphtha is >4 ml/kg bw. These data indicate that C9 aromatic solvents show that LD50/LC50 values are greater than limit doses for acute toxicity studies established under OECD test guidelines.</p> <p>Irritation and Sensitization</p> <p>Several irritation studies, including skin, eye, and lung/respiratory system, have been conducted on members of the category. The results indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the respiratory tract and cause depression of respiratory rates in mice. Respiratory irritation is a key endpoint in the current occupational exposure limits established for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents and trimethylbenzenes. No evidence of skin sensitization was identified.</p> <p>Repeated Dose Toxicity</p> <p>Inhalation: The results from a subchronic (3 month) neurotoxicity study and a one-year chronic study (6 hr/day, 5 days/week) indicate that effects from inhalation exposure to C9 Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvents on systemic toxicity are slight. A battery of neurotoxicity and neurobehavioral endpoints were evaluated in the 3-month inhalation study on C9 aromatic naphtha tested at concentrations of 0, 101, 452, or 1320 ppm (0, 500, 2,220, or 6,500 mg/m³). In this study, other than a transient weight reduction in the high exposure group (not statistically significant at termination of exposures), no effects were reported on neuropathology or neurobehavioral parameters. The NOAEL for systemic and/or neurotoxicity was 6,500 mg/m³, the highest concentration tested. In an inhalation study of a commercial blend, rats were exposed to C9 aromatic naphtha concentrations of 0, 96, 198, or 373 ppm (0, 470, 970, 1830 mg/m³) for 6 hr/day, 5 days/week, for 12 months. Liver and kidney weights were increased in the high exposure group but no accompanying histopathology was observed in these organs. The NOAEL was considered to be the high exposure level of 373 ppm, or 1830 mg/m³. In two subchronic rat inhalation studies, both of three months duration, rats were exposed to the individual TMB isomers (1,2,4-and 1,3,5-) to nominal concentrations of 0, 25, 100, or 250 ppm (0, 123, 492, or 1230 mg/m³). Respiratory irritation was observed at 492 (100 ppm) and 1230 mg/m³ (250 ppm) and no systemic toxicity was observed in either study. For both pure isomers, the NOELs are 25 ppm or 123 mg/m³ for respiratory irritation and 250 ppm or 1230 mg/m³ for systemic effects.</p> <p>Oral: The C9 aromatic naphtha has not been tested via the oral route of exposure. Individual TMB isomers have been evaluated in a series of repeated-dose oral studies ranging from 14 days to 3 months over a wide range of doses. The effects observed in these studies included increased liver and kidney weights, changes in blood chemistry, increased salivation, and decreased weight gain at higher doses. Organ weight changes appeared to be adaptive as they were not accompanied by histopathological effects. Blood changes appeared sporadic and without pattern. One study reported hyaline droplet nephropathy in male rats at the highest dose (1000 mg/kg bw-day), an effect that is often associated with alpha-2mu-globulin-induced nephropathy and not considered relevant to humans. The doses at which effects were detected were 100 mg/kg-bw day or above (an exception was the pilot 14 day oral study - LOAEL 150 mg/kg bw-day - but the follow up three month study had a LOAEL of 600 mg/kg/bw-day with a NOAEL of 200 mg/kg bw-day). Since effects generally were not severe and could be considered adaptive or spurious, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers.</p> <p>Mutagenicity</p> <p>In vitro genotoxicity testing of a variety of C9 aromatics has been conducted in both bacterial and mammalian cells. In vitro point mutation tests were conducted with <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> bacterial strains, as well as with cultured mammalian cells such as the Chinese hamster cell ovary cells (HGPRT assay) with and without metabolic activation. In addition, several types of in vitro chromosomal aberration tests have been performed (chromosome aberration frequency in Chinese hamster ovary and lung cells, sister chromatid exchange in CHO cells). Results were negative both with and without metabolic activation for all category members. For the supporting chemical 1,2,3-TMB, a single in vitro chromosome aberration test was weakly positive. In in vivo bone marrow cytogenetics test, rats were exposed to C9 aromatic naphtha at concentrations of 0, 153, 471, or 1540 ppm (0, 750, 2,310, or 7,560 mg/m³) 6 hr/day, for 5 days. No evidence of in vivo somatic cell genotoxicity was detected. Based on the cumulative results of these assays, genetic toxicity is unlikely for substances in the C9 Aromatic Hydrocarbon Solvents Category</p> <p>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity</p> <p>Results from the three-generation reproduction inhalation study in rats indicate limited effects from C9 aromatic naphtha. In each of three generations (F0, F1 and F2), rats were exposed to High Flash Aromatic Naphtha (CAS RN 64742-95-6) via whole body inhalation at target concentrations of 0, 100, 500, or 1500 ppm (actual mean concentrations throughout the full study period were 0, 103, 495, or 1480 ppm, equivalent to 0, 505, 2430, or 7265 mg/m³, respectively). In each generation, both sexes were exposed for 10 weeks prior to and two weeks during mating for 6 hrs/day, 5 days/wks. Female rats in the F0, F1, and F2 generation were then exposed during gestation days 0-20 and lactation days 5-21 for 6 hrs/day, 7 days/wk. The age at exposure initiation differed among generations; F0 rats were exposed starting at 9 weeks of age, F1 exposure began at 5-7 weeks, and F2 exposure began at postnatal day (PND) 22. In the F0 and F1 parental generations, 30 rats/sex/group were exposed and mated. However, in the F2 generation, 40/sex/group were initially exposed due to concerns for toxicity, and 30/sex/group were randomly selected for mating, except that all survivors were used at 1480 ppm. F3 litters were not exposed directly and were sacrificed on lactation day 21.</p> <p>Systemic Effects on Parental Generations:</p> <p>The F0 males showed statistically and biologically significantly decreased mean body weight by ~15% at 1480 ppm when compared with controls. Seven females died or were sacrificed in extremis at 1480 ppm. The F0 female rats in the 495 ppm exposed group had a 13% decrease in body weight gain when adjusted for initial body weight when compared to controls. The F1 parents at 1480 ppm had statistically significantly decreased mean body weights (by ~13% (females) and 22% (males)), and locomotor activity. F1 parents at 1480 ppm had increased ataxia and mortality (six females). Most F2 parents (70/80) exposed to 1480 ppm died within the first week. The remaining animals survived throughout the rest of the exposure period. At week 4 and continuing through the study, F2 parents at 1480 ppm had statistically significant mean body weights much lower than controls (~33% for males; ~28% for females); body weights at 495 ppm were also reduced significantly (by 13% in males and 15% in females). The male rats in the 495 ppm exposed group had a 12% decrease in body weight gain when adjusted for initial body weight when compared to controls. Based on reduced body weight observed, the overall systemic toxicity LOAEC is 495 ppm (2430 mg/m³).</p> <p>Reproductive Toxicity-Effects on Parental Generations: There were no pathological changes noted in the reproductive organs of any animal of the F0, F1, or F2 generation. No effects were reported on sperm morphology, gestational period, number of implantation sites, or post-implantation loss in any generation. Also, there were no statistically or biologically significant differences in any of the reproductive parameters, including: number of mated females, copulatory index, copulatory interval, number of females delivering a litter, number of females delivering a live litter, or male fertility in the F0 or in the F2 generation. Male fertility was statistically significantly reduced at 1480 ppm in the F1 rats. However, male fertility was not affected in the F0 or in the F2 generations; therefore, the biological significance of this change is unknown and may or may not be attributed to the test substance. No reproductive effects were observed in the F0 or F1 dams exposed to 1480 ppm (7265 mg/m³). Due to excessive mortality at the highest concentration (1480 ppm, only six dams available) in the F2 generation, a complete evaluation is precluded. However, no clear signs of reproductive toxicity were observed in the F2 generation. Therefore, the reproductive NOAEC is considered 495 ppm (2430 mg/m³), which excludes analysis of the highest concentration due to excessive mortality.</p> <p>Developmental Toxicity - Effects on Pups: Because of significant maternal toxicity (including mortality) in dams in all generations at the highest concentration (1480 ppm), effects in offspring at 1480 ppm are not reported here. No significant effects were observed in the F1 and F2 generation offspring at 103 or 495 ppm. However, in F3 offspring, body weights and body weight gain were reduced by ~ 10-11% compared with controls at 495 ppm for approximately a week (PND 14 through 21). Maternal body weight was also depressed by ~ 12% throughout the gestational period compared with controls. The overall developmental LOAEC from this study is 495 ppm (2430 mg/m³) based on the body weights reductions observed in the F3 offspring.</p> <p>Conclusion: No effects on reproductive parameters were observed at any exposure concentration, although a confident assessment of the group exposed at the highest concentration was not possible. A potential developmental effect (reduction in mean pup weight and weight gain) was observed at a concentration that was also associated with maternal toxicity.</p> <p>Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I * [Devoe]</p>
XYLENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

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	<p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. Reproductive effector in rats</p>
1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE	Other Toxicity data is available for CHEMWATCH 12172 1,2,3-trimethylbenzene CHEMWATCH 2325 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
CARBAMIC ACID, COMPLEX ESTER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ISOPROPYL BENZENE - CUMENE	<p>For aromatic terpenes:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Mammalian LD50 for p-cymene have shown it to have low toxic potential. Similar studies with cumene have concurred with these results. In general, the studies indicate that p-cymene (p-methylisopropylbenzene) or cumene (isopropylbenzene) is rapidly absorbed by oral or inhalation routes. They undergo oxidation (hydroxylation) of the side chain isopropyl substituent and, in the case of p-cymene, the methyl substituent to yield polar oxygenated metabolites. These metabolites are either excreted unchanged in the urine or undergo Phase II conjugation with glucuronic acid and/or glycine followed by excretion in the urine. Unchanged p-cymene or cumene were not detected in the urine or faeces.</p> <p>Humans (5 males and 5 females/group) exposed to an atmosphere containing 49, 98, or 147 ppm cumene for 7 hours showed 64% absorption at 0.5 hours and 45% at 7 hours. Maximum excretion is observed at 6 to 8 hours and is essentially complete at 48 hours. Approximately 35% of the dose inhaled was excreted as 2-phenyl-2-propanol</p> <p>Repeat Dose Toxicity: Subacute Studies: Groups of 7 to 12 male rats were exposed to 0, 50, or 250 ppm of p-cymene for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 4 weeks with an 8-week recovery period. There was no overt toxicity in the treated rats and no effect on body weight or terminal weight of the brain, cerebellum or whole brain. There was also no effect on regional enzyme activities, regional protein synthesis or regional neurotransmitter concentrations.</p> <p>Cumene has been tested by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) in both rats and mice. Animals were exposed to up to 4,000 ppm cumene by whole-body inhalation for 12-13 days over a period of 16-17 days. In rats, all animals died at 4,000 ppm, and about half the animals died at the next exposure concentration (2,000 ppm). Varying degrees of ataxia were reported in surviving rats exposed to 500 to 2,000 ppm cumene. Increased relative liver and kidney weights were reported in rats exposed to cumene. In exposed male rats, hyaline droplets in the renal cortical tubules were reported. At 2,000 ppm, superlative inflammation of the lung was reported in 40% of the rats. In mice, all animals died at the 2 highest exposures (2,000 and 4,000 ppm). At 1,000 ppm, 80% of the female mice died and male mice showed varying degrees of ataxia. Increased relative liver and kidney weights were reported in mice exposed to cumene. Decreased thymus weight was reported in male mice exposed to 1,000 ppm of cumene. No histopathological findings accompanied the organ weight changes. A NOAEL of 1,000 ppm was determined for female rats and male mice and a NOAEL of 500 ppm was determined for female mice based on mortality and histopathological findings.</p> <p>Chronic toxicity: The US EPA concluded that there is some evidence that suggests that cumene is not likely to produce a carcinogenic response (i.e., numerous genotoxic tests, including gene mutation, chromosomal aberration, and primary DNA damage tests, all but one of which were negative or not reproducible) In addition, EPA noted that cumene does not appear to metabolise to highly reactive chemical species and in terms of metabolism, cumene is analogous to methyl benzene for which a 2-year inhalation study was conducted by NTP and no evidence of carcinogenic activity was reported in either rats or mice.</p> <p>Given that the only structural difference between p-cymene and cumene is the presence of a second alkyl substituent (isopropylbenzene versus p-methylisopropylbenzene), similar conclusions can be drawn for p-cymene, particularly since the pharmacokinetic, metabolic and toxicologic data that are available support this conclusion.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Taking into consideration the rapid metabolism and excretion of cumene, the US EPA concluded, "cumene has low potential for reproductive toxicity."</p> <p>Developmental toxicity: Even at maternally toxic concentrations exposure to cumene vapor did not produce developmental toxicity in rats. However the US EPA determined that the changes in gestational parameters of the rabbits, though not significant, were consistent in indicating possible developmental effects and therefore set the NOAEL in rabbits for both developmental and maternal effects at 1,206 ppm and the LOAEL at 2,297 ppm, respectively (as reported in EPA, 1997). Since both cumene and p-cymene exhibit such similar pharmacokinetic and metabolic profiles, and show no evidence of toxicity at levels of exposure similar to those experienced by humans, further teratogenic or developmental testing is not recommended</p> <p>Genotoxicity: The genotoxicity database on p-cymene and cumene shows no mutagenic potential in the Ames assay. In cytogenetic assays, there is no evidence of a genotoxic potential in vitro. In whole animals, the genotoxicity results for cumene are mixed showing weakly positive results in micronuclei induction in rats, but no evidence of genotoxicity in mice.</p> <p>Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.</p> <p>Cumene is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. Cumene caused tumours at several tissue sites, including lung and liver in mice and kidney in male rats. Several proposed mechanisms of carcinogenesis support the relevance to humans of lung and liver tumours in experimental animals. Specifically, there is evidence that humans and experimental animals metabolise cumene through similar metabolic pathways. There is also evidence that cumene is genotoxic in some tissues, based on findings of DNA damage in rodent lung and liver. Furthermore, mutations of the K-ras oncogene and p53 tumor-suppressor gene observed in cumene-induced lung tumours in mice, along with altered expression of many other genes, resemble molecular alterations found in human lung and other cancers. The relevance of the kidney tumors to cancer in humans is uncertain; there is evidence that a species-specific mechanism not relevant to humans contributes to their induction, but it is possible that other mechanisms relevant to humans, such as genotoxicity, may also contribute to kidney-tumour formation in male rats.</p>
ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	<p>Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Factors which increase the sensitivity of the mucosa may play a role in predisposing a person to allergy. They may be genetically determined or acquired, for example, during infections or exposure to irritant substances. Immunologically the low molecular weight substances become complete allergens in the organism either by binding to peptides or proteins (haptens) or after metabolism (prohaptens).</p> <p>Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>for diisocyanates:</p> <p>In general, there appears to be little or no difference between aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates as toxicants. In addition, there are insufficient data available to make any major distinctions between polymeric (>1000 MW) and monomeric diisocyanates. Based on repeated dose studies in animals by the inhalation route, both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates appear to be of high concern for pulmonary toxicity at low exposure levels. Based upon a very limited data set, it appears that diisocyanate prepolymers exhibit the same respiratory tract effects as the monomers in repeated dose studies. There is also evidence that both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates are acutely toxic via the inhalation route. Most members of the diisocyanate category have not been tested for carcinogenic potential. Though the aromatic diisocyanates tested positive and the one aliphatic diisocyanate tested negative in one species, it is premature to make any generalizations about the carcinogenic potential of aromatic versus aliphatic diisocyanates. In the absence of more human data, it would be prudent at this time to assume that both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates are respiratory sensitizers. Diisocyanates are moderate to strong dermal sensitizers in animal studies. Skin irritation studies performed on rabbits and guinea pigs indicate no difference in the effects of aromatic versus aliphatic diisocyanates.</p> <p>For monomers, effects on the respiratory tract (lungs and nasal cavities) were observed in animal studies at exposure concentrations of less than 0.005 mg/L. The experimental animal data available on prepolymeric diisocyanates show similar adverse effects at levels that range from 0.002 mg/L to 0.026 mg/L.</p> <p>There is also evidence that both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates are acutely toxic via the inhalation route</p> <p>Oncogenicity: Most members of the diisocyanate category have not been tested for carcinogenic potential. Commercially available Poly-MDI was tested in a 2-year inhalation study in rats. The tested material contained 47% aromatic 4,4'-methyleneidiphenyl diisocyanate (MDI) and 53% higher molecular weight oligomers. Interim sacrifices at one year showed that males and females in the highest dose group (6 mg/m3) had treatment related histological changes in the nasal cavity, lungs and mediastinal lymph nodes. The incidence and severity of degeneration and basal cell hyperplasia of the olfactory epithelium and Bowman's gland hyperplasia were increased in males at the mid and high doses and in females at the high dose following the two year exposure period.</p>

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Pulmonary adenomas were found in 6 males and 2 females, and pulmonary adenocarcinoma in one male in the high dose group. However, aliphatic hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI) was found not to be carcinogenic in a two year repeated dose study in rats by the inhalation route. HDI has not been tested in mice by the inhalation route.

Though the oral route is not an expected route of exposure to humans, it should be noted that in two year repeated dose studies by the oral route, aromatic toluene diisocyanate (TDI) and 3,3'-dimethoxy-benzidine-4,4'-diisocyanate (dianisidine diisocyanate, DADI) were found to be carcinogenic in rodents. TDI induced a statistically significant increase in the incidence of liver tumors in rats and mice as well as dose-related hemangiosarcomas of the circulatory system and has been classified by the Agency as a B2 carcinogen. DADI was found to be carcinogenic in rats, but not in mice, with a statistically increase in the incidence of pancreatic tumors observed.

Respiratory and Dermal Sensitization: Based on the available toxicity data in animals and epidemiologic studies of humans, aromatic diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are strong respiratory sensitizers. Aliphatic diisocyanates are generally not active in animal models for respiratory sensitization. However, HDI and possibly isophorone diisocyanate (IPDI), are reported to be associated with respiratory sensitization in humans. Symptoms resulting from occupational exposure to HDI include shortness of breath, increased bronchoconstriction reaction to histamine challenges, asthmatic reactions, wheezing and coughing. Two case reports of human exposure to IPDI by inhalation suggest IPDI is a respiratory sensitizer in humans. In view of the information from case reports in humans, it would be prudent at this time to assume that both aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates are respiratory sensitizers. Studies in both human and mice using TDI, HDI, MDI and dicyclohexylmethane-4,4'-diisocyanate (HMDI) suggest cross-reactivity with the other diisocyanates, irrespective of whether the challenge compound was an aliphatic or aromatic diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are moderate to strong dermal sensitizers in animal studies. There seems to be little or no difference in the level of reactivity between aromatic and aliphatic diisocyanates.

Dermal Irritation: Skin irritation studies performed on rabbits and guinea pigs indicate no difference in the effects of aromatic versus aliphatic diisocyanates. The level of irritation ranged from slightly to severely irritating to the skin. One chemical, hydrogenated MDI (1,1-methylenebis-4-isocyanatocyclohexane), was found to be corrosive to the skin in guinea pigs.

For trimethylbenzenes:

Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after oral, inhalation, or dermal exposure. Occupationally, inhalation and dermal exposures are the most important routes of absorption although systemic intoxication from dermal absorption is not likely to occur due to the dermal irritation caused by the chemical prompting quick removal. Following oral administration of the chemical to rats, 62.6% of the dose was recovered as urinary metabolites indicating substantial absorption. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is lipophilic and may accumulate in fat and fatty tissues. In the blood stream, approximately 85% of the chemical is bound to red blood cells. Metabolism occurs by side-chain oxidation to form alcohols and carboxylic acids which are then conjugated with glucuronic acid, glycine, or sulfates for urinary excretion. After a single oral dose to rats of 1200 mg/kg, urinary metabolites consisted of approximately 43.2% glycine, 6.6% glucuronic, and 12.9% sulfuric acid conjugates. The two principle metabolites excreted by rabbits after oral administration of 438 mg/kg/day for 5 days were 2,4-dimethylbenzoic acid and 3,4-dimethylhippuric acid. The major routes of excretion of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene are exhalation of parent compound and elimination of urinary metabolites. Half-times for urinary metabolites were reported as 9.5 hours for glycine, 22.9 hours for glucuronide, and 37.6 hours for sulfuric acid conjugates.

Acute Toxicity Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin and breathing the vapor is irritating to the respiratory tract causing pneumonitis. Breathing high concentrations of the chemical vapor causes headache, fatigue, and drowsiness. In humans liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin and inhalation of vapor causes chemical pneumonitis. High concentrations of vapor (5000-9000 ppm) cause headache, fatigue, and drowsiness. The concentration of 5000 ppm is roughly equivalent to a total of 221 mg/kg assuming a 30 minute exposure period (see end note 1). 2. Animals - Mice exposed to 8130-9140 ppm 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (no duration given) had loss of righting response and loss of reflexes. Direct dermal contact with the chemical (no species given) causes vasodilation, erythema, and irritation (U.S. EPA). Seven of 10 rats died after an oral dose of 2.5 mL of a mixture of trimethylbenzenes in olive oil (average dose approximately 4.4 g/kg). Rats and mice were exposed by inhalation to a coal tar distillate containing about 70% 1,3,5- and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene; no pathological changes were noted in either species after exposure to 1800-2000 ppm for up to 48 continuous hours, or in rats after 14 exposures of 8 hours each at the same exposure levels. No effects were reported for rats exposed to a mixture of trimethylbenzenes at 1700 ppm for 10 to 21 days

Neurotoxicity 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene depresses the central nervous system. Exposure to solvent mixtures containing the chemical causes headache, fatigue, nervousness, and drowsiness. Occupationally, workers exposed to a solvent containing 50% 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene had nervousness, headaches, drowsiness, and vertigo (U.S. EPA). Headache, fatigue, and drowsiness were reported for workers exposed (no dose given) to paint thinner containing 80% 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzenes

Results of the developmental toxicity study indicate that the C9 fraction caused adverse neurological effects at the highest dose (1500 ppm) tested.

Subchronic/Chronic Toxicity Long-term exposure to solvents containing 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may cause nervousness, tension, and bronchitis. Painters that worked for several years with a solvent containing 50% 1,2,4- and 30% 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene showed nervousness, tension and anxiety, asthmatic bronchitis, anemia, and alterations in blood clotting; haematological effects may have been due to trace amounts of benzene

Rats given 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene orally at doses of 0.5 or 2.0 g/kg/day, 5 days/week for 4 weeks. All rats exposed to the high dose died and 1 rat in the low dose died (n times given); no other effects were reported. Rats exposed by inhalation to 1700 ppm of a trimethylbenzene isomeric mixture for 4 months had decreased weight gain, lymphopenia and neutrophilia .

Genotoxicity: Results of mutagenicity testing, indicate that the C9 fraction does not induce gene mutations in prokaryotes (Salmonella typhimurium/mammalian microsome assay); or in mammalian cells in culture (in Chinese hamster ovary cells with and without activation). The C9 fraction does not does not induce chromosome mutations in Chinese hamster ovary cells with and without activation; does not induce chromosome aberrations in the bone marrow of Sprague-Dawley rats exposed by inhalation (6 hours/day for 5 days); and does not induce sister chromatid exchange in Chinese hamster ovary cells with and without activation.

Developmental/Reproductive Toxicity: A three-generation reproductive study on the C9 fraction was conducted CD rats (30/sex/group) were exposed by inhalation to the C9 fraction at concentrations of 0, 100, 500, or 1500 ppm (0, 100, 500, or 1500 mg/kg/day) for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week. There was evidence of parental and reproductive toxicity at all dose levels. Indicators of parental toxicity included reduced body weights, increased salivation, hunched posture, aggressive behavior, and death. Indicators of adverse reproductive system effects included reduced litter size and reduced pup body weight. The LOEL was 100 ppm; a no-observed-effect level was not established. Developmental toxicity, including possible developmental neurotoxicity, was evident in rats in a 3-generation reproductive study

No effects on fecundity or fertility occurred in rats treated dermally with up to 0.3 mL/rat/day of a mixture of trimethylbenzenes, 4-6 hours/day, 5 days/week over one generation

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT & 1,2,4- TRIMETHYL BENZENE

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE & ISOPROPYL BENZENE - CUMENE & ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

CARBAMIC ACID, COMPLEX ESTER & ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

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CARBAMIC ACID, COMPLEX ESTER & ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE	Isocyanate vapours/mists are irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis with wheezing, gasping and severe distress, even sudden loss of consciousness, and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning after a period of tolerance. A respiratory response may occur following minor skin contact. Skin sensitisation is possible and may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives and swelling of extremities. Isocyanate-containing vapours/ mists may cause inflammation of eyes and nasal passages. Onset of symptoms may be immediate or delayed for several hours after exposure. Sensitised people can react to very low levels of airborne isocyanates. Unprotected or sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material.
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Acute Toxicity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogenicity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reproductivity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	<input type="checkbox"/>	STOT - Single Exposure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	STOT - Repeated Exposure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mutagenicity	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aspiration Hazard	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	EC50	48	Crustacea	=6.14mg/L	1
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.29mg/L	1
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.13mg/L	1
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1
xylene	LC50	96	Fish	2.6mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	48	Crustacea	>3.4mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/L	2
xylene	EC50	24	Crustacea	0.711mg/L	4
xylene	NOEC	73	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/L	2
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LC50	96	Fish	1.318mg/L	3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.6.14mg/L	1
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.154mg/L	3
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.328mg/L	3
isopropyl benzene - cumene	LC50	96	Fish	1.784mg/L	3
isopropyl benzene - cumene	EC50	48	Crustacea	=0.6mg/L	1
isopropyl benzene - cumene	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.29mg/L	2
isopropyl benzene - cumene	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.442mg/L	3
isopropyl benzene - cumene	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.22mg/L	2
isophorone diisocyanate	LC50	96	Fish	>1.51mg/L	2
isophorone diisocyanate	EC50	48	Crustacea	>3.36mg/L	2
isophorone diisocyanate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.1mg/L	2
isophorone diisocyanate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>3.1mg/L	2
isophorone diisocyanate	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.1mg/L	2

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

Legend:

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.67 days)
isopropyl benzene - cumene	HIGH	HIGH
isophorone diisocyanate	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (BCF = 275)
isopropyl benzene - cumene	LOW (BCF = 35.5)
isophorone diisocyanate	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7519)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1,2,4-trimethyl benzene	LOW (KOC = 717.6)
isopropyl benzene - cumene	LOW (KOC = 817.2)
isophorone diisocyanate	LOW (KOC = 36450)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	1866
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 3 Subrisk Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 223 Limited quantity 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1866
UN proper shipping name	Resin solution flammable

Duroproof ATC grey 15L

Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT(64742-95-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

XYLENE(1330-20-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

1,2,4-TRIMETHYL BENZENE(95-63-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CARBAMIC ACID, COMPLEX ESTER(140921-24-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ISOPROPYL BENZENE - CUMENE(98-82-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE(4098-71-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (carbamic acid, complex ester)
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (xylene; carbamic acid, complex ester; naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent; isopropyl benzene - cumene; 1,2,4-trimethyl benzene; isophorone diisocyanate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (carbamic acid, complex ester)
Korea - KECI	N (carbamic acid, complex ester)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y

Continued...

Duroproof ATC grey 15L

Philippines - PICCS	N (carbamic acid, complex ester)
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6, 25550-14-5.

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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