

SAFETY DATA SHEET

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is required pursuant to GHS UN rev. 7

Date of issue/Date of revision 10 October 2024

Version 11.04

Section 1. Identification

Product code : 00189958
Product name : SIGMACOVER 456 HS HARDENER
Product type : Liquid.
Other means of identification
Not available.

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

Product use : Coating.; Hardener.
Professional applications, Used by spraying.

Uses advised against : Product is not intended, labelled or packaged for consumer use.

Supplier's information : PPG Asian Paints Private Limited
6A Shanti Nagar
Santa Cruz (East)
Mumbai - 400055
India

Emergency telephone number: : +91 22 6815 8700

Section 2. Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5
ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity: 33.8%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity: 33.8%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 70.6%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 33.8%

GHS label elements

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: Flammable liquid and vapour.
 May be harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin.
 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Harmful if inhaled.
 May cause respiratory irritation.
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid breathing vapour. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response

: Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get emergency medical help immediately. Get medical help. IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately. Get medical help. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN: Get emergency medical help immediately. Get medical help. Wash with plenty of water. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical help. Get medical help if you feel unwell.

Storage

: Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Disposal

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

: Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

: Mixture

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number

: Not applicable.

| Ingredient name | % | CAS number |
|---|----------|---------------------|
| xylene | 10 - <20 | 1330-20-7 |
| Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine | 10 - <20 | 68082-29-1 |
| 4-nonylphenol, branched | 5 - <10 | 84852-15-3 |
| Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -(2-aminomethylethyl)- ω -(2-aminomethylethoxy)- | 5 - <10 | 9046-10-0 (n = 2-6) |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | 5 - <10 | 78-83-1 |
| 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol | 3 - <5 | 90-72-2 |
| ethylbenzene | 1 - <3 | 100-41-4 |

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|----------|
| 3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin | 1 - <3 | 112-24-3 |
|------------------------------|--------|----------|

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

SUB codes represent substances without registered CAS Numbers.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek immediate medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove to fresh air. Keep person warm and at rest. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel.
- Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. May be harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : May be harmful if swallowed. Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
blistering may occur
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 4. First aid measures

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. This material is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon oxides
nitrogen oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Section 6. Accidental release measures

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store between the following temperatures: 0 to 35°C (32 to 95°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| Ingredient name | Exposure limits |
|---------------------|--|
| xylene | ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023) [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023) TWA 8 hours: 50 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 152 mg/m ³ . |
| ethylbenzene | ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023) Ototoxicant. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm. |

Recommended monitoring procedures : Reference should be made to appropriate monitoring standards. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Appropriate engineering controls : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Gloves : butyl rubber

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Not available.
- Odour** : Amine-like.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range** : >37.78°C (>100°F)
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Not available.
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 31°C (87.8°F)
- Auto-ignition temperature** : 335°C (635°F)
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Viscosity** : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C): >21 mm²/s
- Viscosity** : 60 - 100 s (ISO 6mm)

| Media | Result |
|------------|-------------|
| cold water | Not soluble |

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.

| Ingredient name | Vapour Pressure at 20°C | | | Vapour pressure at 50°C | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------|----------------|-------------------------|-----|--------|
| | mm Hg | kPa | Method | mm Hg | kPa | Method |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | <12.00102 | <1.6 | DIN EN 13016-2 | | | |

- Relative density** : 0.95
- Relative vapour density** : Not available.
- Particle characteristics**
- Median particle size** : Not applicable.
- Evaporation rate** : Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.
- Incompatible materials** : Keep away from the following materials to prevent strong exothermic reactions: oxidising agents, strong alkalis, strong acids.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Depending on conditions, decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon oxides nitrogen oxides
- Hazardous polymerisation** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Dose | Exposure |
|---|------------------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| xylene | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 1.7 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 4.3 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rat | >2000 mg/kg | - |
| Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine | LD50 Oral | Rat | >2000 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 2.14 g/kg | - |
| 4-nonylphenol, branched | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1300 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rat | 2980 mg/kg | - |
| Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α-(2-aminomethylethyl)-ω-(2-aminomethylethoxy)- | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2885 mg/kg | - |
| | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 24.6 mg/l | 4 hours |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 2460 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 2830 mg/kg | - |
| 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol | LD50 Dermal | Rat | 1280 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1200 mg/kg | - |
| ethylbenzene | LC50 Inhalation Vapour | Rat | 17.8 mg/l | 4 hours |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 17.8 g/kg | - |
| 3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin | LD50 Oral | Rat | 3.5 g/kg | - |
| | LD50 Dermal | Rabbit | 1465 mg/kg | - |
| | LD50 Oral | Rat | 1716 mg/kg | - |

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Score | Exposure | Observation |
|---|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| xylene | Skin - Moderate irritant | Rabbit | - | 24 hours 500 mg | - |
| Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine | Eyes - Severe irritant | Rabbit | - | - | - |
| 4-nonylphenol, branched | Skin - Irritant | Human | - | - | - |
| | Skin - Erythema/Eschar | Rabbit | 4 | - | - |

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Eyes : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Respiratory : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Sensitisation

| Product/ingredient name | Route of exposure | Species | Result |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine | skin | Mouse | Sensitising |
| 3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin | skin | Guinea pig | Sensitising |

Conclusion/Summary

Skin : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Respiratory : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : There are no data available on the mixture itself.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| xylene | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | Category 3 | - | Respiratory tract irritation |
| | Category 3 | - | Narcotic effects |

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

| Name | Category | Route of exposure | Target organs |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| ethylbenzene | Category 2 | - | hearing organs |

Section 11. Toxicological information

Aspiration hazard

| Name | Result |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| xylene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 2 |
| ethylbenzene | ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1 |

Information on likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. May be harmful in contact with skin. Defatting to the skin. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Ingestion** : May be harmful if swallowed. Corrosive to the digestive tract. Causes burns.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
dryness
cracking
blistering may occur
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Short term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Long term exposure

- Potential immediate effects** : Not available.
- Potential delayed effects** : Not available.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

- General** : Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
- Carcinogenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Mutagenicity** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Reproductive toxicity** : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

| Route | ATE value |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Oral | 2381.95 mg/kg |
| Dermal | 2179.64 mg/kg |
| Inhalation (vapours) | 17.34 mg/l |
| Inhalation (dusts and mists) | 2.23 mg/l |

Other information :

Causes digestive tract burns. Prolonged or repeated contact may dry skin and cause irritation. Repeated exposure to high vapor concentrations may cause irritation of the respiratory system and permanent brain and nervous system damage. Inhalation of vapour/aerosol concentrations above the recommended exposure limits causes headaches, drowsiness and nausea and may lead to unconsciousness or death. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Exposure to amine vapor has been reported to cause transient corneal edema described as blue haze, halo effect, foggy or blurred vision for several hours. This condition is typically temporary and does not cause permanent visual effects. When the proper eye protection specified in Section 8 is worn, exposure is significantly reduced and the condition has not been observed.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

| Product/ingredient name | Result | Species | Exposure |
|---|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine | EC10 1.78 mg/l | Algae | 72 hours |
| 4-nonylphenol, branched | Acute EC50 0.044 mg/l Acute LC50 0.221 mg/l EC50 15 mg/l | Crustaceans - <i>Moina macrocopa</i> Fish Algae | 48 hours 96 hours 72 hours |
| Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -(2-aminomethylethyl)- ω -(2-aminomethylethoxy)-2-methylpropan-1-ol | Acute EC50 1100 mg/l Acute LC50 >100 mg/l | Daphnia Daphnia | 48 hours 48 hours |
| 2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol | Acute LC50 >100 mg/l | Fish | 96 hours |
| ethylbenzene | Acute EC50 1.8 mg/l Fresh water Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water | Daphnia Daphnia - <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> | 48 hours - |

Persistence and degradability

Section 12. Ecological information

| Product/ingredient name | Test | Result | Dose | Inoculum |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------|----------|
| 2,4,6-tris (dimethylaminomethyl)phenol | OECD 301D Ready Biodegradability - Closed Bottle Test | 4 % - Not readily - 28 days | - | - |
| ethylbenzene | - | 79 % - Readily - 10 days | - | - |

| Product/ingredient name | Aquatic half-life | Photolysis | Biodegradability |
|---|-------------------|------------|------------------|
| xylene | - | - | Readily |
| Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine | - | - | Not readily |
| Poly[oxy(methyl- 1,2-ethanediyl)], α - (2-aminomethylethyl)- ω - (2-aminomethylethoxy)- | - | - | Not readily |
| 2,4,6-tris (dimethylaminomethyl)phenol | - | - | Not readily |
| ethylbenzene | - | - | Readily |

Bioaccumulative potential

| Product/ingredient name | LogP _{ow} | BCF | Potential |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| xylene | 3.12 | 7.4 to 18.5 | Low |
| 4-nonylphenol, branched | 5.4 | 251.19 | Low |
| 2-methylpropan-1-ol | 1 | - | Low |
| 2,4,6-tris (dimethylaminomethyl)phenol | 0.219 | - | Low |
| ethylbenzene | 3.6 | 79.43 | Low |
| 3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin | -1.66 to -1.4 | - | Low |

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld

Section 13. Disposal considerations

or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

| | UN | IMDG | IATA |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| UN number | UN3469 | UN3469 | UN3469 |
| UN proper shipping name | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE | PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE |
| Transport hazard class(es) | 3 (8) | 3 (8) | 3 (8) |
| Packing group | III | III | III |
| Environmental hazards | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. | Yes. | Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required. |
| Marine pollutant substances | Not applicable. | (4-nonylphenol, branched) | Not applicable. |

Additional information

- UN** : None identified.
- IMDG** : The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.
- IATA** : The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises**: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not applicable.

Section 15. Regulatory information

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Section 16. Other information

History

- Date of issue/Date of revision** : 10 October 2024
- Date of previous issue** : 6/12/2024
- Version** : 11.04
- Prepared by** : EHS

Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations

: ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

| Classification | Justification |
|--|-----------------------|
| FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 | On basis of test data |
| ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 5 | Calculation method |
| ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 5 | Calculation method |
| ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 | Calculation method |
| SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/EYE IRRITATION - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 2 | Calculation method |
| SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - SINGLE EXPOSURE (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 | Calculation method |
| SHORT-TERM (ACUTE) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 | Calculation method |
| LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 1 | Calculation method |

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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