

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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

Product Identifier

Product Name	DIY WB Epoxy Part A
Product code	AFS088A
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Epoxy resin hardening agent. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Details of the supplier of the safety data	Australian Flooring Systems Pty Ltd
Address	60 Victoria Street Riverstone NSW 2765
Telephone	13 11 26(Poisons Information Centre)
Website	www.ausflooringsystems.com.au
Email	info@ausflooringsystems.com.au
Emergency telephone number	13 11 26

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION


Classification of the substance or mixture

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings		
	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	0	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	2	

0 = Minimum, 1 = Low, 2 = Moderate, 3 = High, 4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	
H315	Causes skin irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water
P305+P351+P338	F IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances - See section below for composition of Mixtures

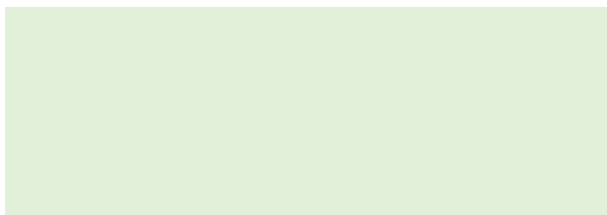
Mixtures			
CAS No	%[weight]	Name	
1477-55-0	<10	m-xylenediamine	
90640-67-8	<1	triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched	
Not Available	Balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	

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

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e., nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. • Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. • Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. • DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combustible. • Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. • Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. • On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). • May emit acrid smoke. • Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

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"> 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 exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	
Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	m-xylenediamine	m-Xylene-alpha, alpha'-diamine	Not Available	Not Available	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
DIY WB Epoxy Part A	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH	
m-xylenediamine	Not Available	Not Available	
triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched	Not Available	Not Available	

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm

Notes:

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

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering Controls

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

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

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

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- 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.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly</p>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit

Respiratory protection

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

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

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>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma"</p>	
Ingestion	<p>The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence</p>	
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.</p> <p>Open cuts abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the bloodstream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected</p>	
Eye	<p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p>	
Chronic	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling</p>	
DIY WB Epoxy Part A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	
	Not Available	
m-xylenediamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.8 mg/l4h[1]	Skin (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >200 mg/kg [1]	
triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1465.4 mg/kg [1]	Eye (rabbit) : 1 h Severe*
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 1465.4 mg/kg [2]	Skin (rabbit):4 hVisible necrosis: Severe *
Legend:	<p>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</p>	
M-XYLENEDIAMINE	<p>Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic</p>	

	<p>potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins.</p> <p>Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema.</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 benzene-1,3-dimethanamine (m-xylene-alpha, alpha -diamine):</p> <p>Animal testing showed that benzene-1,3-methanamine caused tissue damage to the digestive and respiratory organs, if given by mouth or inhaled, respectively. The chemical is corrosive to animal skin and may cause sensitization. Testing has not shown any reproductive toxicity or ability to cause mutations. In humans, it appears to act as a gastrointestinal irritant, and has been shown to cause contact sensitization, even at low concentrations.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p>
<p>TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE LINEAR, CYCLIC AND BRANCHED</p>	<p>* Delamine BV SDS</p> <p>Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause chemical burns, skin rashes and asthma-like symptoms. It is readily absorbed through the skin and may cause eye blindness and irreparable damage. As such, they require careful handling. In general, the low-molecular weight polyamines have been positive in the Ames assay (for genetic damage); however, this is probably due to their ability to chelate copper.</p> <p>The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.</p> <p>Triethylenetetramine is a severe irritant to skin and eyes and may induce skin sensitisation. Acute exposure to saturated vapour via inhalation was tolerated without impairment but exposure to aerosol may lead to reversible irritations of the mucous membranes in the airways. Studies done on experimental animals showed that it does not cause cancer or foetal developmental defects</p>
<p>M-XYLENEDIAMINE & TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE LINEAR, CYCLIC AND BRANCHED</p>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g., contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating</p>

inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases.

Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient.

There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing.

Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. Chronic exposure via inhalation may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, sore throat, inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, and possible lung damage. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure to some amines may result in liver disorders, jaundice and liver enlargement. Some amines have been shown to cause kidney, blood and central nervous system disorders in animal studies.

While most polyurethane amine catalysts are not sensitizers, some certain individuals may also become sensitized to amines and my experience distress while breathing, including asthma-like attacks, whenever they are subsequently exposed to even very small amounts of vapours

Acute Toxicity	X	Carcinogenicity	X
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	/	Reproductivity	X
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	/	STOT - Single Exposure	X
Respiratory or Skin Sensitisation	/	STOT - Repeated Exposure	X
Mutagenicity	X	Aspiration Hazard	X

Legend: - X Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
- / Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
DIY WB Flake Epoxy Part A	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
m-xylenediamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.3	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	15.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	75mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	4.7mg/l	2
triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.7mg/l	2

	EC50	48h	Crustacea	312.1mg/l	Not Available
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.34mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	330mg/l	Not Available

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

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
m-xylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
m-xylenediamine	LOW (BCF = 2.7)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
m-xylenediamine	LOW (KOC = 914.6)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
m-xylenediamine	Not Available
triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic	Not Available

and branched

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
m-xylenediamine	Not Available
triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched	Not Available

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

m-xylenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
Canada – DSL	No (triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
Canada – NDSL	No (m-xylenediamine; triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
China – IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan – ENCS	No (triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
Korea - KECI	No (triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
New Zealand – NZIoC	Yes
Philippines – PICCS	No (triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
USA – TSCA	No (triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
Taiwan – TCSI	No (triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
Mexico – INSQ	No (triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
Vietnam – NCI	Yes
Russia – FBEPH	No (triethylenetetramine linear, cyclic and branched)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	09/08/23
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Other information

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

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

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIRC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances