

**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1. Product identifier****SEAJET 118 ULTRA-BUILD EPOXY PRIMER HARDENER**

Product code: 460JE0000 - Version 2 - Revision Date: 08-07-2016

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

Paint and/or related product.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Chugoku Paints B.V., Sluisweg 12, 4794 SW Heijningen, Po Box 73, 4793 ZH Fijnaart, The Netherlands, Tel.+31-167-526100, E-mail: msdsregistration@cmpeurope.eu

1.4. Emergency telephone numberNational Poisons Information Service: England & Wales / NHS dial 111, Scotland NHS 24, <http://www.npis.org>N.Ireland, Contact your local GP or pharmacist during normal hours, www.gpoutofhours.hscni.net for GP services Out-of-Hours.**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture****Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP].**

Acute Tox. 4 H302	Harmful if swallowed.
Skin Corr. 1 H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Skin Sens. 1 H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Aquatic Chronic 3 H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2. Label elements

GHS05



GHS07

Hazard pictogram(s):**Signal word: Danger****Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]:****Hazard statement(s):**

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental hazard information (EU): Not applicable.



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Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention:

P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102: Keep out of reach of children.

P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection.

Response:

P301+P330+P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Storage & Disposal: -

Contains (EC 1272/2008 18.3(b)):

Benzyl Alcohol.

3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine.

Trimethylhexamethylenediamine.

Extended details regarding health and environment, see Section 11 & 12.

2.3. Other hazards

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Substances presenting a health or environmental hazard within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008, assigned a Community workplace exposure limit, classified as PBT/vPvB or included in the Candidate List. (*) For full text of H-statements, see SECTION 16.

Substance name	Identification number	% [weight]	Hazard statement Code(s) (*) / Hazard Class and Category Codes
Benzyl Alcohol.	EG-nr: 202-859-9	20-25 %	H332 - Acute Tox. 4
	CAS-nr: 100-51-6		H302 - Acute Tox. 4
	Index: 603-057-00-5		H319 - Eye Irrit. 2
	Reach#: 01-2119492630-38		SCL / M-factor / ATE: H302-ATE 1230mg/kg bw, H332-ATE 11
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine.	EG-nr: 220-666-8	15-20 %	H312 - Acute Tox. 4
	CAS-nr: 2855-13-2		H302 - Acute Tox. 4
	Index: 612-067-00-9		H314-(1B) - Skin Corr. 1B
	Reach#: 01-2119514687-32		H318 - Eye Dam. 1
	 		SCL / M-factor / ATE: H302-ATE 500, H312-ATE 1100
Trimethylhexamethylenediamine.	EG-nr: 247-134-8	15-20 %	H302 - Acute Tox. 4
	CAS-nr: 25620-58-0		H314 - Skin Corr. 1
	Index: -		H318 - Eye Dam. 1
	Reach#: -		H317 - Skin Sens. 1
	 		SCL / M-factor / ATE: H302-ATE 500

SECTION 4: First aid measures**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

Pay attention to your own safety! In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious place in recovery position and seek medical advice.

following inhalation:

Remove to fresh air, keep patient warm and at rest. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration.

following skin contact:

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water or use recognised skin cleanser. Do NOT use solvents or thinners.

following eye contact:

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Irrigate copiously with clean, fresh water, holding the eyelids apart for at least 15 minutes and seek immediate medical advice.

following ingestion:

If accidentally swallowed rinse the mouth with plenty of water (only if the person is conscious) and obtain immediate medical attention. Keep at rest. Do NOT induce vomiting.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**Potential acute symptoms and effects****following inhalation:**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

following skin contact:

Causes severe skin burns.

following eye contact:

Causes serious eye damage.

following ingestion:

Harmful if swallowed.

Potential delayed symptoms and effects**following inhalation:**

No specific data.

following skin contact:

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

following eye contact:

Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, watering, redness

following ingestion:

No specific data.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**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.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media**

Recommended: alcohol resistant foam, CO₂, powders, water spray/mist.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons:

Water jet. Zinc dust containing products should not be extinguished with water.

**5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Fire will produce dense black smoke. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. See Section 10.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

There is no one clothing material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. Fire fighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 provides a basic level of protection for chemical incidents. Appropriate breathing apparatus may be required (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)). Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

For non-emergency personnel: Comply with company's emergency procedures. Exclude sources of ignition and ventilate the area. Use safety goggles or safety glasses, as well as any other appropriate personal protective equipment, at all times. Avoid breathing vapours. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

For emergency responders: See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment. See also the information: "For non-emergency personnel".

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. If the product contaminates lakes, rivers or sewage, inform appropriate authorities in accordance with local regulations.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent materials, e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Place in a suitable container. Clean preferably with a detergent - avoid use of solvents.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for information on appropriate personal protective equipment.

See Section 13 for additional waste treatment information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Prevent the creation of flammable or explosive concentrations of vapour in air and avoid vapour concentration higher than the occupational exposure limits. In addition, the product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. No sparking tools should be used. Mixture may charge electrostatically: always use earthing leads when transferring from one container to another. Operators should wear anti-static footwear and clothing and floors should be of the conducting type. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid the inhalation of particulates and spray mist arising from the application of this mixture. Avoid inhalation of dust from sanding. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in application area. For personal protection see Section 8. Never use pressure to empty: container is not a pressure vessel. Always keep in containers of same material as the original one. Comply with the health and safety at work laws. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. Isolate from sources of heat, sparks and open flame.

When operators, whether spraying or not, have to work inside the spray booth, ventilation is unlikely to be sufficient to control particulates and solvent vapour in all cases. In such circumstances they should wear a compressed air-fed respirator during the spraying process and until such time as the particulates and solvent vapour concentration has fallen below the exposure limits.

Information regarding fire and explosion hazard

Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in accordance with local regulations.

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Notes on joint storage

Store away from oxidising agents, from strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials.

Additional information on storage conditions

Observe label precautions. Store between 0°C and 40°C in a dry, well ventilated place away from sources of heat and direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking. Prevent unauthorised access.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Application: Airless spray, Brush (See also Technical Data Sheet.)

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Limits for occupational exposure and / or biological limit values		
	LIMIT VALUES TWA8h - STEL15 ppm-mg/m ³	LIMIT VALUES TWA8h - STEL15 ppm-mg/m ³
Benzyl Alcohol.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m ³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m ³
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m ³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m ³
	Annotations -	Notation -
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m ³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m ³
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m ³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m ³
	Annotations -	Notation -
Trimethylhexamethylenediamine.	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m ³	TWA8h - ppm / - mg/m ³
	STEL - ppm / - mg/m ³	STEL15 - ppm / - mg/m ³
	Annotations -	Notation -

U.K. - TWA=Time Weighted Average (8hr) - STEL=Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) - H.S.E. Health and Safety Commission.

Europe - TWA = Time Weight Average (8hr) - Measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (TWA) - STEL = Short-term exposure limit - A limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period unless otherwise specified - SCOEL

Annotations / Notations:

BMGVs: Biological monitoring guidance values.

Carc: Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.

Inh.: Inhalable fraction.

Resp.: Respirable fraction.

Sen: Capable of causing occupational asthma.

Sk: Can be absorbed through the skin. The assigned substances are those for which there are concerns that dermal absorption will lead to systemic toxicity.

Skin: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin.

DNEL

DNEL - Not available.

PNEC

PNEC - Not available.

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and solvent vapour below the OEL, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Personal Protection

Respiratory protection



If workers could be exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit they should use a respirator to EN 140, fitted with a filter suitable for both particulates and vapours to EN14387, with an assigned protection factor of at least 10 (e.g. A2P3).

Dry sanding, flame cutting and/or welding of the dry paint film may give rise to dust and/or hazardous fumes. Wet sanding should be used wherever possible. If exposure cannot be avoided by the provision of local exhaust ventilation, suitable respiratory protective equipment should be used.

Hand protection



There is no one glove material or combination of materials that will give unlimited resistance to any individual or combination of chemicals. At repeated or prolonged contact; use gloves tested according to EN 374. Viton-gloves offer good protection for intense contact with most solvents, e.g. complete immersion in solvent.




Nitrile gloves offer good protection during spray application. The instructions and information provided by the glove manufacturer on use, storage, maintenance and replacement must be followed. The breakthrough time must be greater than the end use time of the product. Gloves should be replaced regularly and if there is any sign of damage to the glove material. Always ensure that gloves are free from defects and that they are stored and used correctly. The performance or effectiveness of the glove may be reduced by physical/ chemical damage and poor maintenance. Barrier creams may help to protect the exposed areas of the skin, they should however not be applied once exposure has occurred. Due to many conditions (e.g. temperature, abrasion) the practical usage of a chemical protective glove in practice may be much shorter than the permeation time determined through testing. USE PE gloves as under gloves for difficult situations like for instance: high exposure, unknown composition or unknown properties of the chemicals.

Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times > 480 min) - High Protection:		
Material:	Minimum Thickness:	Chemical resistance:
Polyethylene (PE) Gloves	0,062mm	High
PVA Gloves	0,2-0,3mm	High
Butyl Viton Gloves	0,70mm	High
Butyl Gloves	0,3mm	High
Neoprene Gloves	0,13mm	Low
Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times 240 - 480 min) - High Protection:		
Material:	Minimum Thickness:	Chemical resistance:
Polyethylene (PE) Gloves	0,062mm	High
PVA Gloves	0,2-0,3mm	High
Butyl Viton Gloves	0,70mm	High
Butyl Gloves	0,3mm	High
Neoprene Gloves	0,13mm	Low
Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times 120-240 min) - Medium Protection:		
Material:	Minimum Thickness:	Chemical resistance:
Polyethylene (PE) Gloves	0,062mm	High
PVA Gloves	0,2-0,3mm	High
Butyl Viton Gloves	0,70mm	High
Butyl Gloves	0,3mm	High
Neoprene Gloves	0,13mm	Low
Gloves for repeated or prolonged exposure (Permeation breakthrough times 60 - 120 min) - Medium Protection:		
Material:	Minimum Thickness:	Chemical resistance:
Polyethylene (PE) Gloves	0,062mm	High
PVA Gloves	0,2-0,3mm	High
Butyl Viton Gloves	0,70mm	High
Butyl Gloves	0,3mm	High
Neoprene Gloves	0,13mm	Low

Gloves for short term exposure / splash protection (Permeation breakthrough times 30 - 60 min):		
Material:	Minimum Thickness:	Chemical resistance:
Polyethylene (PE) Gloves	0,062mm	High
PVA Gloves	0,2-0,3mm	High
Butyl Viton Gloves	0,70mm	High
Butyl Gloves	0,3mm	High
Neoprene Gloves	0,13mm	Low
Nitrile Gloves	0,12mm	Low

Gloves for short term exposure / splash protection (Permeation breakthrough times 10 - 30 min):		
Material:	Minimum Thickness:	Chemical resistance:
Polyethylene (PE) Gloves	0,062mm	High
PVA Gloves	0,2-0,3mm	High
Butyl Viton Gloves	0,70mm	High
Butyl Gloves	0,3mm	High
Neoprene Gloves	0,13mm	Low
Nitrile Gloves	0,12mm	Low

Non suitable Gloves - non exhaustive list (Permeation breakthrough times < 10 min):	
Material:	Thickness (or less):
Natural Rubber Gloves	0,75mm

-  Eye/face protection
Use safety eyewear tested according to EN 166 designed to protect against splash of liquids.
-  Skin protection
Personnel should wear anti-static clothing made of natural fibre or of high temperature resistant synthetic fibre.
-  Environmental exposure controls
Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(a) Physical state

Liquid

(b) Colour

Colourless.

(c) Odour

Amine-like odour.

(d) Melting point/freezing point

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

(e) Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

Not applicable due to nature of the product. Lowest Boiling Point: Benzyl Alcohol. - 205,3°C

(f) Flammability

Non-combustible mixture (Flashpoint $\geq 93^{\circ}\text{C}$)

(g) Lower and upper explosion limit

The product itself is not explosive, but the formation of an explosive mixture of vapour or dust with air is possible.

Benzyl Alcohol.	1.3-13%
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine.	Not applicable.
Trimethylhexamethylenediamine.	Not applicable.

(h) Flash point

>100°C - Method: ASTM D3278-96 (Re-appr.2004)

(i) Auto-ignition temperature

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

Lowest auto ignition temperature: 2,2,4-trimethylhexane-1,6-diamine. - 365°C

(j) Decomposition temperature

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

(k) pH

Not applicable due to nature of the product. Mixture is non-soluble (in water).

(l) Kinematic viscosity

>20,5 mm²/s @40°C - Method: ISO3219

Non-Newtonian liquid - thixotropic behaviour.

(m) Solubility

Partially Soluble (in water).

(n) Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

(o) Vapour pressure

Benzyl Alcohol.	7 Pa
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine.	0,0157 hPa
Trimethylhexamethylenediamine.	Not available.

(p) Density and/or relative density

Relative density 1,03 @ 20°C - Method: ASTM D1475-98

(q) Relative vapour density

1-2 @ 20°C - Method: Calculated.

(r) Particle characteristics

Not applicable due to nature of the product.

9.2. Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes

No relevant information.

Other safety characteristics

No relevant information.

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SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

In combination with oxidizing agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials, exothermic reactions and/or explosive reactions may occur or toxic vapours may arise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

When exposed to high temperatures may produce hazardous decomposition products.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Keep away from oxidising agents, strongly alkaline and strongly acid materials.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide and dioxide, smoke, oxides of nitrogen etc.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself.

The mixture has been assessed following the additivity method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and classified for toxicological hazards accordingly. See Sections 2 and 3 for details.

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Exposure to component solvents vapours concentration in excess of the stated occupational exposure limit may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on kidney, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness. Solvents may cause some of the above effects by absorption through the skin. Repeated or prolonged contact with the mixture may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in non-allergic contact dermatitis and absorption through the skin. The liquid splashed in the eyes may cause irritation and reversible damage. Ingestion may cause nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting. This takes into account, where known, delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects of components from short-term and long-term exposure by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of exposure and eye contact.

Substance name

Benzyl Alcohol. - LD50 Oral - 1620 mg/kg, Rat - LD50 Dermal - >2000 mg/kg, Rabbit - LC50 Inhalation - 8,8mg/lRat,4h

3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine. - LD50 Oral - 1030 mg/kg, Rat - LD50 Dermal - 1840 mg/kg, Rabbit - LC50 Inhalation - Not available.

Trimethylhexamethylenediamine. - LD50 Oral - Not available. - LD50 Dermal - Not available. - LC50 Inhalation - Not available.

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Conclusion/Summary on mixture**Acute toxicity:**

ATEmix (oral) : No specific data.
ATEmix (Dermal) : No specific data.
ATEmix (Inhalation) : No specific data.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Method: Additivity approach, No testdata available.

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Causes serious eye damage.

Method: Additivity approach, no testdata available.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture

Respiratory sensitization Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Skin sensitization May cause an allergic skin reaction. Method: Concentration Limit, no testdata available.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Carcinogenicity:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Reproductive toxicity:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

STOT - single exposure:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

STOT - repeated exposure:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Justification: Concentration limit, No testdata available.

Aspiration hazard:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Justification: Additivity approach / Kinematic viscosity: >20,5 mm²/s @40°C - Measured

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed.

Skin exposure: Causes severe skin burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Eye exposure: Causes serious eye damage.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Inhalation: No specific data.

Ingestion: No specific data.

Skin exposure: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness.

Eye exposure: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, watering, redness.

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

Potential immediate effects: No specific data.

Potential delayed effects: No specific data.

Long term exposure:

Potential immediate effects: No specific data.

Potential delayed effects: No specific data.



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Potential chronic health effects:

Conclusion/Summary on mixture

General:	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.
Teratogenicity:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Other information:	No relevant information.

Contains 3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine., Trimethylhexamethylenediamine. May produce an allergic reaction.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

No relevant information.

Other information

No relevant information.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

There are no data available on the mixture itself. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses.

The mixture has been assessed following the summation method of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and is not classified for eco-toxicological hazards.

12.1. Toxicity

Substance name - Species - Exposure - Results

Benzyl Alcohol. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h 460 mg/l (Pimephales promelas), Crustacea: EC50/48h 230 mg/l (Daphnia magna), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h 770 mg/l (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: NOEC 48897 mg/L, Crustacea: NOEC 51 mg/L, Algae/aquatic plants: NOEC 310 mg/l (Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata), Other organisms: Not available.

3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: LC50/96h 110 mg/l (Leuciscus idus), Crustacea: EC50/48h 23 mg/l (Daphnia magna), Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h >50 mg/l (Desmodesmus subspicatus), Other organisms: Not available. Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: NOEC 3 mg/L, Algae/aquatic plants: NOEC 11.2 mg/l, Other organisms: Not available.

Trimethylhexamethylenediamine. Acute (short-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: EC50/72h 29,5 mg/l (Algae), Other organisms: IC50/17h 89mg/l (Bact.) Chronic (long-term) toxicity: Fish: Not available., Crustacea: Not available., Algae/aquatic plants: Not available., Other organisms: Not available.

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12.2. Persistence and degradability

Substance name

Benzyl Alcohol. - Readily biodegradable.

3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine. - Not readily biodegradable.

Trimethylhexamethylenediamine. - Not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Substance name

Benzyl Alcohol.

log Kow

1,05

BCF

1,37 L/kg ww

3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine.

Not available.

Not available.

Trimethylhexamethylenediamine.

0,77

Not available.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (KOC)

: Not available.

Mobility

: No relevant information.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No relevant information.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No relevant information.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations





13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal: Dispose of containers contaminated by the product in accordance with local or national legal provisions. The European Waste Catalogue (2000/532/EC) classification of this product. Waste codes / waste designations according to LoW: 08 01 11* Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other hazardous substances. If this product is mixed with other wastes, the original waste product code may no longer apply and the appropriate code should be assigned. For further information contact your local waste authority. Waste should not be disposed of by release to sewers. Using information provided in this safety data sheet, advice should be obtained from the local waste authority on the classification of empty containers.

Containers which are not properly cleaned may contain (highly) flammable or explosive vapours.

Special precautions: Use appropriate protective equipment for the removal and / or disposal of this product.

SECTION 14: Transport information

	ADR / RID / ADN	IMDG-Code	IATA
14.1. UN number or ID number	UN 2735	UN 2735	UN 2735
14.2. UN proper shipping name	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Benzyl Alcohol., 3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine.)	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Benzyl Alcohol., 3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine.)	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (Benzyl Alcohol., 3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-Trimethylcyclohexylamine.)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	8	8	8
Label(s)			
14.4. Packing group	I	I	I
14.5. Environmental hazards	No	Yes Marine Pollutant: Yes 	No
Additional information	Hazard Identification Number No.: 88	Emergency Schedule Number (EmS): F-A, S-B	

14.6. Special precautions for user

Transport within the 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.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is required pursuant to Annex II to regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and its amendments.
 The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act [and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations] apply to the use of this product at work.
 The information contained in this safety data sheet does not constitute the user's own assessment of workplace risks, as required by other health and safety legislation.



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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

[CLP]:

H302	Summation method (ATE)
H314	Additivity approach
H317	Concentration limit
H412	Summation method

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADN	: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
ADR	: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE	: Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF	: Bioconcentration factor
CLP	: Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
DNEL	: Derived No Effect Level
IATA	: International Air Transport Association
IMDG-Code	: International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
Kow	: octanol-water partition coefficient
LC50	: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population
LD50	: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)
PBT	: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance
PNEC	: Predicted No Effect Concentration(s)
RID	: Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
STOT	: Specific Target Organ Toxicity
vPvB	: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative



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Full text of Hazard Statements appearing in Section 3.2.:

- H302 Harmful if swallowed.
- H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
- H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H314-(1B) Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- H318 Causes serious eye damage.
- H332 Harmful if inhaled.
- H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Amendments: 08-07-2016, §2,3,8,9,11,12&16

The information of this SDS is based on the present state of our knowledge and on current legislation. It provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance or suitability for particular applications. The product should not be used for purposes other than those shown in Section 1 without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. As the specific conditions of use of the product are outside the supplier's control, the user is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of relevant legislation are complied with.