



ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011
C226LP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 24-3807
Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 1 of 17

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains di-(methylthio)toluenediamine)

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.
Polyurethane elastomer curative.

SUPPLIER

Company: Era Polymers Pty Ltd
Address:
25- 27 Green Street
Banksmeadow
NSW, 2019
Australia
Telephone: 61 2 9666 3788
Emergency Tel:1800 039 008 (AUS)
Emergency Tel: 61 3 9573 3112 ; 800 2436 2255(INTL)
Fax: 61 2 9666 4805
Email: erapol@erapol.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011
C226LP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 24-3807
Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 2 of 17

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Code	Phrase
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response

Code	Phrase
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Disposal

Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
polypropylene glycol	25322-69-4	>60
di- (methylthio)toluenediamine	106264-79-3	1-10
phenyl mercury neodecanoate	26545-49-3	<1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 3 of 17

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire,

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 4 of 17

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 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.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- 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.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Moderate hazard.

- 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.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

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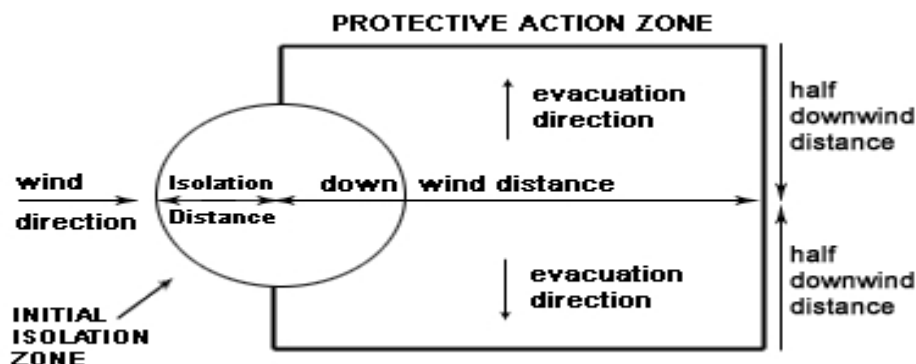
ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011
C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807
Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 5 of 17

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	10 metres
IERG Number	47

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 171 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 6 of 17

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- 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.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



- +: *May be stored together*
O: *May be stored together with specific preventions*
X: *Must not be stored together*

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	(Mercury, aryl compounds (as Hg))		0.1						

The following materials had no OELs on our records
• polypropylene glycol:

CAS:25322- 69- 4 CAS:29434- 03- 5

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 7 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

• di- (methylthio)toluenediamine: CAS:106264- 79- 3

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
phenyl mercury neodecanoate 35506	10	

MATERIAL DATA

DI-(METHYLTHIO)TOLUENEDIAMINE:

POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B:

Not available

POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL:

CEL TWA: 10 mg/m3 (compare WEEL-TWA)

The polypropylene glycols (PPG) are not significantly irritating to the eyes or skin. The polypropylene glycols with average molecular weights of >2000 have very low oral toxicities and those with molecular weights of 200-1200 have moderate acute oral toxicity. All PPGs have low chronic oral toxicity. All the PPGs have extremely low vapour pressure and inhalation

exposure is limited to mists. Industrial exposure would not be expected to produce central nervous system stimulant effects observed in animals fed at high oral doses with lower molecular weight products. The workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) recommended by the AIHA is that for nuisance dusts (mists).

PHENYL MERCURY NEODECANOATE:

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 8 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

- 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.
 - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and

has to be observed when making a final choice.

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

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

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

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 9 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

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

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

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.

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

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Amber to dark amber liquid; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 10 of 17

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.2
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Material	Value
DI- (METHYLTHIO)TOLUENEDIAMINE:	
log Kow 3.64 (estimated)	

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. (oral) 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	Not applicable
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sens. 1
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	Not applicable
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
- Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous. If death does not occur within 24 hours there may be an improvement in the patients condition for 2-4 days only to be followed by the sudden onset of abdominal pain, boardlike abdominal rigidity or hypo-tension; this indicates that delayed gastric or oesophageal corrosive damage has occurred.
- Adverse effects associated with the administration of central nervous system stimulants include labored breathing, coughing, narrowed airways, chest tightness, and throat spasm. Muscular involvement may produce contraction of small localised muscle fibres (visible through the skin) or seizures. Headache, dizziness, fever and confusion may also result. Other symptoms may include nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and difficulty in urination, alterations in blood pressure and irregular heart beat.

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 11 of 17

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

■ The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives .

■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED

■ 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.

■ 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". The literature records several instances of systemic intoxications following the use of amines in epoxy resin systems.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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. Blistering, with weeping of serous fluid, and crusting and scaling may also occur. Individuals exhibiting "amine dermatitis" may experience a dramatic reaction upon re-exposure to minute quantities.

Highly sensitive persons may even react to cured resins containing trace amounts of unreacted amine hardener.

Minute quantities of air-borne amine may precipitate intense dermatological symptoms in sensitive individuals. Prolonged or repeated exposure may produce tissue necrosis.

Phenylenediamine derivatives can cause skin damage, which generally disappears when exposure ceases.

Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50:9760 mg/kg

Oral (Rat) LD50:2410 mg/kg **

Dermal (Rabbit) LD50:500 mg/kg **

■ The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

** Rohm and Haas Paraplex WP-1 MSDS

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg Mild

DI-(METHYLTHIO)TOLUENEDIAMINE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 12 of 17

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (rat) LD50:1515 mg/kg *

Nil Reported

Dermal (rabbit) LD50:>2000 mg/kg * * [Abermarle Corp.]

■ Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. p-Phenylenediamine is oxidised by the liver microsomal enzymes (S9). Pure p-phenylenediamine does not cause mutations, but after it is oxidized, it does. In certain tests, azo dyes containing phenylenediamine cause mutations, most likely due to the formation of oxidized p-phenylenediamine. Changing the moieties that can be metabolized to p-phenylenediamine by sulfonation, carboxylation or copper complexation eliminated the mutation-causing responses.

Rats given di(methylthio)toluenediamines in the diet for up to 90 days showed increased liver metabolic activity. There were kidney effects observed that were unique to male rats. These effects were similar to changes that have been observed in male rats given hydrocarbons. These effects resolved in animals allowed 30 days recovery. Rats treated for 24 months did not have microscopic alterations in any tissues compared to control animals. Tumors seen in control and treated animals were unusual for the age and strain of rats.

NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.

PHENYL MERCURY NEODECANOATE:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

SKIN

polypropylene glycol	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
phenyl mercury neodecanoate	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PHENYL MERCURY NEODECANOATE:

DI-(METHYLTHIO)TOLUENEDIAMINE:

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 13 of 17

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DI-(METHYLTHIO)TOLUENEDIAMINE:
PHENYL MERCURY NEODECANOATE:
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL:
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL:
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 650- 1700

Ecotoxicity
Fish LC50: 1000 mg/l
Daphnia magna EC50: 4000 mg/l
Anaerobic effects: no degradadation
Degradation Biological: only with synth. sewage

DI-(METHYLTHIO)TOLUENEDIAMINE:
Marine Pollutant Yes
Phenylenediamines are not readily biodegradable via CO₂ evolution, but they are susceptible to both hydrolysis and photodegradation. These materials have been shown not to partition to water or air if released into the environment due to their low water solubility and low vapor pressure. It is unclear how phenylenediamines are eliminated from water bodies, but it is assumed that this is through processes such as oxidation reactions, adsorption, and stripping effects. It is assumed that any phenylenediamines released into the atmosphere are destroyed by photodegradation. The calculated half-life is less than 2 hours. Bioaccumulation is unlikely to occur to any significant degree. Only one study has dealt with the behaviour of phenylenediamines in soil, in respect to their soil sorption and geoaccumulation. Adsorption in soil is relatively strong at low concentrations and expandable clay minerals but weak at higher concentrations. No information is available on the sorption behaviour against organic material. The substituted p-phenylenediamines and presumably the other isomers, in general, are very toxic to aquatic organisms. For Arylamines (Aromatic Amines):
Aquatic Fate - Arylamines, particularly aromatic amines, irreversibly bind with humic substances present in most natural waters. The estimated half-life of aromatic amines in water is approximetly 100 days.
Ecotoxicity: Anilines, benzidines and toluidines are of environmental concern. Anilines and benzidines are both acutely toxic and toxic depending on the specific aquatic species (except algae). Toluidines represent a similar concern, It has been speculated that aqueous solutions of aromatic amines can be oxidized by organic radicals. The estimated half-life of aromatic amines in water is approximately 100 days.
Kow 12022
log Kow 3.64 (estimated)
Koc 4365
log 3.64 (estimated)
Henry's Law Constant 3 E-8 atm-m³/mol
Bioconcentration: 3.40 (estimated)
Aquatic processes: 3.8 hours (River model: 1 m deep, 1 m/s flow, 3 m/s wind).
Non-persistent in the environment. Leaching in sediment or soil not significant. Does not bioaccumulate to any great degree. Not appreciably volatile from water.

PHENYL MERCURY NEODECANOATE:
Marine Pollutant Yes
Mercury may occur in the environment as free mercury, Hg(0), mercury ions in salts and complexes, Hg⁺ and (Hg₂)²⁺ and as organic mercury compounds. Each species has its own set of physical, chemical and toxicologic properties. In natural systems a dynamic equilibrium between soil and water mercury occurs, determined largely by the physicochemical and biological conditions which pertain.
Mercury ion is transported to aquatic ecosystems via surface run-off and from the atmosphere. It is complexed

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 14 of 17

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

or tightly bound to both inorganic and organic particles, particularly sediments with high sulfur content. Organic acids such as fulvic and humic acids are often associated with mercury not bound to particles. Methyl mercury is produced by sediment micro-organisms, non-biologically in sediments, and by certain species of fish. The methylation of mercury by micro-organisms is the detoxification response that allows the organism to dispose of the heavy metal ions as small organometallic complexes. Methylation occurs only within a narrow pH range in which the micro-organism might exist and the rate of synthesis depends on the redox potential, composition of the microbial population, availability of Hg²⁺ and temperature. In addition it has been demonstrated that the livers of yellow-fin tuna and albacore produce methyl mercury results in its removal thus little methyl mercury is found in sediments. Demethylation by sediment micro-organisms also occurs at a rapid rate compared with methylation. The best conversion rate for inorganic mercury to methyl mercury under ideal conditions is less than 1.5% per month. Methyl mercury released into surface waters may also be broken down into mercury when exposed to light. Methyl mercury can be bioaccumulated by planktonic algae and fish. In fish, the rate of absorption of methyl mercury is faster than that of inorganic mercury and the clearance rate is slower resulting in high concentrations of methyl mercury in muscle tissue. The ratio of organic mercury to total mercury is generally high in fish compared with other aquatic organisms. Selenium which is also present in seawater and other seafoods readily complexes with methyl mercury and is thought to have a protective effect against the toxic action of methyl mercury. The danger of methyl mercury poisoning has been illustrated in Minimata, Japan in the late 1950s following industrial release of mercury into the bay which subsequently resulted in at least 1200 cases of poisoning, some fatal.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
polypropylene glycol	No Data Available	No Data Available	LOW	No Data Available
di- (methylthio)toluenediamine	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
phenyl mercury neodecanoate	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- 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.

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ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

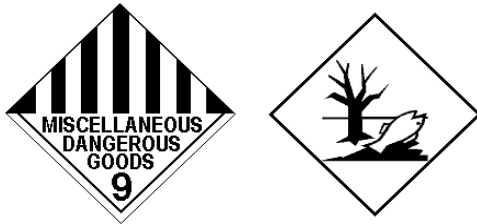
Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011
C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807
Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 15 of 17

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

HAZCHEM:

•3Z

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	9	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3082	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains di-(methylthio)toluenediamine)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains di-(methylthio)toluenediamine)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-F	Special provisions:	274 335
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains di-(methylthio)toluenediamine)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

N Dangerous for the environment
Xn Harmful

continued...

ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011
C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807
Version No:2.1.1.1
Page 16 of 17

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

polypropylene glycol (CAS: 25322-69-4, 29434-03-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - United Kingdom"

di-(methylthio)toluenediamine (CAS: 106264-79-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

phenyl mercury neodecanoate (CAS: 26545-49-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

No data for ERAPOL CCM55A PART B (CW: 24-3807)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
polypropylene glycol	25322-69-4, 29434-03-5

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

■ "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

■ Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :10 mg/m³.

■ Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m³ Mixture Conc (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing zone (mg/m ³)
Mixture Conc (%)	polypropylene glycol	10.0000
100.0		

■ 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.

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ERAPOL CCM55A PART B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Mar-2011

C226LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3807

Version No:2.1.1.1

Page 17 of 17

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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