

DURAPOL 5995 ACCELERATOR

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 1-May-2014
C554SP

CHEMWATCH 5137-04
Version No:6.1.1.1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DURAPOL 5995 ACCELERATOR

OTHER NAMES

"Product Code: 5995"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

PRODUCT USE

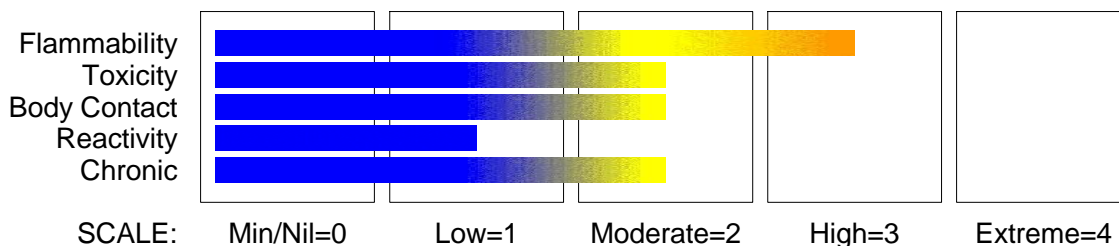
For full details on application and properties consult the technical datasheet.
A cold temperature additive for polyurethane coatings.

SUPPLIER

Company: Mirotone Pty Ltd
Address:
21 Marigold Street
Revesby
NSW, 2212
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9795 3700
Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008 (Aust)**
Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112 (International)**
Fax: +61 2 9771 3601
Website: www.mirotone.com, www.polycure.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Acute Toxicity Category 4
Acute Toxicity Category 4
Carcinogen Category 2
Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Flammable Liquid Category 2
Germ Cell Mutagen Category 2
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
STOT - RE Category 1

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Code	Phrase
P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion- proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/ ... /equipment
P242	Use only non- sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
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.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

Code	Phrase
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re- use.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Storage

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

Disposal

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

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
xylene	1330-20-7	>60
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	10-30
dibutyltin dilaurate	77-58-7	10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to organic tin compounds:
 - Severe exposure results in tinnitus, deafness, memory loss, psychosis, coma, disorientation and respiratory depression after a latent period of 1-3 days.
 - Permanent neurologic sequelae include extrapyramidal hyperkinesia.
 - The material produces erythematous skin lesions.
 - Management is primarily supportive.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Scanty animal data indicate that BAL may be useful against dialkyl but not trialkyl organotin compounds. D-penicillamine is thought to be inactive.

GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed</>.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases ($pO_2 < 50$ mm Hg or $pCO_2 > 50$ mm Hg) should be intubated.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
 - Alcohol stable foam.
 - Dry chemical powder.
 - Carbon dioxide.
- Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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

- - 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.

MAJOR SPILLS

- - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Durapol 5995 Accelerator (Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers))	80	150	655	
Australia Exposure Standards	Durapol 5995 Accelerator (Ethyl benzene)	100	125	543	
Australia Exposure Standards	Durapol 5995 Accelerator (Tin, organic compounds (as Sn))			0.2	Some compounds in these groups are classified as carcinogenic or as sensitisers. Check individual classification details on the safety data sheet for information on classification.

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=4 (XYLENE)

■ Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

MATERIAL DATA

DURAPOL 5995 ACCELERATOR:

ETHYLBENZENE:

■ for ethyl benzene:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.46-0.60 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for ethylbenzene, measuring in excess of 30 ppm, are commercially available.

Ethyl benzene produces irritation of the skin and mucous membranes and appears to produce acute and chronic effects on the central nervous system.

DIBUTYLTIN DILAUATE:

DURAPOL 5995 ACCELERATOR:

■ 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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

XYLENE:

- for xylenes:

IDLH Level: 900 ppm

Odour Threshold Value: 20 ppm (detection), 40 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for o-xylene, measuring in excess of 10 ppm, are available commercially. (m-xylene and p-xylene give almost the same response).</>.

DIBUTYL TIN DILAURATE:

XYLENE:

■ 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.

ETHYLBENZENE:

- Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF = Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm / Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

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.

OTHER

- - Overalls.

- PVC Apron.

- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

- Eyewash unit.

- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.

- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Pale yellow to colourless low viscosity highly flammable liquid with a characteristic solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.			
Does not mix with water.			
Floats on water.			
State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	<50 cSt@25°C
Boiling Range (°C)	136 (initial)	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	20	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	>432	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.9	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.85- 0.94
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.5	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	3.7
Volatile Component (%vol)	76- 93 VOC = 677- 748 g/l	Evaporation Rate	0.9 BuAC = 1

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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. (dermal) 4
	Acute Tox. (inhal) 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Irrit. 2
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Irrit. 2A
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Muta. 2
Carcinogenicity	Carc. 2
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	Not applicable
STOT- repeated exposure	STOT RE 1
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments.

The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE

■ There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.

Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

■ Two drops of the ethylbenzene in to the conjunctival sac produced only slight irritation of the conjunctival membrane but no corneal injury.

SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

■ The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.

Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

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

■ The mean rate of absorption of liquid ethyl benzene applied to 17.

3 cm² area of the forearm of seven volunteers for 10-15 minutes was determined to be 38 mg/cm²/hr.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination, and vertigo.

■ 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.

■ The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzenes is best described by central nervous system depression.

As a rule, these compounds may also act as general anaesthetics.

■ Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

■ Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

■ Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.

This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation.

Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

Tributyltins and dibutyltins affect hormone function and reproduction. They also damage the nerves and suppress the body's immune system, making one fall ill easily and frequently. They may also cause cancers. Several organotin compounds also cause reproductive and developmental effects. They are classified as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic.

Industrial workers exposed to a maximum level of ethylbenzene of 0.06 mg/l (14 ppm) reported headaches and irritability and tired quickly. Functional nervous system disturbances were found in some workers employed for over 7 years whilst other workers had enlarged livers. </>.

Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects.

Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity. Exposure to xylene has been associated with increased rates of blood cancer, but this may be complicated by exposure to other substances, including benzene.

Animal testing found no evidence of cancer-causing activity.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced 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.

Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. It may irritate the skin, eyes and may cause hearing loss if exposed to high doses. Long Term exposure may cause damage to the kidney, liver and lungs, including a tendency to cancer formation, according to animal testing. There is no research on its effect on sex organs and unborn babies.

CARCINOGEN

xylene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ethylbenzene	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B	Possibly carcinogenic to humans
dibutyltin dilaurate	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	Sk: See Notes	
SKIN				
xylene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
xylene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
ethylbenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
ethylbenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(2)
ethylbenzene	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles		D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1
dibutyltin dilaurate	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin		Notes	Sk

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
xylene	LOW	LOW	LOW	No Data Available
ethylbenzene	LOW	MED	LOW	MED
dibutyltin dilaurate	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
 - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
 - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
 - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
 - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
 - Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•3YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk1:	None
UN No.:	1263	Packing Group:	II
Special Provision:	163 *	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers -	T4	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special	TP1 TP8 TP28
Instruction:		Provision:	
Packagings & IBCs -	P001 IBC02	Packagings & IBCs -	PP1
Packing Instruction:		Special Packing Provision:	

Name and Description: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) (see 3.2.5 for relevant [AUST.] entries)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
Special provisions:	A3A72		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	364	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	353	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Limited Quantity		Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y341	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L

Shipping name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	163
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping name:PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

F	Highly Flammable
N	Dangerous for the environment
T	Toxic

POISONS SCHEDULE S7

REGULATIONS

Durapol 5995 Accelerator (CAS:) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

Regulations for ingredients

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL),"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS),"Australia National Pollutant Inventory","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) - Appendix I","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7","FisherTransport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

ethylbenzene (CAS: 100-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)","Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","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) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7","FisherTransport Information","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

dibutyltin dilaurate (CAS: 77-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)","Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Exposure Standards","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7","Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","FisherTransport Information","International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

Section 16 - 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.

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.

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