

Rustbond Part A

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Version No: 1.2
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 21/01/2015
Print Date: 27/10/2015
Initial Date: 21/01/2015
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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Rustbond Part A
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Part A of a two pack epoxy
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA
Address	7 Production Ave, Molendinar 4214 QLD Australia
Telephone	+61 7 55126600
Fax	+61 7 55126697
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	131126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

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SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Carcinogen Category 1A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 1B, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - RE Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H340	May cause genetic defects
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction

Continued...

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H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
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H319	Causes serious eye irritation
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Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6	70-80	bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid
41638-13-5	20-30	dipropylene glycol diglycidyl ether

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Combustible. Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO2) aldehydes other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remove all ignition sources.
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Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</p>
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Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents <p>Glycidyl ethers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may form unstable peroxides on storage in air, light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels ▶ may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators ▶ may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines ▶ react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide ▶ attack some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubber

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin (EPON 1001)	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5900 mg/m3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin (EPON 1007)	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5900 mg/m3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin (EPON 820)	41 mg/m3	450 mg/m3	2700 mg/m3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin ERL-2795	32 mg/m3	350 mg/m3	2100 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol diglycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butatoluene rubber), boots and aprons.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

Continued...

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up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow viscous liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.14
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation".	
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion".	
Skin Contact	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.	
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.	
Chronic	Substance accumulation, in the human body, is likely and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.	
Rustbond Part A	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Continued...

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	dermal (rat) LD50: >800 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 13447 mg/kg ^[1]	
dipropylene glycol diglycidyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Nil reported * [Dow]
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Rustbond Part A	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane): Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation.
BISPHENOL A / DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. In mice, dermal application of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) (1, 10, or 100 mg/kg) for 13 weeks produced mild to moderate chronic active dermatitis. Foetotoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity; NOEL (maternal 60 mg/kg
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane): Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation. 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. MUTAGENICITY: In vitro genetic toxicity studies were positive. * Dow Chemical SDS

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

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data required to make classification available
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Species	Value	Source
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LC50	96	Fish	1.2mg/L	2
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	EC50	48	Crustacea	1.1mg/L	2
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.4mg/L	2

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
 Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
 Significant environmental findings are limited.
 For 1,2-Butylene oxide (Ethyloxirane):
 log Kow values of 0.68 and 0.86.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID(25068-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER(41638-13-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (dipropylene glycol diglycidyl ether; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (dipropylene glycol diglycidyl ether)
Japan - ENCS	N (dipropylene glycol diglycidyl ether)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	25068-38-6, 25085-99-8

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

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC— TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

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OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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Rustbond Part B

RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Version No: 2.7

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 21/01/2015

Print Date: 27/10/2015

Initial Date: 01/01/0001

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SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Rustbond Part B
Synonyms	Not Available
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)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Part B of a two pack coating
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RESENE PAINTS AUSTRALIA
Address	7 Production Ave, Molendinar 4214 QLD Australia
Telephone	+61 7 55126600
Fax	+61 7 55126697
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	131126
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132	Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Carcinogen Category 1A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Metal Corrosion Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, STOT - SE Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H350	May cause cancer

Continued...

Rustbond Part B

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H290	May be corrosive to metals
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H371	May cause damage to organs

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
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Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
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Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
471-34-1	0	calcium carbonate
8009-03-8.	0	petrolatum
112-57-2	<=1	tetraethylenepentamine
68513-05-3	40-50	tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides
64742-54-7	0	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)
100-51-6	30-40	benzyl alcohol
63231-60-7	0	microcrystalline wax
64742-47-8	0	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated
115733-09-0	1-10	(C14-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid,branched alkyls, calcium
84852-15-3	1-10	4-nonylphenol, branched
61790-12-3	0	tall oil fatty acids
90-72-2	1-10	2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol
64742-55-8	0	paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild)
2530-83-8	<=1	gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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, without delay.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▶ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▶ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▶ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. <p>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ 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. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- ▶ Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- ▶ Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- ▶ Oxygen is given as indicated.
- ▶ The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- ▶ Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- ▶ Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

- ▶ Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- ▶ Withhold oral feedings initially.
- ▶ If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- ▶ Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- ▶ Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- ▶ Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.

- ▶ Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- ▶ High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.
- ▶ The so-called "gasping syndrome" describes the progressive neurological deterioration of poisoned neonates.
- ▶ Management is essentially supportive.

For acute and short term repeated exposures to methanol:

- ▶ Toxicity results from accumulation of formaldehyde/formic acid.
- ▶ Clinical signs are usually limited to CNS, eyes and GI tract. Severe metabolic acidosis may produce dyspnea and profound systemic effects which may become intractable. All symptomatic patients should have arterial pH measured. Evaluate airway, breathing and circulation.
- ▶ Stabilise obtunded patients by giving naloxone, glucose and thiamine.
- ▶ Decontaminate with ipecac or lavage for patients presenting 2 hours post-ingestion. Charcoal does not absorb well; the usefulness of cathartic is not established.
- ▶ Forced diuresis is not effective; haemodialysis is recommended where peak methanol levels exceed 50 mg/dL (this correlates with serum bicarbonate levels below 18 mEq/L).
- ▶ Ethanol, maintained at levels between 100 and 150 mg/dL, inhibits formation of toxic metabolites and may be indicated when peak methanol levels exceed 20 mg/dL. An intravenous solution of ethanol in D5W is optimal.
- ▶ Folate, as leucovorin, may increase the oxidative removal of formic acid. 4-methylpyrazole may be an effective adjunct in the treatment. 8-Phenytoin may be preferable to diazepam for controlling seizure.

[Ellenhorn Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methanol in urine	15 mg/l	End of shift	B, NS
2. Formic acid in urine	80 mg/gm creatinine	Before the shift at end of workweek	B, NS

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed.

NS: Non-specific determinant - observed following exposure to other materials.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Fire Fighting | |
|----------------------|--|

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Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. Combustion products include; carbon dioxide (CO ₂) aldehydes nitrogen oxides (NO _x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes. WARNING: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.
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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. Small spills should be covered with inorganic absorbents and disposed of properly. Slippery when spilled. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Slippery when spilled.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	for bulk storages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If slight coloration of the ethyleneamine is acceptable, storage tanks may be made of carbon steel or black iron, provided they are free of rust and mill scale. ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. For low viscosity materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	Benzyl alcohol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may froth in contact with water ▶ slowly oxidises in air, oxygen forming benzaldehyde ▶ is incompatible with mineral acids, caustics, aliphatic amines, isocyanates ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, and explosively with sulfuric acid at elevated temperatures ▶ corrodes aluminium at high temperatures ▶ is incompatible with aluminum, iron, steel ▶ attacks some nonfluorinated plastics; may attack, extract and dissolve polypropylene Benzyl alcohol contaminated with 1.4% hydrogen bromide and 1.2% of dissolved iron(II) polymerises exothermically above 100 deg. Formaldehyde: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is a strong reducing agent ▶ will polymerise in air unless properly inhibited (usually with methanol up to 15%) and stored at controlled temperatures ▶ reacts violently with active organic material such as phenol ▶ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, acrylonitrile, caustics (sodium hydroxide, yielding formic acid and flammable hydrogen), magnesium carbonate, nitromethane, nitrogen oxides (especially at elevated temperatures), peroxyformic acid ▶ is incompatible with strong acids (hydrochloric acid forms carcinogenic bis(chloromethyl)ether*), amines, ammonia, aniline, bisulfides, gelatin, iodine, magnesite, phenol, some monomers, tannins, salts of copper, iron, silver. ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▶ Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	petrolatum	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild)	Oil mist, refined mineral	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS


Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
calcium carbonate	Limestone; (Calcium carbonate; Dolomite)	27 mg/m ³	27 mg/m ³	1300 mg/m ³
calcium carbonate	Carbonic acid, calcium salt	45 mg/m ³	210 mg/m ³	1300 mg/m ³
petrolatum	Petrolatum	2.5 mg/m ³	28 mg/m ³	11000 mg/m ³
tetraethylenepentamine	Tetraethylenepentamine	15 mg/m ³	130 mg/m ³	790 mg/m ³

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paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Hydrotreated (mild & severe) heavy paraffinic distillates	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3000 mg/m3
benzyl alcohol	Benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	49 ppm	49 ppm
4-nonylphenol, branched	Nonyl phenol, 4- (branched)	0.074 mg/m3	0.82 mg/m3	260 mg/m3
2,4,6-tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol	Tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol, 2,4,6-	3.6 mg/m3	40 mg/m3	240 mg/m3
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane; (3-(2,3-Epoxypropoxy) propyltrimethoxysilane)	1.7 mg/m3	19 mg/m3	210 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
petrolatum	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available	Not Available
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
microcrystalline wax	Not Available	Not Available
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	Not Available	Not Available
(C14-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched alkyls, calcium	Not Available	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available	Not Available
tall oil fatty acids	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,6-tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol	Not Available	Not Available
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild)	Not Available	Not Available
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elbow length PVC gloves When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber), boots and aprons.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. Overalls.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C

Respiratory protection

Type BKAX-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	BKAX-AUS P2	-	BKAX-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

Continued...

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NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
PVDC/PE/PVDC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

up to 50 x ES	-	BKAX-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	BKAX-2 P2	BKAX-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow Colour with Characteristic Odour		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.97
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Continued...

Rustbond Part B

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.</p> <p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.</p> <p>Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract.</p> <p>Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p> <p>Inhalation of benzyl alcohol may affect breathing (causing depression and paralysis of breathing and lower blood pressure).</p> <p>Minor but regular methanol exposures may effect the central nervous system, optic nerves and retinae.</p>
Ingestion	<p>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.</p> <p>Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow.</p> <p>Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea.</p> <p>Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhoea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.</p> <p>Ingestion of large doses of benzyl alcohol may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.</p> <p>Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop.</p> <p>Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.</p>
Eye	<p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Reactions to benzoic acid have been reported.</p> <p>Secondary amines may react with nitrites to form potentially carcinogenic N-nitrosamines.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to methanol vapour, at concentrations exceeding 3000 ppm, may produce cumulative effects characterised by gastrointestinal disturbances (nausea, vomiting), headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia, trembling, unsteady gait, vertigo, conjunctivitis and clouded or double vision.</p>

Rustbond Part B	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
petrolatum	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Nil reported
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kgE ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kgE ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 495 mg SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kgE ^[2]	Eyes (rabbit) (-) moderate
		Skin (rabbit) (-) moderate
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3.9 mg/14 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.7 mg/14 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5 mg/14 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/14 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/14 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 10.5 mg/14 h ^[1]	
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5.7 mg/14 h ^[1]	

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	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 9.6 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
benzyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: 1000000 ppm/90M ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/L/4h ^[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1560 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open-mild
microcrystalline wax	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1]	
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
(C14-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid, branched alkyls, calcium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1246 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
tall oil fatty acids	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7600 mg/kg ^[2]	(tall oil rosin) [Manufacturer]
		*MeadWestvaco MSDS
		Eye : Mild (effects reversible in less than 72 hours) *
		Skin : Mild (effects reversible in less than 72 hours) *
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >973 mg/kg ^[1]	[Ciba]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.5 mg/l/1 hr. ^[2]	[Rohm & Haas, Henkel]*
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3.9 mg/L/4H ^[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
gamma-glycidioxypropyltrimethoxysilane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4247.9 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5350 mg/kg ^[1]	

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Rustbond Part B	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.</p> <p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation.</p> <p>For benzoates:</p> <p>Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway.</p> <p>Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause chemical burns, skin rashes and asthma-like symptoms.</p> <p>For alkyl polyamines:</p> <p>The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of two terminal primary and at least one secondary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular weight ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine.</p> <p>Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids.</p>
CALCIUM CARBONATE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.</p>

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	<p>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. No evidence of carcinogenic properties. teratogenic effects.</p>
PETROLATUM	<p>The widespread use in cosmetic and in cosmetic surgery over many years demonstrates the low toxicity of refined waxes and many guidelines exist for their safe use Notwithstanding this, there are occasional reports of adverse effects with these products. Dermal (rabbit) TDLo: 100 ml/kg/30D-I Tumorigenic effects.</p>
TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause chemical burns, skin rashes and asthma-like symptoms. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. For alkyl polyamines: The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of two terminal primary and at least one secondary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular weight ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. Triethylenetetramine is a severe irritant to skin and eyes and may induce skin sensitisation. Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) has a low acute toxicity when taken orally and a higher toxicity via the dermal route most likely due to the corrosive nature of TEPA to the skin against neutralization by stomach acid.</p>
TALL OIL/ TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE POLYAMIDES	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause chemical burns, skin rashes and asthma-like symptoms. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. 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. For alkyl polyamines: The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of two terminal primary and at least one secondary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular weight ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) has a low acute toxicity when taken orally and a higher toxicity via the dermal route most likely due to the corrosive nature of TEPA to the skin against neutralization by stomach acid.</p>
BENZYL ALCOHOL	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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. Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation. For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway.</p>
MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. "Hydrocarbon wax" describes a group of solid C20 to C36 paraffinic hydrocarbons which are not absorbed in the gastro-intestinal tract and in small quantity will pass through undigested. The widespread use in cosmetic and in cosmetic surgery over many years demonstrates the low toxicity of refined waxes and many guidelines exist for their safe use Notwithstanding this, there are occasional reports of adverse effects with these products.</p>
DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED	<p>Kerosene may produce varying ranges of skin irritation, and a reversible eye irritation (if eyes are washed). No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
(C14-24)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID,BRANCHED ALKYLS, CALCIUM	<p>for alkaryl sulfonate petroleum additives: Mammalian Toxicology - Acute. Linear alkyl benzene sulfonates are derived from strong corrosive acids.</p>
4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	<p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. Gastrointestinal changes, liver changes, effects on newborn recorded.</p>
TALL OIL FATTY ACIDS	<p>Oleic acid, a component of tall oil fatty acid causes chromosome aberrations in yeast</p>
2,4,6-TRIS((DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL)PHENOL	<p>While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.</p>
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (MILD)	<p>*Q8 MSDS</p>
GAMMA-GLYCIDOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYLSILANE	<p>Low molecular weight alkoxy silane can cause irreversible lung damage when inhaled at low dose. For gamma-glycidopropyltrimethoxysilane (GPTMS): GPTMS undergoes rapid hydrolysis and the observed toxicity is expected to be due primarily to methanol and silanetriols. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. 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.</p>
PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD) & PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (MILD)	<p>The materials included in the Lubricating Base Oils category are related from both process and physical-chemical perspectives; The potential toxicity of a specific distillate base oil is inversely related to the severity or extent of processing the oil has undergone, since:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The adverse effects of these materials are associated with undesirable components, and ▶ The levels of the undesirable components are inversely related to the degree of processing; ▶ Distillate base oils receiving the same degree or extent of processing will have similar toxicities; ▶ The potential toxicity of <i>residual base oils</i> is independent of the degree of processing the oil receives. <p>for Unrefined and Mildly Refined Distillate Base Oils Acute toxicity: LD50s of >5000 mg/kg (bw) and >2g/kg (bw) for the oral and dermal routes of exposure, respectively, have been observed in rats dosed with an unrefined light paraffinic distillate The same material was also reported to be "moderately irritating" to the skin of rabbits.</p>

Rustbond Part B

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.**

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

Legend: ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data required to make classification available
⊘ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration	Species	Value	Source
calcium carbonate	LC50	96	Fish	>56000mg/L	4
calcium carbonate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>14mg/L	2
petrolatum	LC50	96	Fish	>10000mg/L	2
tetraethylenepentamine	LC50	96	Fish	1.27628mg/L	3
tetraethylenepentamine	EC50	48	Crustacea	=24.1mg/L	1
tetraethylenepentamine	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=2.1mg/L	1
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	LC50	96	Fish	0.19mg/L	2
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.18mg/L	2
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.638mg/L	2
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10000mg/L	1
paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild)	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10000mg/L	1
benzyl alcohol	LC50	96	Fish	10mg/L	2
benzyl alcohol	EC50	48	Crustacea	230mg/L	2
benzyl alcohol	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/L	2
benzyl alcohol	EC0	3	Algae or other aquatic plants	30mg/L	1
benzyl alcohol	EC0	24	Crustacea	26mg/L	1
benzyl alcohol	EC03	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	=16mg/L	4
benzyl alcohol	EC100	24	Crustacea	100mg/L	1
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LC50	96	Fish	2.20mg/L	4
4-nonylphenol, branched	LC50	96	Fish	0.0170mg/L	2
4-nonylphenol, branched	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.08440mg/L	2
4-nonylphenol, branched	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0270mg/L	2
4-nonylphenol, branched	BCF	24	Fish	0.1930mg/L	4
4-nonylphenol, branched	EC0	48	Crustacea	<0.10mg/L	1
4-nonylphenol, branched	EC10	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0120mg/L	4
4-nonylphenol, branched	EC100	48	Crustacea	>=0.40mg/L	1
4-nonylphenol, branched	EC90	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0590mg/L	4
tall oil fatty acids	EC50	48	Crustacea	>=1000mg/L	1
tall oil fatty acids	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1000mg/L	1
tall oil fatty acids	EC0	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1000mg/L	1
tall oil fatty acids	EC0	48	Crustacea	>=1000mg/L	1
tall oil fatty acids	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1000mg/L	1
tall oil fatty acids	EC100	48	Crustacea	>=1000mg/L	1
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LC50	96	Fish	1750mg/L	2
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	34.8120mg/L	3
paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild)	EC50	48	Crustacea	>10000mg/L	1
gamma-glycidxypropyltrimethoxysilane	LC50	96	Fish	4.9mg/L	2

Continued...

Rustbond Part B

gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	EC50	48	Crustacea	473mg/L	2
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1.000mg/L	3

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

For Benzyl Alkyl Alcohols: Log Kow: 1.36 to 2.06; Vapor Pressure: 0.01 to 0.1 hPa (@ room temperature); Water Solubility: >5x10+3 mg/L.

For benzoates:

The environmental characteristics for benzoates is ultimately determined by the properties of counter-ions, and is assumed to be non-toxic.

For alkyl polyamines:

All members of this cluster are miscible or soluble in water.

For Alkylphenols and their Ethoxylates, or Propoxylates (APE):

Environmental fate: Alkylphenols are found everywhere in the environmental, when released.

For Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonic Acids and their Salts (LABS): Log Kow: ~2.

For benzyl alcohol: log Kow : 1.1Koc : <5Henry's atm m3/mol: 3.91E-07BOD 5: 1.55-1.6,33-62%COD : 96%ThOD : 2.519BCF : 4

Bioaccumulation: Not significant

Anaerobic Effects: Significant degradation.

For Formaldehyde:

Environmental Fate: Formaldehyde is common in the environment as a contaminant of smoke and as photochemical smog.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW	LOW
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
4-nonylphenol, branched	HIGH	HIGH
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	HIGH
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (LogKOW = -3.1604)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated	LOW (BCF = 159)
4-nonylphenol, branched	LOW (BCF = 271)
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.773)
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = -0.9152)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (KOC = 1098)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
4-nonylphenol, branched	LOW (KOC = 56010)
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (KOC = 15130)
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 90.22)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS



Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. Recycle wherever possible.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Rustbond Part B

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3066
Packing group	II
UN 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)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 8 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : 163 Limited quantity : 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3066
Packing group	II
UN proper shipping name	Paint corrosive (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base); Paint related material corrosive (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class : 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk : Not Applicable ERG Code : 8L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : A3 A72 A192 A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions : 855 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack : 30 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions : 851 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack : 1 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions : Y840 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack : 0.5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3066
Packing group	II
UN 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)
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class : 8 IMDG Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number : F-A , S-B Special provisions : 163 Limited Quantities : 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	petrolatum	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	tetraethylenepentamine	Y

Rustbond Part B

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	benzyl alcohol	Y
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	tall oil fatty acids	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

CALCIUM CARBONATE(471-34-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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PETROLATUM(8009-03-8.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE(112-57-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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TALL OIL/ TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE POLYAMIDES(68513-05-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED (MILD)(64742-54-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

BENZYL ALCOHOL(100-51-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX(63231-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED(64742-47-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

(C14-24)ALKYLBENZENESULFONIC ACID,BRANCHED ALKYLs, CALCIUM(115733-09-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED(84852-15-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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TALL OIL FATTY ACIDS(61790-12-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL(90-72-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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PARAFFINIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, HYDROTREATED (MILD)(64742-55-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

GAMMA-GLYCIDOPROPYLTRIMETHOXSILANE(2530-83-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N ((C14-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid,branched alkyls, calcium)
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (benzyl alcohol; (C14-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid,branched alkyls, calcium; distillates, petroleum, light, hydrotreated; 4-nonylphenol, branched; tall oil fatty acids; gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane; tetraethylenepentamine; paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild); petrolatum; 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; microcrystalline wax; paraffinic distillate, heavy, hydrotreated (mild))
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N ((C14-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid,branched alkyls, calcium)
Japan - ENCS	N ((C14-24)alkylbenzenesulfonic acid,branched alkyls, calcium; tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides; paraffinic distillate, light, hydrotreated (mild); petrolatum)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Rustbond Part B**Legend:***Y = All ingredients are on the inventory**N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)***SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION****Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
calcium carbonate	1317-65-3, 13397-26-7, 146358-95-4, 15634-14-7, 198352-33-9, 459411-10-0, 471-34-1, 63660-97-9, 72608-12-9, 878759-26-3
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	1226892-45-0, 68513-05-3, 68555-22-6, 68953-36-6
microcrystalline wax	11120-44-8, 115742-62-6, 133876-76-3, 39390-78-8, 51609-20-2, 52622-53-4, 54650-77-0, 56646-22-1, 56940-24-0, 57534-57-3, 60001-32-3, 63231-60-7, 65879-83-6, 721427-53-8, 8032-73-3, 8040-02-6, 8052-54-8, 84593-02-2, 96380-49-3
tall oil fatty acids	61790-12-3, 68187-99-5

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

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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