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

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Devcon Flexane 80 Liquid Resin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>PART: D15600, D15610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| Relevant identified uses                                      | Base or Part A of a 2 pack urethane system |
|                                                               | Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers |
|                                                               | CONTAINS free organic isocyanate. Mixing and application requires special precautions and use of personal protective gear [APMF] |

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>ITW Polymers &amp; Fluids (NZ)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Not Available 2013 Auckland New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0800 476 265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>+64 9 273 6489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://www.itwpf.co.nz">www.itwpf.co.nz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency telephone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>0800 2436 2255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>+61 3 9573 3112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>+800 2436 2255</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Number 1</td>
<td>+800 2436 2255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Number 2</td>
<td>+612 9186 1132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Classification [1]

| Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1 |

Legend:


Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

6.1D (inhalation), 6.5A (respiratory), 6.5B (contact)

Label elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard pictogram(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

| H332 | Harmful if inhaled. |
| H334 | May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. |
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285 In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>%[weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5124-30-1</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balance</td>
<td>ingredients nonhazardous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eye Contact

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.

Skin Contact

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Inhalation

If skin contact occurs:

- 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.

Ingestion

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.
- Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:

- This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitizer which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hypereactivity.
- Clinical symptoms of exposure involve mucosal irritation of respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.
- Conjunctival irritation, skin inflammation (erythema, pain vesiculation) and gastrointestinal disturbances occur soon after exposure.
- Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea.
- Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates.
- Noncardiogenic pulmonary oedema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line.
- Treatment for asthma includes inhaled sympathomimetics (epinephrine [adrenalin], terbutaline) and steroids.
- Activated charcoal (1 g/kg) and a cathartic (sorbitol, magnesium citrate) may be useful for ingestion.
- Mydriatics, systemic analgesics and topical antibiotics (Sulamyd) may be used for corneal abrasions.
- There is no effective therapy for sensitised workers.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

NOTE: Isocyanates cause airway restriction in naive individuals with the degree of response dependent on the concentration and duration of exposure. They induce smooth muscle contraction which leads to bronchoconstrictive episodes. Acute changes in lung function, such as decreased FEV1, may not represent sensitivity.
Personnel who work with isocyanates, isocyanate prepolymers or polyisocyanates should have a pre-placement medical examination and periodic examinations thereafter, including a pulmonary function test. Anyone with a medical history of chronic respiratory disease, asthmatic or bronchial attacks, indications of allergic responses, recurrent eczema or sensitisation conditions of the skin should not handle or work with isocyanates. Anyone who develops chronic respiratory distress when working with isocyanates should be removed from exposure and examined by a physician. Further exposure must be avoided if a sensitivity to isocyanates or polyisocyanates has developed.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include:
  - carbon dioxide (CO2)
  - isocyanates
  - and minor amounts of
  - hydrogen cyanide
  - nitrogen oxides (NOx)
  - other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
  - May emit poisonous fumes.
  - May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
- 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: Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling
- Safe handling: DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- Other information: Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- Suitable container: Metal can or drum.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Storage incompatibility: Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, amines, alcohols.
- Avoid strong bases.
SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)</td>
<td>Isocyanates, all, (as -NCO)</td>
<td>0.02 mg/m³</td>
<td>0.07 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>(sen) - Sensitiser; Note: These values apply to all isocyanates, including prepolymers, present in the workplace air as vapours, mist or dust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)</td>
<td>Methylene bis(4-isocyanatocyclohexane), 1,1'-</td>
<td>0.015 ppm</td>
<td>0.29 ppm</td>
<td>1.7 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:
- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.

#### Personal protection

- **Eye and face protection**
  - 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

- **Skin protection**
  - See Hand protection below

- **Hands/feet protection**
  - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
  - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

  **NOTE:**
  - The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
  - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

  The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

  Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

- **Body protection**
  - See Other protection below

- **Other protection**
  - Overalls.
  - PVC, apron.
  - Barrier cream.

- **Thermal hazards**
  - Not Available

### Respiratory protection

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>A-AUS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-AUS / Class 1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A-2</td>
<td>A-PAPR-2 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ - 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

Continued...
Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical state</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
<th>Relative density (Water = 1)</th>
<th>1.04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;149</td>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;234</td>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Volatile Component (%vol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>&lt;1.333 @25°C</td>
<td>Gas group</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
<td>pH as a solution (1%)</td>
<td>7.0 (5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density (Air = 1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>VOC g/L</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7

Chemical stability

- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

Conditions to avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. 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 vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure.

Ingestion

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

Skin Contact

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Chronic

Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or who are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF] There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

Devcon Flexane 80 Liquid Resin

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)

TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10000 mg/kg²

Eye (rabbit): slight irritant*

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.295 mg/l/hr²

Skin (guinea pig): sensitiser*

Oral (rat) LD50: 9900 mg/kg²

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity.
2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified.

Continued...
The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke’s oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.

### Acute Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>BCF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Devcon Flexane 80 Liquid Resin</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)</td>
<td>HIGH (LogKOW = 6.1145)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)</td>
<td>LOW (KOC = 376200)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste treatment methods**

- 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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
  - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
  - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
  - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Labels Required**

| Marine Pollutant | NO |
### HAZCHEM
Not Applicable

#### Land transport (UN)
NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Pollution Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Devcon Flexane 80 Liquid Resin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture
This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSR Number</th>
<th>Group Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSR002670</td>
<td>Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**METHYLENE BIS(4-CYCLOHEXYLISOCYANATE)(5124-30-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

- New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
- New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
- New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

#### Location Test Certificate
Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Approved Handler
Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of substance</th>
<th>Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer Group Standards for further information

#### National Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>methylene bis(4-cyclohexylisocyanate)</td>
<td>5124-30-1, 103072-21-6, 107314-16-9, 123773-48-8, 135822-12-7, 13622-90-7, 190601-97-9, 201536-77-8, 68966-63-2, 73156-15-7, 88504-76-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written
SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>ITW Devcon Flexane 80 Liquid Curing Agent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identi-</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Relevant identified uses

Hardener component of a two-part kit.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name

ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)

Address

Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Not Available 2013 Auckland New Zealand

Telephone

0800 476 265

Fax

+64 9 273 6489

Website

www.itwpf.co.nz

Email

Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation

Not Available

Emergency telephone numbers

0800 2436 2255

Fax

1800 039 008

Other emergency telephone numbers

Not Available

+61 3 9573 3112

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number

+800 2436 2255

Alternative Number 1

+800 2436 2255

Alternative Number 2

+612 9186 1132

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation. Not regulated for transport of Dangerous Goods.

Classification of the substance or mixture

- Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
- Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4
- Eye Irritation Category 2A
- Carcinogenicity Category 2
- Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2
- Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1
- Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1

Legend:


Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria

6.1D (dermal), 6.1D (oral), 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B (oral), 9.1A

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

SIGNAL WORD WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68479-98-1</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>diethyltoluenediamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>carbon black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No other ingredient information supplied.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

NZ Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) | NZ Emergency Services: 111

Description of first aid measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye Contact</th>
<th>If skin contact occurs:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skin Contact</th>
<th>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inhalation</th>
<th>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient’s condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.
SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Incompatibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit irritating toxic fumes.

Combustion products include:
- Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.
- nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- amp;
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Contains low boiling substance:
  - Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
  - Check for bulging containers.
  - Vent periodically
  - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours
  - DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers
  - DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers
  - 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.

Other information
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

Storage incompatibility
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)</td>
<td>carbon black</td>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>3 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>6.7B - Suspected carcinogen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carbon black</td>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>9 mg/m³</td>
<td>99 mg/m³</td>
<td>590 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diethyltoluenediamine</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon black</td>
<td>1750 mg/m³</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exposure controls

**Appropriate engineering controls**

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

- Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
- Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment.

**Personal protection**

- 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

**Eye and face protection**

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

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Hands/feet protection**

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

**Body protection**

See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- Overalls.
- PVC. apron.
- Barrier cream.

**Thermal hazards**

Not Available

### Respiratory protection

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Minimum Protection Factor</th>
<th>Half-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Full-Face Respirator</th>
<th>Powered Air Respirator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 10 x ES</td>
<td>AK-AUS P3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AK-AUS / Class 1 P3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100 x ES</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AK-2 P3</td>
<td>AK-PAPR-2 P3 ^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^ - 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td>Black mobile liquid with a mild ammonia-like odour; does not mix with water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical state</strong></td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour threshold</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH (as supplied)</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relative density (Water = 1)</strong></td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decomposition temperature</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viscosity (cSt)</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7

Chemical stability
Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7

Conditions to avoid
See section 7

Incompatible materials
See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products
See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled
Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion
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.

Skin Contact
Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The liquid may be able to be mixed with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

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. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Chronic
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Most arylamines are very toxic to the blood cell-forming system, and they produce methaemoglobinaemia in humans. High doses congest the spleen and then cause formation of sarcomas (a type of malignant tumour). Phenylenediamine derivatives can cause skin damage, which generally disappears when exposure ceases.

ITW Devcon Flexane 80 Liquid Curing Agent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>TOXICITY</th>
<th>IRRITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diethyltoluenediamine</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon black</td>
<td>Dermal (rabbit) LD50: &gt;3000 mg/kg$^2$</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;10000 mg/kg$^1$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>BCF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ITW Devcon Flexane 80 Liquid Curing Agent</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diethyltoluenediamine</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbon black</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioaccumulative potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mobility in soil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data available for all ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- 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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Ensure that the disposal of material is carried out in accordance with Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Regulations 2001.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

- Marine Pollutant
- HAZCHEM: Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Pollution Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ITW Devcon Flexane 80 Liquid Curing Agent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSR Number</th>
<th>Group Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSR002679</td>
<td>Surface Coatings and Colourants (Toxic [6.7]) Group Standard 2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIETHYLTOLUENEDIAMINE(68479-98-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

CARBON BLACK(1333-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)

Location Test Certificate

Subject to Regulation 55 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations, a location test certificate is required when quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below are present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Class</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers</th>
<th>Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved Handler

Subject to Regulation 56 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 1 to 5 Controls) Regulations and Regulation 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Classes 6, 8, and 9 Controls) Regulations, the substance must be under the personal control of an Approved Handler when present in a quantity greater than or equal to those indicated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of substance</th>
<th>Quantities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.1A, 9.2A, 9.3A, and 9.4A</td>
<td>Any quantity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Refer Group Standards for further information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSC</td>
<td>N (diethyltoluenediamine; carbon black)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECSC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>N (diethyltoluenediamine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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