Compound 53-1 Part A - Resin

KonNx Electrica Limitada

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: **5633-30**
Version No: **7.1**
Safety Data Sheet in accordance to Decree 57 of 2021

Initial Date: **20/10/2023**
Revision Date: **07/10/2025**
Print Date: **08/10/2025**
L.GHS.CHL.EN.E

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Compound 53-1 Part A - Resin
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains butylated triphenyl phosphate)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Electro Insulating Resin. Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**KonNx Electrica Limitada**
Address	Limache 3405 Of 58 El Salto Viña del Mar Chile
Telephone	+56 966751191
Fax	Not Available
Website	https://konnx.net
Email	eduardo.poirier@konnx.net

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	+56 2 2760 4286 (ID#: 5633-30)
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification in accordance with D.S 57 [1]	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	***1. Classification by Chemwatch; 2. Classification in accordance with D.S 57***

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

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H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other hazards:

Not Available

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25791-96-2	20	polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether
68937-40-6	8	butylated triphenyl phosphate
69102-90-5	15	butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised
21645-51-2	53	aluminium hydroxide
14808-60-7	2.5	silica crystalline - quartz
280-57-9	0.5	triethylenediamine
1309-37-1	1	red iron oxide
Legend:	***1. Classification by Chemwatch; 2. Classification in accordance with D.S 57; 3. Classification drawn from C&L***	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If product comes in contact with skin: ▸ Contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with product to remain in contact with skin, strip all contaminated clothing including boots. ▸ Quickly wash affected areas vigorously with soap and water.

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	▸ **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to a patient showing signs of narcosis, i.e. losing consciousness. ▸ Give atropine if instructed. ▸ **DO NOT** delay, get to a doctor or hospital quickly.
Inhalation	▸ If spray mist, vapour are inhaled, remove from contaminated area. ▸ Contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▸ Lay patient down in a clean area and strip any clothing wet with spray. ▸ 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. ▸ **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to a patient showing signs of narcosis, i.e. losing consciousness. ▸ Give atropine if instructed. ▸ Get to doctor or hospital quickly.
Ingestion	If swallowed: ▸ Contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▸ If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised. ▸ Give atropine if instructed. ▸ **REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. ▸ Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

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.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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. ▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▸ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. ▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▸ May emit acrid smoke. ▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) phosphorus oxides (POx) silicon dioxide (SiO_2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by all means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▸ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Increase ventilation.

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- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Contain or absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Chemical Class: organophosphates
For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

SORBENT TYPE	RANK	APPLICATION	COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS
LAND SPILL - SMALL				
cross-linked polymer - particulate	1	shovel	shovel	R, W, SS
cross-linked polymer - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R, DGC, RT
wood fiber - pillow	1	throw	pitchfork	R,P, DGC, RT
foamed glass - pillow	2	shovel	shovel	R, W, P, DGC
sorbent clay - particulate	2	shovel	shovel	R, I, P
wood fibre - particulate	3	shovel	shovel	R,W, P, DGC
LAND SPILL - MEDIUM				
cross-linked polymer -particulate	1	blower	skiploader	R, W, SS
sorbent clay - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	R, I, P
polypropylene - particulate	2	blower	skiploader	R, SS, DGC
expanded mineral - particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R,I, W, P, DGC
wood fiber- particulate	3	blower	skiploader	R, W, P, DGC
polypropylene - mat	3	throw	skiploader	DGC, RT

Legend
DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense
R; Not reusable
I: Not incinerable
P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy
RT:Not effective where terrain is rugged
SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites
W: Effectiveness reduced when windy
Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;
R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988

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.
- **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

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

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

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INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Chile Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Sílice Cristalizada Cuarzo	0,08 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A.1 (4) - Fracción Respirable
Chile Occupational Exposure Limits	silica crystalline - quartz	Cuarzo (Sílice Cristalizada)	0,08 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	A.1 (4) - Fracción Respirable

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	Not Available	Not Available
butylated triphenyl phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
triethylenediamine	Not Available	Not Available
red iron oxide	2,500 mg/m3	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Employees exposed to confirmed human carcinogens should be authorized to do so by the employer, and work in a regulated area.
- Work should be undertaken in an isolated system such as a "glove-box" . Employees should wash their hands and arms upon completion of the assigned task and before engaging in other activities not associated with the isolated system.
- Within regulated areas, the carcinogen should be stored in sealed containers, or enclosed in a closed system, including piping systems, with any sample ports or openings closed while the carcinogens are contained within.
- Open-vessel systems are prohibited.
- Each operation should be provided with continuous local exhaust ventilation so that air movement is always from ordinary work areas to the operation.
- Exhaust air should not be discharged to regulated areas, non-regulated areas or the external environment unless decontaminated. Clean make-up air should be introduced in sufficient volume to maintain correct operation of the local exhaust system.
- For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood.
- Except for outdoor systems, regulated areas should be maintained under negative pressure (with respect to non-regulated areas).
- Local exhaust ventilation requires make-up air be supplied in equal volumes to replaced air.
- Laboratory hoods must be designed and maintained so as to draw air inward at an average linear face velocity of 0.76 m/sec with a minimum of 0.64 m/sec. Design and construction of the fume hood requires that insertion of any portion of the employees body, other than hands and arms, be disallowed.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

When handling very small quantities of the material eye protection may not be required.
For laboratory, larger scale or bulk handling or where regular exposure in an occupational setting occurs:

- Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- Face shield. Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
- 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

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 can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
· frequency and duration of contact,
· chemical resistance of glove material,
· glove thickness and
· dexterity
Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

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	· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. ▸ Rubber gloves (nitrile or low-protein, powder-free latex, latex/ nitrile). Employees allergic to latex gloves should use nitrile gloves in preference. ▸ Double gloving should be considered. ▸ PVC gloves. ▸ Change gloves frequently and when contaminated, punctured or torn. ▸ Wash hands immediately after removing gloves. ▸ Protective shoe covers. [AS/NZS 2210] ▸ Head covering.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ 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. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. [AS/NZS 1715 or national equivalent] ▸ Emergency deluge showers and eyewash fountains, supplied with potable water, should be located near, within sight of, and on the same level with locations where direct exposure is likely. ▸ 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. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▸ Prior to removing protective garments the employee should undergo decontamination and be required to shower upon removal of the garments and hood. ▸ For quantities up to 500 grams a laboratory coat may be suitable. ▸ For quantities up to 1 kilogram a disposable laboratory coat or coverall of low permeability is recommended. Coveralls should be buttoned at collar and cuffs. ▸ For quantities over 1 kilogram and manufacturing operations, wear disposable coverall of low permeability and disposable shoe covers. ▸ For manufacturing operations, air-supplied full body suits may be required for the provision of advanced respiratory protection. ▸ Eye wash unit. ▸ Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower. ▸ For Emergencies: Vinyl suit

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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AK-AUS P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-2 P2	AK-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)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

If inhalation risk above the TLV exists, wear approved dust respirator.
Use respirators with protection factors appropriate for the exposure level.
- Up to 5 X TLV, use valveless mask type; up to 10 X TLV, use 1/2 mask dust respirator
- Up to 50 X TLV, use full face dust respirator or demand type C air supplied respirator
- Up to 500 X TLV, use powered air-purifying dust respirator or a Type C pressure demand supplied-air respirator
- Over 500 X TLV wear full-face self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure mode or a combination respirator with a Type C positive pressure supplied-air full-face respirator and an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Continued...

Appearance	Odourless red oxide coloured liquid.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.40-1.45
Odour	No Odour	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	6000-6500
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>200	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**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	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

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

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as mutagenic
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to reproductivity
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through repeated exposure
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation of vapours or 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	The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives . Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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	This material causes serious eye irritation.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Strong evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.

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Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.
Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.
Substances than can cuase occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers
Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cuase occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive.
Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.
On the basis of epidemiological data, the material is regarded as carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient data to establish a causal association between human exposure to the material and the development of cancer.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.

There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in impaired fertility on the basis of: - clear evidence in animal studies of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which is not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.
There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:
- clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for humans owing to possible developmental toxic effects, generally on the basis that results in appropriate animal studies provide strong suspicion of developmental toxicity in the absence of signs of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Compound 53-1 Part A - Resin	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Not Available	Not Available

polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >50 mg/L4h[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

butylated triphenyl phosphate	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL - Mild
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >50 mg/L4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 0.1mL/30S - Mild
Oral (Rat) LD50: 4700 mg/kg[1]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 0.5mL - Mild
	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Mild

butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Not Available	Not Available

aluminium hydroxide	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.3 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

silica crystalline - quartz	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

triethylenediamine	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 25mg - Moderate
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l4h[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg[2]	Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 2500ug - Mild
	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

red iron oxide	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[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***

Continued...

POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL GLYCERYL ETHER	Data for Niax Polyol L-56 Data for Niax Polyol LG-168 * BASF Multranol 9175 SDS
BUTYLATED TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE	This material has been determined not to be a primary eye irritant in rabbits. This material has been determined not to be a primary skin irritant in rabbits. This product is expected to have low acute oral and dermal toxicity. No evidence of delayed neurotoxicity was observed in rats and hens following acute exposure. This material was not determined to be mutagenic in the Ames Test, in a mouse lymphoma forward mutation assay and a mouse lymphoma cytogenetic assay. * Chemtura MSDS (for similar product) In an oral reproductive/developmental toxicity study in rats, doses of 50, 250 or 1000 mg/kg/day were administered by gavage. During the study no treatment related effects were seen in any end points measured. There were no treatment related histological changes in the reproductive organs. Further, there were no significant differences in litter size or the number of live pups on postnatal days 0 and 4. The NOAEL for reproductive toxicity is 1000 mg/kg/day. A rat reproductive study is reported in the literature and was conducted using a butylated triphenyl phosphate based hydraulic fluid dosed at 600 mg/kg, 1,000 mg/kg and 1,700 mg/kg. The authors reported that fertility indices were reduced at doses of 1,000 mg/kg and higher. A NOAEL was established at 600 mg/kg. Because the report is unclear regarding the actual composition of the hydraulic fluid and certain deficiencies in study method exist (e.g. selection of rat strain, statistical analysis), this study may not accurately represent effects of all butylated triphenyl phosphate products. In an oral teratology study in rats, doses of 100, 400, or 1000 mg/kg/day was administered by gavage. There was no treatment related effects on the number of corpora lutea, implants, resorption sites, or live foetuses per dam. There was no effect on litter size or fetal weights for the mid and low dose groups. The high dose group showed significantly reduced foetal weights, probably due to maternal toxicity. There were no significant increases in external, soft tissue, or skeletal anomalies in any treatment group. Treatment did not result in developmental toxicity. Epidemiology studies completed in 1977 and 1985 of current and former workers at the production facility where Kronitex and Durad, natural and synthetic triaryl phosphate esters are manufactured have not demonstrated any unusual pattern of mortality or disease. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	**WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS** The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to **respirable** (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours. * Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques). NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem. To be a hazard the material must enter the breathing zone as respirable particles.
TRIETHYLENEDIAMINE	Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Factors which increase the sensitivity of the mucosa may play a role in predisposing a person to allergy. They may be genetically determined or acquired, for example, during infections or exposure to irritant substances. Immunologically the low molecular weight substances become complete allergens in the organism either by binding to peptides or proteins (haptens) or after metabolism (prohaptens). Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. 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. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL GLYCERYL ETHER & BUTYLATED TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE & TRIETHYLENEDIAMINE	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.
BUTYLATED TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE & TRIETHYLENEDIAMINE	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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
BUTADIENE HOMOPOLYMER, HYDROXYL FUNCTIONALISED & ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✓
Mutagenicity	✓	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗
Endocrine disruptors	⊘	**Neurotoxicity**	⊘
Immunotoxicity	⊘	**Related Symptoms**	⊘

Legend: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***

Continued...

– Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

Not Available

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Compound 53-1 Part A - Resin

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	0.2-2.2	7
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=10mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2

butylated triphenyl phosphate

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.4mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.2-4.7mg/l	Not Available
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	3.2-4.7mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	2.8-4mg/l	Not Available

butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

aluminium hydroxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	1
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.017mg/L	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>0.065mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/L	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.57mg/l	2

silica crystalline - quartz

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

triethylenediamine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.3	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	110mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	92mg/l	Not Available
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	92mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	1730mg/l	Not Available

red iron oxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Fish	0.52mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data***

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
butylated triphenyl phosphate	HIGH	HIGH
triethylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	LOW (BCF = 7)
butylated triphenyl phosphate	LOW (LogKOW = 10.43)
triethylenediamine	LOW (BCF = 13)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
butylated triphenyl phosphate	LOW (Log KOC = 565800)
triethylenediamine	LOW (Log KOC = 95.14)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ 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. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (UN)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains butylated triphenyl phosphate)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 9 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 274; 331; 335; 375 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	3082
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains butylated triphenyl phosphate)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 9

Continued...

	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
14.4. **Packing group**	III	
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	3082	
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains butylated triphenyl phosphate)	
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	III	
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number	F-A, S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	Not Available
butylated triphenyl phosphate	Not Available
butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
triethylenediamine	Not Available
red iron oxide	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether	Not Available
butylated triphenyl phosphate	Not Available
butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised	Not Available
aluminium hydroxide	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
triethylenediamine	Not Available
red iron oxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

It is recommended that the user verifies in the place where this product is used if it is specifically regulated for its application in human consumption or veterinary applications, as an additive in edible or pharmaceutical products or packaging, health products and cosmetics, or even as controlled agent recognised as a precursor in the manufacture of drugs, chemical weapons and ammunition.
The communication of the dangers of this product is in accordance with local and international regulations, respecting always the most restrictive requirement.
- Environmental regulation, safety and health specific to the substance or mixture D.S. 594
- Regulation on basic sanitary and environmental conditions in workplaces D.S. 298
- Transport of dangerous loads through streets and roads
D.S. 148 - Sanitary regulation on handling of hazardous waste
D.S. 57 - Classification, Labelling and Notification of Chemicals Substances and Hazardous Mixtures

Continued...

polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

butylated triphenyl phosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

aluminium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Chile Occupational Exposure Limits
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

triethylenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

red iron oxide is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether; butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised; aluminium hydroxide; silica crystalline - quartz; triethylenediamine; red iron oxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised)
Japan - ENCS	No (butylated triphenyl phosphate)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether; butylated triphenyl phosphate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (butadiene homopolymer, hydroxyl functionalised)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (polypropylene glycol glyceryl ether; butylated triphenyl phosphate; aluminium hydroxide; silica crystalline - quartz; triethylenediamine; red iron oxide)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*** ***No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.***

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	07/10/2025
Initial Date	20/10/2023
Next Revision Date	07/10/2030

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	13/03/2025	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms
7.1	07/10/2025	Physical and chemical properties - Appearance, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name

Other information

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Continued...

Provider Liability Limit

In this act, it is recorded that the information provided in this document is timely and transparent, in accordance with the requirements of national and international standards; in turn, it is established that the inappropriate use of this product, kit or substance could cause damage to people, private property and/or the environment. It is advisable to read this document carefully and contact an expert for guidance if you require assistance.

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.

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
- ES: Exposure Standard
- 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
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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