



ERAPOL HC65A - PART B

Era Polymers Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 9-42399

Version No: 1.6

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 09/12/2013

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	ERAPOL HC65A - PART B
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diethyltoluenediamine)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions. Polyol curative
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Era Polymers Pty Ltd
Address	25-27 Green Street 2019 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 (0)2 9666 3788
Fax	+61 (0)2 9666 4805
Website	www.erapol.com.au
Email	erapol@erapol.com.au

Emergency telephone number

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

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	S5
GHS Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Eye Irrit. 2, STOT - RE Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Regolamentoo 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68479-98-1	10-30	(diethyltoluenediamine)
27236-65-3	<1	bis(phenylmercury) dodeceny/succinate

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS. <p>Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. <p>NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.</p>

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

	<p>For acute and short term repeated exposures to aryl and alkylmethoxy compounds of mercury: Absorption proceeds more rapidly than its inorganic counterpart but once inside the body biotransformation releases inorganic mercury. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Moderate adsorption of inorganic mercury compounds through the gastro-intestinal tract (7-15%) is the principal cause of poisoning. These compounds are highly concentrated (as the mercuric (Hg (2+) form) in the kidney; acute ingestion may lead to oliguric renal failure. Severe mucosal necrosis may also result from ingestion. ▸ Chronic effects range from proteinuria to nephrotic syndrome. Chronic presentation also involves dermatitis, gingivitis, stomatitis, tremor and neuropsychiatric symptoms of erethism. ▸ Absorbed inorganic mercury does not significantly cross the blood-brain barrier. ▸ Emesis and lavage should be initiated following acute ingestion. ▸ Activated charcoal interrupts absorption; cathartics should be administered when charcoal is given. ▸ The use of British Anti-Lewisite is indicated in severe inorganic poisoning. Newer derivatives of BAL (e.g. dimercaptosuccinic acid, [DMSA] and 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfate [DMPS]) may prove more effective. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology] <p style="text-align: center;">BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI</p> <p>These represent the determinants observed in specimens from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Determinant</th> <th>Index</th> <th>Sampling Time</th> <th>Comments</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Total inorganic mercury in urine</td> <td>35 ug/gm creatinine</td> <td>Preshift</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Total inorganic mercury in blood</td> <td>15 ug/L</td> <td>End of shift at end of workweek</td> <td>B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.</p>	Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments	1. Total inorganic mercury in urine	35 ug/gm creatinine	Preshift	B	2. Total inorganic mercury in blood	15 ug/L	End of shift at end of workweek	B
Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments										
1. Total inorganic mercury in urine	35 ug/gm creatinine	Preshift	B										
2. Total inorganic mercury in blood	15 ug/L	End of shift at end of workweek	B										

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Foam. ▸ Dry chemical powder. ▸ BCF (where regulations permit). ▸ Carbon dioxide. ▸ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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 MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Many arylamines (aromatic amines such as aniline, N-ethylaniline, o-toluidine, xylydine etc. and their mixtures) are hypergolic (ignite spontaneously) with red fuming nitric acid. When the amines are dissolved in triethylamine, ignition occurs at -60 deg. C. or less. ▸ Various metal oxides and their salts may promote ignition of amine-red fuming nitric acid systems. Soluble materials such as copper(I) oxide, ammonium metavanadate are effective; insoluble materials such as copper(II) oxide, iron(II) oxide, potassium dichromate are also effective.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	bis(phenylmercury) dodeceny succinate	Mercury, aryl compounds (as Hg)	0.1 (mgm3)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bis(phenylmercury) dodeceny succinate	0.177(ppm)	0.177(ppm)	0.177(ppm)	17.7(ppm)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bis(phenylmercury) dodeceny succinate	28(mgm3)	10(mgm3)

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>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.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hand protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C. apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream.
Thermal hazards	

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

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

ERAPOL HC65A - PART B Not Available

Material	CPI

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

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

NOTE

Respiratory protection

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)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark coloured		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.01
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	pH as a solution(1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available		

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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	<p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardener vapours (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". The literature records several instances of systemic intoxications following the use of amines in epoxy resin systems.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous. If death does not occur within 24 hours there may be an improvement in the patients condition for 2-4 days only to be followed by the sudden onset of abdominal pain, board-like abdominal rigidity or hypo-tension; this indicates that delayed gastric or oesophageal corrosive damage has occurred.</p>

	The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to haemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen.
Skin Contact	<p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p>
Eye	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p>

ERAPOL HC65A - PART B	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
(diethyltoluenediamine)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >700 mg/kg	[Manufacturer]
	Inhalation (rats) LD50: >2.45 mg/l	Eye (rabbit): moderate-SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 470-540 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): slight
	Not Available	Not Available
bis(phenylmercury) dodeceny succinate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

ERAPOL HC65A - PART B	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. p-Phenylenediamines are oxidised by the liver microsomal enzymes (S9). Pure p-phenylenediamine is non-mutagenic in but becomes mutagenic after it is oxidized. Azo dyes containing phenylenediamine are mutagenic in certain assay most likely due to the formation of oxidized p-phenylenediamine. Modification of the moieties that can be metabolized to p-phenylenediamine by sulfonation, carboxylation or copper complexation eliminated the mutagenic responses.
(DIETHYLTOLUENEDIAMINE)	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. p-Phenylenediamines are oxidised by the liver microsomal enzymes (S9). Pure p-phenylenediamine is non-mutagenic in but becomes mutagenic after it is oxidized. Azo dyes containing phenylenediamine are mutagenic in certain assay most likely due to the formation of oxidized p-phenylenediamine.
BIS(PHENYLMERCURY) DODECENYLSUCCINATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4	Carcinogenicity	Not Applicable
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Not Applicable	Reproductivity	Not Applicable
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Eye Irrit. 2	STOT - Single Exposure	Not Applicable
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Not Applicable	STOT - Repeated Exposure	STOT - RE Category 2
Mutagenicity	Not Applicable	Aspiration Hazard	Not Applicable

CMR STATUS

SKIN	bis(phenylmercury) dodecenylsuccinate	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
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SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Toxicity**

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Phenylenediamines are not readily biodegradable via CO₂ evolution, but they are susceptible to both hydrolysis and photodegradation.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available



Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3082
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name (contains diethyltoluenediamine)	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 9 Subrisk :

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Special precautions for user	Special provisions	179 274 331 335 AU01
	limited quantity	5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains diethyltoluenediamine)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	
	ERG Code	9L
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97A158
	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 Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082	
Packing group	III	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diethyltoluenediamine)	
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A,S-F
	Special provisions	274 335
	Limited Quantities	5 L

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

(diethyltoluenediamine) (68479-98-1) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"
bis(phenylmercury) dodeceny succinate(27236-65-3) is found on the following regulatory lists	"United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (English)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Marine Pollutants", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid

Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)"

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.

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

www.chemwatch.net/references

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

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