

SAFETY DATA SHEET

AP401 Epoxy Primer Activator

valspar

INDUSTRIAL MIX

Section 1. Identification

Product name : AP401 Epoxy Primer Activator

Product type : Liquid.

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

Identified uses

Use in coatings - Hardener.

Uses advised against

Not applicable.

Supplier

Manufacturer : Valspar b.v.
Zuiveringweg 89
8243 PE Lelystad
The Netherlands
tel: +31 (0)320 292200
fax: +31 (0)320 292201

Emergency telephone number : Call: +31 (0)320 292200 (during daytime)

Supplier's details : DBNZ Coatings Limited
176 Ossie James Drive
Hamilton Airport, 3282
NEW ZEALAND
T: +64 7847 0944
E: info@dbnz.co.nz

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 764766 (24 hrs)
CALL: +(64)-98010034 (Hours of operation - 24 hours)

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : autoinfo@valspar.com

Section 2. Hazards identification

HSNO Classification : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION - Category 1C
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute oral toxicity: 25.4%
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment: 1.2%

This material is classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

Version : 1

Date of issue/Date of revision : 8/23/2023

Section 2. Hazards identification

This material is classified as DANGEROUS GOODS according to criteria in New Zealand Standard 5433:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

GHS label elements

- Signal word** : Danger
- Hazard statements** : Flammable liquid and vapour.
Harmful if swallowed.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

- General** : Do not apply directly into or onto water. Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the substance does not cause any significant adverse effects to the environment beyond the application area.
- Prevention** : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid release to the environment. Do not breathe vapour. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
- Response** : Collect spillage. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
- Storage** : Store locked up.
- Disposal** : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.
- Symbol** :



- Other hazards which do not result in classification** : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

- Substance/mixture** : Mixture

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	% (w/w)	CAS number
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	≥10 - ≤30	25068-38-6
1-methoxy-2-propanol	≥10 - ≤30	107-98-2
3-methylbutan-2-one	≥10 - ≤21	563-80-4
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	≤10	64742-95-6
xylene	≤10	1330-20-7
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	≤7.9	112-24-3
trimethylbenzene	≤5	25551-13-7
mesitylene	≤3	108-67-8
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	≤2.3	95-63-6
ethylbenzene	≤1.9	100-41-4
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	≤1.6	90-72-2
toluene	≤0.3	108-88-3
2-methoxypropanol	≤0.3	1589-47-5

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

Inhalation

- : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Ingestion

- : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Skin contact

- : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Section 4. First aid measures

- Eye contact** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Chemical burns must be treated promptly by a physician.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Eyes** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Not suitable** : Do not use water jet.

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Specific hazards arising from the chemical	: Flammable liquid and vapour. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapour/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.
Hazardous thermal decomposition products	: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide carbon monoxide nitrogen oxides halogenated compounds
Hazchem code	: •3W
Special precautions for fire-fighters	: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters	: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel	: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
For emergency responders	: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions	: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. Collect spillage.
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Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Large spill	: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems should not be employed in any process in which this product is used. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapour or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid release to the environment. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
1-methoxy-2-propanol	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022).
	WES-STEL: 553 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
	WES-STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes.
	WES-TWA: 369 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
	WES-TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
3-methylbutan-2-one	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022).
	WES-TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours.
	WES-TWA: 705 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
xylene	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)] Notes: See Notice of Intended Changes.
	WES-TWA: 217 mg/m ³ , 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
	WES-TWA: 50 ppm, 0 times per shift, 8 hours.
trimethylbenzene	HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [Trimethyl

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

mesitylene	benzene] WES-TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 123 mg/m ³ 8 hours. HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [Trimethyl
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	benzene] WES-TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 123 mg/m ³ 8 hours. HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). [Trimethyl
ethylbenzene	benzene] WES-TWA: 25 ppm 8 hours. WES-TWA: 123 mg/m ³ 8 hours. HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). Absorbed through
toluene	skin. WES-STEL: 176 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 40 ppm 15 minutes. WES-TWA: 88 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. HSWA 2015 - HSW (GRWM) 2016. Workplace exposure standards (WES) (New Zealand, 4/2022). Absorbed through
	skin. WES-TWA: 75 mg/m ³ 8 hours. WES-TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. WES-STEL: 377 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. WES-STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes.

Appropriate engineering controls

- : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

- : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

- : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

- : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead. Recommended: chemical splash goggles and/or face shield.

Skin protection

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Hand protection** : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. > 8 hours (breakthrough time): Recommended EN 374 fluor rubber foil ≥ 0.7 mm
< 1 hour (breakthrough time): Conditionally suitable materials for protective gloves; EN 374: Nitrile rubber - NBR (≥ 0.35 mm). Only suitable as splash protection. Only suitable for brief exposure. In the event of contamination, change protective gloves immediately.
- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves. Recommended: Cotton or cotton/synthetic overalls or coveralls are normally suitable.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. Recommended: EN 405:2001 + A1:2009 organic vapour (Type A) and particulate filter FFA2P3 R D

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Colour** : Colourless.
- Odour** : Not available.
- Odour threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : $>100^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($>212^{\circ}\text{F}$)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 25°C (77°F)
- Evaporation rate** : 1.62 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability** : Not available.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 0.7%
Upper: 13.7%
- Vapour pressure** : 2.1 kPa (15.751 mm Hg)
- Relative vapour density** : 3.1 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.94
- Density** : 0.94 g/cm^3
- Solubility(ies)** :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble
hot water	Not soluble

- Solubility in water** : Not available.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature :

Ingredient name	°C	°F	Method
1-methoxy-2-propanol	270	518	EU A.15
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	280 to 470	536 to 878	
3,6,9-triazaundecamethylenediamine	321	609.8	
2-piperazin-1-ylethylamine	>300	>572	
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	337.78	640	
2,2'-iminodiethylamine	358	676.4	
2-(2-aminoethylamino)ethanol	368	694.4	
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	382	719.6	
cumene	424	795.2	
xylene	432	809.6	
ethylbenzene	432.22	810	
3-methylbutan-2-one	455.85	852.5	
trimethylbenzene	470 to 550	878 to 1022	
1,2,3-trimethylbenzene	470	878	
toluene	480	896	
benzene	498	928.4	DIN 51794
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	500	932	
naphthalene	526 to 587	978.8 to 1088.6	
mesitylene	559	1038.2	

Decomposition temperature : Not available.

Viscosity : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): >20.5 mm²/s (>20.5 cSt)

Particle characteristics

Median particle size : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurise, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapour to accumulate in low or confined areas.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidising materials

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed.
- Skin contact** : Causes severe burns. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye damage.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
stomach pains
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
redness
blistering may occur
reduced foetal weight
increase in foetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain
watering
redness

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
1-methoxy-2-propanol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	2000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4016 mg/kg	-
3-methylbutan-2-one	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	6350 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3000 mg/kg	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	6193 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>3160 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3592 mg/kg	-
xylene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	5000 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat - Male	29000 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12126 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	805 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2500 mg/kg	-
trimethylbenzene	LD50 Oral	Rat	8970 mg/kg	-
mesitylene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	24000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5000 mg/kg	-
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	18000 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5 g/kg	-
ethylbenzene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	6350 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	12126 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-
2,4,6-tris (dimethylaminomethyl) phenol	LD50 Dermal	Rat	1280 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1200 mg/kg	-
toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapour	Rat	28.1 mg/l	4 hours

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	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 uL	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
3-methylbutan-2-one	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. xylene	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 uL	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	49 mg	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	490 mg	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
trimethylbenzene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
mesitylene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-
ethylbenzene	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 15 mg	-
2,4,6-tris (dimethylaminomethyl) phenol	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 ug	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	0.025 MI	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
toluene	Skin - Severe irritant	Rat	-	0.25 MI	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes	-
			-	100 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	870 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 uL	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
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Sensitisation

Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

General	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Inhalation	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Ingestion	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Skin contact	: Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.
Eye contact	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: May damage the unborn child.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	: Suspected of damaging fertility.

Chronic toxicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
2-methoxypropanol	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	Category 2	-	-
xylene	Category 2	-	-
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	Category 1	-	-
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-
ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-
toluene	Category 2	-	-

Aspiration hazard

Product/ingredient name
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom. trimethylbenzene

Numerical measures of toxicity

Section 11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapours) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
AP401 Epoxy Primer Activator	417.6	5030.4	N/A	24.2	N/A
1-methoxy-2-propanol	4016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3-methylbutan-2-one	100	6350	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	3592	N/A	N/A	6.193	N/A
xylene	500	1100	N/A	29000	N/A
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	500	805	N/A	N/A	N/A
trimethylbenzene	8970	N/A	N/A	11	N/A
mesitylene	5000	N/A	N/A	24	N/A
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	5000	N/A	N/A	18	N/A
ethylbenzene	3500	12126	N/A	11	N/A
2,4,6-tris(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	1200	1280	N/A	N/A	N/A
toluene	636	N/A	N/A	11	N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity : Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities. This material is toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Aquatic and terrestrial toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
1-methoxy-2-propanol	Acute EC50 >1000 mg/l	Aquatic plants - <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 >21000 mg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 6812 mg/l	Fish - <i>Leuciscus idus</i>	96 hours
3-methylbutan-2-one	Acute LC50 864000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	Acute EC50 2.9 mg/l	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	72 hours
	Acute EC50 3.2 mg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 9.2 mg/l	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
	Acute NOEC >1 mg/l	Algae - <i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>	72 hours
xylene	Acute EC50 1 to 10 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 1 to 10 mg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>	48 hours
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
trimethylbenzene	Acute LC50 33900 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5600 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>	48 hours
mesitylene	Acute LC50 13000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Cancer magister</i> - Zoea	48 hours
	Acute LC50 12520 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Carassius auratus</i>	96 hours
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	Chronic NOEC 0.4 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Acute LC50 4910 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Elasmopus pecteniscus</i> - Adult	48 hours
ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 7720 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	72 hours
	Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i> - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
toluene	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 12.5 mg/l	Algae	72 hours
	Acute EC50 >433 ppm Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	96 hours

Section 12. Ecological information

	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Gammarus pseudolimnaeus</i> - Adult	48 hours
	Acute EC50 3.8 mg/l	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	48 hours
	Acute LC50 5.5 mg/l	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days

Persistence/degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
1-methoxy-2-propanol	OECD 301E 301E Ready Biodegradability - Modified OECD Screening Test	96 % - 28 days	-	-
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	78 % - Readily - 28 days	-	Fresh water

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
1-methoxy-2-propanol	-	-	Readily
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	-	Readily
toluene	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin	2.64 to 3.78	31	Low
1-methoxy-2-propanol	<1	-	Low
3-methylbutan-2-one	2.29	-	Low
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	-	10 to 2500	High
xylene	3.12	8.1 to 25.9	Low
3,6-diazaoctanethylenediamin	-1.66 to -1.4	-	Low
trimethylbenzene	3.4 to 3.8	-	Low
mesitylene	3.42	161	Low
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	3.63	243	Low
ethylbenzene	3.6	-	Low
2,4,6-tris	0.219	-	Low
(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol			
toluene	2.73	90	Low

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.









Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling

Section 13. Disposal considerations

emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapour from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	New Zealand	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN3470	UN3470	UN3470
UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE	Paint related material, corrosive, flammable
Transport hazard class(es)	8 (3)   	8 (3)   	8 (3)  
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	Yes.	Yes.	Yes. The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required.

Additional information

New Zealand

: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported by road or rail.

Hazchem code •3W

Special provisions 163

IMDG

: The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

Emergency schedules F-E, S-C

Special provisions 163, 367

IATA

: The environmentally hazardous substance mark may appear if required by other transportation regulations.

Quantity limitation Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: 851.

Cargo Aircraft Only: 30 L. Packaging instructions: 855. Limited Quantities -

Passenger Aircraft: 0.5 L. Packaging instructions: Y840.

Special provisions A72, A192

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

HSNO Approval Number : HSR002669

HSNO Group Standard : Surface Coatings and Colourants

HSNO Classification : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
SKIN CORROSION - Category 1C
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE - Category 1
SKIN SENSITISATION - Category 1
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY - Category 1
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 2

Section 15. Regulatory information

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

Australia	: All components are listed or exempted.
Canada	: All components are listed or exempted.
China	: All components are listed or exempted.
Eurasian Economic Union	: Russian Federation inventory : All components are listed or exempted.
Japan	: Japan inventory (CSCL) : All components are listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ISHL) : Not determined.
New Zealand	: All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines	: All components are listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea	: All components are listed or exempted.
Taiwan	: All components are listed or exempted.
Thailand	: Not determined.
Turkey	: Not determined.
United States	: Not determined.
Viet Nam	: All components are listed or exempted.

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 8/23/2023

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Version : 1

Key to abbreviations :

- ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
- ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- RID = The Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- SGG = Segregation Group
- UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

Section 16. Other information

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

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