

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 453/2010

DSS ART RESIN - HARDENER

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING ...	2
SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	2
SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS	3
SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES	3
SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES.....	4
SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES.....	5
SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE.....	5
SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION	6
SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.....	6
SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	7
SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	7
SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	9
SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	11
SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION.....	12
SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION.....	12
SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION	13

Product name : DSS Art Resin (Hardener)	Date : 06.10.2018 - Version : 1.0
--	-----------------------------------

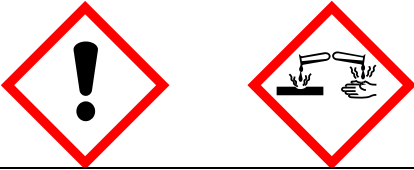
DSS Decorative Surface Systemes (France) encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

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

1.1 Product identifier	Product name : DSS ART RESIN (Hardener)
1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	Used in applications such as: Curing agent.
1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	DECORATIVE SURFACES SYSTEMES, ZAC de l'Église, bâtiment C, 5003 rue Principal, 60120 LE CROCQ, FRANCE. Tel : +33631555344 Fixe : +33986732401 info@dssfrance.fr
1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER	Centre régional antipoison PARIS Tél. : 33-140054848

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture	
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:	Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC:
Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral - H302 Skin corrosion - Category 1B - H314 Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317 Chronic aquatic toxicity - Category 3 - H412	Corrosive - C - R34 Harmful - Xn - R20/21/22 Irritant - R43 R52/53

2.2 Label éléments	
Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:	
Hazard pictograms	
Signal word:	DANGER

Hazard statements
H302+H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340 + P310 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P305 + P351 + P338+P310 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/doctor.

Contains

Reaction products of 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine and 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane; benzyl alcohol; Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine

2.3 Other hazards

No data available

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CAS Number	REACH / Registration/ Number	Component	Concentration
100-51-6	01-2119492630-38	benzyl alcohol	>= 25.0 - < 50.0 %
39423-51-3	01-2119514687-32	Propylidynetrimethanol, propoxylated, reaction products with ammonia	>= 25.0 - < 50.0 %
38294-64-3	01-2119965165-33	Reaction products of 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethyl cyclohexyl amine and 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	<= 50.0 %
69-72-7	01-2119486984-17	Trimethyl-1,6 hexanediamine	>= 10.0 - < 25.0 %

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.
Inhalation:	Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Skin contact:	Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur or irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.
Eye contact:	Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed:

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

SECTION 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:	Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products	During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures	Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected
---------------------------------	--

	location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:	Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.
6.2 Environmental precautions:	Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.
6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:	Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Sand. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.
6.4 Reference to other sections:	References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling:	Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not swallow. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Keep in properly labelled containers. Storage temperature: +5...+ 30 °C

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters			
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.			
Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
benzyl alcohol	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm

8.2 Exposure controls	
Engineering controls:	Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.
Individual protection measures	
Eye/face protection:	Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.
Skin protection	
Hand protection:	Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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) is recommended. 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) is recommended.
NOTICE:	The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
Other protection:	Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.
Respiratory protection:	Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge, type A (boiling point >65 °C)
Environmental exposure controls	See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless
Odor	Amine.
Odor Threshold	No information available
pH	8 - 11 Calculated.
Melting point/range	No information available
Freezing point	No information available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	200 °C Literature
Flash point	closed cup > 100 °C Literature
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No information available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	No information available
Upper explosion limit	No information available
Vapor Pressure	5 hPa at 50 °C Literature
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No information available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.0-1.1 at 20 °C Calculated.
Water solubility	No information available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No information available
Auto-ignition temperature	No information available
Decomposition temperature	No information available
Dynamic Viscosity	470 mPa.s at 20 °C Calculated
Kinematic Viscosity	No information available
Explosive properties	No information available
Oxidizing properties	No information available
9.2 Other information	
Molecular weight	No information available
Volatile Organic Compounds	385 g/L 2004/42/EC

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity:	no data available
10.2 Chemical stability:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Polymerization will not occur.
10.4 Conditions to avoid:	Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Reaction with carbon dioxide may form an amine carbamate. Smoke may be generated depending on vapor pressure of mixture. Product absorbs carbon dioxide from the air.
10.5 Incompatible materials:	Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acids. Acrylates. Alcohols. Aldehydes. Halogenated hydrocarbons. Ketones. Nitrites. Avoid contact with metals such as: Brass. Bronze. Copper. Copper alloys.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aromatic compounds. Ammonia. Volatile amines. Hydrocarbons. Phenolics.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.			
11.1 Information on toxicological effects			
Acute toxicity			
Acute oral toxicity	Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat. As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. For the component(s) tested: LD50, Rat, > 1,000 mg/kg Estimated.		
Acute dermal toxicity	Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts. As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.		
Acute inhalation toxicity	Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. The LC50 has not been determined.		
Skin corrosion/irritation	Brief contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage		
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).		
Sensitization	A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans. Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.		
Specific Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)	Target	Organ (Single Exposure)	Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.
Specific Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)	Target	Organ (Repeated Exposure)	Based on information for component(s): In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Muscles. Thymus. Urinary tract. Respiratory tract. Liver.
Carcinogenicity	Based on information for component(s): Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.		
Teratogenicity	Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.		
Reproductive toxicity	Based on information for component(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction. In animal studies, did not interfere with fertility.		
Mutagenicity	Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.		
Aspiration Hazard	Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.		
COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:			
benzyl alcohol	Acute dermal toxicity LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration. Acute inhalation toxicity LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 11 mg/l		
Reaction products of 3-aminomethyl-3,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine and	Acute inhalation toxicity The LC50 has not been determined.		

4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	
Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine	Acute dermal toxicity The dermal LD50 has not been determined. Acute inhalation toxicity The LC50 has not been determined.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.	
12.1 Toxicity	
benzyl alcohol	
Acute toxicity to fish	Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species). LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), Static, 96 Hour, 460 mg/l, Method Not Specified.
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 230 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 770 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to bacteria	EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 49 Hour, Respiration rates., 2,100 mg/l, OECD 209 Test
Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, Daphnia magna, semi-static test, 21 d, 51 mg/l
Reaction products of 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine and 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	
Acute toxicity to fish	Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species). LL50, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), static test, 96 Hour, 70.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	EL50, water flea Daphnia magna, static test, 48 Hour, 11.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 79.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201
Toxicity to bacteria	EC50, activated sludge, aerobic, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l, activated sludge test (OECD 209)
Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine	
Acute toxicity to fish	Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species). May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms. LC50, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 172 mg/l
Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates	EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 31.5 mg/l
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 29.5 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria	EC50, Bacteria, 17 Hour, 89 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability	
benzyl alcohol	<p>Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. 10-day Window: Not applicable</p> <p>Biodegradation: 92 - 96 %</p> <p>Exposure time: 14 d</p> <p>Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent</p>
Reaction products of 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine and 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	<p>Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.</p> <p>10-day Window: Fail</p> <p>Biodegradation: 0 %</p> <p>Exposure time: 28 d</p> <p>Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent</p> <p>Salicylic acid</p> <p>Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.</p> <p>10-day Window: Not applicable</p> <p>Biodegradation: 88.1 %</p> <p>Exposure time: 14 d</p> <p>Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent</p> <p>Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.62 mg/mg</p> <p>Photodegradation</p> <p>Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis) Sensitizer: OH radicals</p> <p>Atmospheric half-life: 0.823 d Method: Estimated.</p>
Trimethyl-1,6 hexanediamine	<p>Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.</p> <p>10-day Window: Fail</p> <p>Biodegradation: 37 %</p> <p>Exposure time: 21 d</p> <p>Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent</p> <p>10-day Window: Not applicable</p> <p>Biodegradation: 13 %</p> <p>Exposure time: 28 d</p> <p>Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent</p> <p>10-day Window: Not applicable</p> <p>Biodegradation: 2.2 %</p> <p>Exposure time: 3 d</p> <p>Method: OECD Test Guideline 303A or Equivalent</p>

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential	
benzyl alcohol	<p>Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.10 Measured</p>
Reaction products of 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine and 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	<p>Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.6 at 25 °C</p>
Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine	<p>Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.</p> <p>Partition coefficient (Koc): 1200 Estimated.</p>

12.4 Mobility in soil	
benzyl alcohol	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Reaction products of 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine and 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	
benzyl alcohol	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Reaction products of 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine and 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.
Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine	This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent and very bioaccumulating (vPvB).

12.6 Other adverse effects	
benzyl alcohol	This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.
Reaction products of 3-aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine and 4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane	This substance is not in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer.
Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine	This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods
This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

IATA	
14.1 UN number	UN 2735
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine, Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	8
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmentally hazardous	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
14.6 Special precautions for user IMDG	No data available.
14.1 UN number	UN 2735
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine, Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	8
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
14.6 Special precautions for user ADR / RID	EmS: F-A, S-B
14.1 UN number	UN 2735
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Polyamines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine, Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine)
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	8
14.4 Packing group	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data.
14.6 Special precautions for user	Hazard Identification Number: 80
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code	Not applicable for product as supplied.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	
REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006	This product contains only components that have been either pre-registered, registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH)., The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.
Seveso II - Directive 96/82/EC and its amendments:	Listed in Regulation: Directive 96/82/EC does not apply

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical Safety Assessments have been carried out for these substances.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H314 - H317 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Full text of R-phrases referred to under sections 2 and 3

R20/21/22

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R20/22

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

R21/22

Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

R22

Harmful if swallowed.

R34

Causes burns.

R41

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

R43

May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

R52

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

R52/53

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

R53

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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute Tox. - 4 - H302 - On basis of test data.

Skin Corr. - 1B - H314 - Calculation method

Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method

Aquatic Chronic - 3 - H412 - Calculation method