



SDS Service Summary

No.: RSTSSDS2511141901

Date: 30 Dec 2025

Page 1 of 1

SGS Job No. : SZP25-058392
Product Name : hardener
Applicant : SHENZHEN JIANGHE NEW MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Composition/Ingredient of product : See section 3 Composition/information on ingredients on the SDS
(as per applicant submission)
Job Receiving Date : 14 Nov 2025
SDS Preparation Period : 14 Nov 2025-30 Dec 2025

Service Requested : Preparation of Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the product with submitted information, with calculation of the classification and labeling requirement according to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation (EU) No 2020/878.

Summary : As per request, the contents and formats of the SDS are prepared in accordance with Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation (EU) No 2020/878.

Disclaimer

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is provided to applicant to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation (EU) No 2020/878 and communicate the hazard information of chemicals through the supply chain to ensure safe use. It is not a test report or a certificate ensuring the safety of a product.

SGS has consolidated product information based on documents provided by Applicant (i.e. product name, the supplier details, product composition, available physical data, etc.) without independent verification from SGS. The information is provided without any warranty, express or implied, regarding its correctness.

Bella yao

Bella Yao
Project Engineer



SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services (Qingdao) Co., Ltd

Unless otherwise agreed in writing, this document is issued by the Company subject to its General Conditions of Service printed overleaf, available on request or accessible at <https://www.sgs.com/en/Terms-and-Conditions>. Attention is drawn to the limitation of liability, indemnification and jurisdiction issues defined therein. Any holder of this document is advised that information contained hereon reflects the Company's findings at the time of its intervention only and within the limits of Client's instructions, if any. The Company's sole responsibility is to its Client and this document does not exonerate parties to a transaction from exercising all their rights and obligations under the transaction documents. This document cannot be reproduced except in full, without prior written approval of the Company. Any unauthorized alteration, forgery or falsification of the content or appearance of this document is unlawful and offenders may be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Attention: To check the authenticity of testing /inspection report & certificate, please contact us at telephone: (86-755) 8307 1443, or email: CN.Doccheck@sgs.com

SGS Center, No.143, Zhuzhou Road, Laoshan District, Qingdao, Shandong, China 266101
中国·山东·青岛市崂山区株洲路143号通标中心 邮编: 266101

t (86-532) 68999888 www.sgsgroup.com.cn
t (86-532) 68999888 sgs.china@sgs.com

Member of the SGS Group (SGS SA)

Hardener

SHENZHEN JIANGHE NEW MATERIALS
TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD

Version No:1.0
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Initial Date:15/11/2025
Revision Date: 30/12/2025

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Hardener
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	UFI: CJC2-FMUS-FTKJ-GV1A

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	SHENZHEN JIANGHE NEW MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Address	UNIT 2114, BUILDING 2, COFCO YUNJING PLAZA HEWAN COMMUNITY, MATIAN SUBDISTRICT, GUANGMING DISTRICT, SHENZHEN
Telephone	15989551716
Fax	Not Available
Website	Not Available
Email	jxchenh@163.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	SHENZHEN JIANGHE NEW MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY CO.,LTD
Emergency telephone number(s)	15989551716
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]	H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H312 - Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
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 hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) in accordance with Annex XIII, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as Persistent, Mobile and Toxic (PMT) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

This substance/mixture does not meet the criteria for classification as very Persistent and very Mobile (vPvM) in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/707.

The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties in accordance with the criteria set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605, nor is it included in the list established under REACH Article 59(1), at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% (w/w).

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**3.1. Substances**

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2. Mixtures

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 39423-51-3 2. 500-105-6 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	50-70	<u>Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy)-propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H302, H312, H315, H318, H411 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 100-51-6 2. 202-859-9 3. 603-057-00-5 4. Not Available	29-49	<u>Benzyl alcohol</u>	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H302, H317, H319 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 137658-79-8 2. 419-740-4 3. 603-191-00-4 4. Not Available	0.5	<u>Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy].</u>	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4; H413 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
1. 129757-67-1 2. 406-750-9 3. 607-331-00-5 4. Not Available	0.5	<u>Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl) ester, reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane</u>	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4; H413 ^[1]	SCL: Not Available Acute M factor: Not Applicable Chronic M factor: Not Applicable	Not Available
Legend:		1. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 2. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties			

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▶ 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 SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

Continued...

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

- ▶ **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.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.
- ▶ Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
----------------------	-------------

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

Continued...

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with moisture. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (Seveso III)	E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

Continued...

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) - propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3- propylene glycol to form ether	Dermal 1.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 14.1 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic)	0.004 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.044 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.022 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.002 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.002 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
Benzyl alcohol	Dermal 8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 22 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 40 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 110 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) <i>Dermal 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 5.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Dermal 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Inhalation 27 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *</i> <i>Oral 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *</i>	1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.3 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 5.27 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.527 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.456 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 39 mg/L (STP)
Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester, reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane	Dermal 0.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.44 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 3.01 mg/m ³ (Systemic, Acute) <i>Dermal 0.125 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Inhalation 0.2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *</i> <i>Oral 0.125 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *</i>	0.002 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.02 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.04 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.004 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 10 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 1 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Not Applicable

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) - propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3- propylene glycol to form ether	Not Available	Not Available
Benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy]	Not Available	Not Available
Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester, reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane	Not Available	Not Available

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Continued...

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection

- ▶ Safety glasses with side shields.
- ▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

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

NOTE:

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

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

	As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colorless
-------------------	-----------

Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Slight	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	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 Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Not Applicable	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Continued...

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

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

Inhaled	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.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact . The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Hardener	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Not Available		Not Available	
Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) - propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 561.6 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg - Severe	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 50-200 mg/kg ^[1]		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg - Severe	
			Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe	
			Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg - Severe	
			Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]	

Continued...

Benzyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rat): 0.1mL
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Human - man): 16mg/48H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 1%/2D
		Skin (Mammal - pig): 100% - Moderate
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl) oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy]	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester, reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Hardener	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) - propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	13mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

Benzyl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	5.1mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	76.828mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	10mg/l	2
Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl) oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy]	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	1mg/l	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	1mg/l	Not Available
Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester,reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>=100mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	80.51mg/L	Not Available
	LC50	96h	Fish	>56.26mg/L	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Benzyl alcohol	LOW (Log KOC = 15.66)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T	PBT criteria fulfilled?	vP	vB	vPvB criteria fulfilled?
Hardener	No data available	No data available	No data available	No	No data available	No data available	No
Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) -propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether	✓	✗	✗	No	✓	✗	No
Benzyl alcohol	✓	✓	✗	No	✗	✗	No
Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl) oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy]	✓	✗	✗	No	✓	✗	No
Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester,reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane	✓	✗	✗	No	✗	✗	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
------------------	---

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

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	Not Applicable
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable

Hardener

	Transport Category	Not Applicable
	Tunnel Restriction Code	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

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

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

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

Continued...

Product name	Group
Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) -propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether	Not Applicable
Benzyl alcohol	Not Applicable
Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy]	Not Applicable
Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester,reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) -propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether	Not Applicable
Benzyl alcohol	Not Applicable
Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy]	Not Applicable
Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester,reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) -propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

Benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances

Europe EC Inventory

Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS

European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy] is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances- ECICS

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester,reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane is found on the following regulatory lists

Europe EC Inventory

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Continued...

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	E2
------------------------	----

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl) oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy])
Canada - DSL	No (Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl) oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy])
Canada - NDSL	No (Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) -propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether; Benzyl alcohol; Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester,reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) -propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether; Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl) oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy]; Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester,reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) -propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether)
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (Poly (a- hydrogen -w- (2-aminomethyl ethoxy) -propylene oxide, 2-ethyl-2-hydroxymethyl-1, 3-propylene glycol to form ether; Benzyl alcohol; Phenol,2-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]-5-[3-[(2-ethylhexyl) oxy]-2-hydroxypropoxy]; Decanedioic acid,bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester,reaction products with tert-Bu hydroperoxide and octane)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	30/12/2025
Initial Date	15/11/2025

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Other information

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

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

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

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	On basis of test data
Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, H312	On basis of test data
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Calculation method
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H411	Calculation method