



## Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

Horizon Chemical Co Inc

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 17-8745

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Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 Identification

#### Product Identifier

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Product name                  | Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base |
| Chemical Name                 | Not Applicable                         |
| Synonyms                      | Not Available                          |
| Chemical formula              | Not Applicable                         |
| Other means of identification | Not Available                          |

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Relevant identified uses | Use according to manufacturer's directions.<br>Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. <b>Do not</b> return the mixed material to the original containers<br>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. |
|--------------------------|---|

#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Registered company name | Horizon Chemical Co Inc  |
| Address                 | 4444 Round Lake Rd W Arden Hills, MN 55112 United States                 |
| Telephone               | 651-917-3075   |
| Fax                     | 651-917-3087   |
| Website                 | <a href="http://www.horizonpoolsupply.com">www.horizonpoolsupply.com</a> |
| Email                   | info@horizonpoolsupply.com   |

#### Emergency phone number

| Association / Organisation        | Infotrack    | CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Emergency telephone numbers       | 800-535-5053 | +1 855-237-5573              |
| Other emergency telephone numbers | 855-237-5573 | +61 3 9573 3188              |

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

Una vez conectado y si el mensaje no está en su idioma preferido, por favor marque 02

### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

NFPA 704 diamond



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

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Classification</b> | Flammable Liquids Category 3, Aspiration Hazard Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Carcinogenicity Category 1B |
|-----------------------|--|

Label elements

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b> |  |
|----------------------------|--|

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| <b>Signal word</b> | <b>Danger</b> |
|--------------------|---------------|

Hazard statement(s)

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>H226</b> | Flammable liquid and vapour.                  |
| <b>H304</b> | May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. |
| <b>H319</b> | Causes serious eye irritation.                |
| <b>H350</b> | May cause cancer.                             |

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>P201</b> | Obtain special instructions before use.  |
| <b>P210</b> | Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. |
| <b>P233</b> | Keep container tightly closed.   |
| <b>P280</b> | Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.               |
| <b>P240</b> | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.   |
| <b>P241</b> | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.              |
| <b>P242</b> | Use only non-sparking tools.   |
| <b>P243</b> | Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  |
| <b>P202</b> | Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.                      |
| <b>P264</b> | Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.                                |

Precautionary statement(s) Response

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>P301+P310</b>      | IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.   |
| <b>P331</b>           | Do NOT induce vomiting.  |
| <b>P308+P313</b>      | IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  |
| <b>P370+P378</b>      | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.  |
| <b>P305+P351+P338</b> | IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. |
| <b>P337+P313</b>      | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.  |
| <b>P303+P361+P353</b> | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.                              |

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <b>P403+P235</b> | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| <b>P405</b>      | Store locked up.                             |

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

## Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

Not Applicable

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No      | %[weight] | Name  |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| 64742-95-6. | 10        | <u>C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent</u>                              |
| 25068-38-6  | NotSpec   | <u>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight</u> |

**SECTION 4 First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Eye Contact</b>  | <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Inhalation</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▶ Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving milk or oils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid giving alcohol.</li> <li>▶ If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.</li> </ul> |

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- ▶ Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- ▶ Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- ▶ Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- ▶ A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- ▶ Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- ▶ Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Continued...

## SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

**Do not** use a water jet to fight fire.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Fighting</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▸ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Combustible.</li> <li>▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▸ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>▸ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:<br/>carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)<br/>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p> <p>May emit poisonous fumes.<br/>May emit corrosive fumes.</p> |

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Minor Spills</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▸ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.</li> <li>▸ Wipe up.</li> <li>▸ Collect residues in a flammable waste container.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Major Spills</b> | <p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▸ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul> |

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Safe handling</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b><br/>Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Check for bulging containers.</li> <li>▸ Vent periodically</li> <li>▸ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▸ Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.</li> <li>▸ Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.</li> <li>▸ Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (<math>\leq 1</math> m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then <math>\leq 7</math> m/sec).</li> <li>▸ Avoid splash filling.</li> <li>▸ Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.</li> <li>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▸ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▸ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▸ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Other information</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>  |

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Suitable container</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Storage incompatibility</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents</li> </ul>   |

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

| Source   | Ingredient   | Material name   | TWA                             | STEL          | Peak          | Notes         |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 | bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction             | 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 15 mppcf  | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3 | bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust                      | 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 50 mppcf | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust | 15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>            | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

## Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

| Source   | Ingredient   | Material name  | TWA           | STEL          | Peak          | Notes          |
|--|--|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1 | bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction | 5 mg/m3       | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available  |
| US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)          | bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Particulates not otherwise regulated                             | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | See Appendix D |

## Emergency Limits

| Ingredient   | TEEL-1      | TEEL-2      | TEEL-3       |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent                              | 1,200 mg/m3 | 6,700 mg/m3 | 40,000 mg/m3 |
| bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | 90 mg/m3    | 990 mg/m3   | 5,900 mg/m3  |

| Ingredient   | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent                              | Not Available | Not Available |
| bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Not Available | Not Available |

## Occupational Exposure Banding

| Ingredient                      | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |

## Notes:

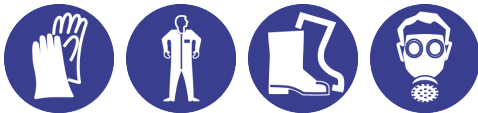
Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

## Exposure controls

|   |  |                                 |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| Appropriate engineering controls                      | <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.</p> |                                 |
|   | Type of Contaminant:   | Air Speed:                      |
|   | solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).   | 0.25-0.5 m/s<br>(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<br>(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<br>(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<br>(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  |                                 |

Continued...

## Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

|                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
|                                | <p>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</p> <p>3: Intermittent, low production.</p> <p>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</p>  | <p>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</p> <p>3: High production, heavy use</p> <p>4: Small hood-local control only</p> |
|                                | <p>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.</p>  |  |
| <b>Personal protection</b>     |    |  |
| <b>Eye and face protection</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>   |  |
| <b>Skin protection</b>         | See Hand protection below   |  |
| <b>Hands/feet protection</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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.</li> <li>· 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.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 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.</li> <li>· 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</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> |  |
| <b>Body protection</b>         | See Other protection below  |  |
| <b>Other protection</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>   |  |



- ▶ Skin cleansing cream.
- ▶ Eye wash unit.

## Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

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

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

|   |  |  |                       |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>                                   | Grey flammable liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water. |  |                       |
| <b>Physical state</b>                               | Liquid   | <b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>            | 1.773                 |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Not Available  | <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b> | Not Available         |
| <b>Odour threshold</b>                              | Not Available  | <b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>          | Not Available         |
| <b>pH (as supplied)</b>                             | Not Available  | <b>Decomposition temperature</b>               | Not Available         |
| <b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>          | Not Available  | <b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>                         | Not Available         |
| <b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b> | 152-168  | <b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>                | Not Applicable        |
| <b>Flash point (°C)</b>                             | 43 (TCC)   | <b>Taste</b>                                   | Not Available         |
| <b>Evaporation rate</b>                             | <1 BuAC = 1  | <b>Explosive properties</b>                    | Not Available         |
| <b>Flammability</b>                                 | Flammable.   | <b>Oxidising properties</b>                    | Not Available         |
| <b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | Not Available  | <b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>        | Not Available         |
| <b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>                    | 1  | <b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>               | 21.02 (VOC=183.6 g/l) |
| <b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>                        | 0.4 @20C   | <b>Gas group</b>                               | Not Available         |
| <b>Solubility in water</b>                          | Immiscible   | <b>pH as a solution (Not Available%)</b>       | Not Available         |
| <b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>                     | >1   | <b>VOC g/L</b>                                 | Not Available         |

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>         | See section 7  |
| <b>Chemical stability</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul> |



## Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| <b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b> | See section 7 |
| <b>Conditions to avoid</b>                | See section 7 |
| <b>Incompatible materials</b>             | See section 7 |
| <b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>   | See section 5 |

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>Inhaled</b>      | <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhaling high concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons can cause narcosis, with nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Low molecular weight (C2-C12) hydrocarbons can irritate mucous membranes and cause incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and stupor.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>On exposure to mixed trimethylbenzenes, some people may become nervous, tensed, anxious and have difficult breathing. There may be a reduction red blood cells and bleeding abnormalities. There may also be drowsiness.</p> <p>The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.</p> |
| <b>Ingestion</b>    | <p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons can irritate the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine, and cause swellings and ulcers of the mucous. Symptoms include a burning mouth and throat; larger amounts can cause nausea and vomiting, narcosis, weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow breathing, abdominal swelling, unconsciousness and convulsions.</p>   |
| <b>Skin Contact</b> | <p>Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>  |
| <b>Eye</b>          | <p>This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.</p> <p>Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged.</p> <p>Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.</p> <p>The material may produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.</p>   |
| <b>Chronic</b>      | <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Constant or exposure over long periods to mixed hydrocarbons may produce stupor with dizziness, weakness and visual disturbance, weight loss and anaemia, and reduced liver and kidney function. Skin exposure may result in drying and cracking and redness of the skin.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]</p>   |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base</b>                       | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|   | Not Available                                     | Not Available   |
| <b>C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent</b>                              | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|   | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1900 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>  | Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup> |
|   | Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.42 mg/L4h <sup>[1]</sup> | Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>       |
|   | Oral (Rat) LD50; >4500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>       |   |
| <b>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight</b> | <b>TOXICITY</b>                                   | <b>IRRITATION</b>   |
|   | dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>     | Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild                                     |
|   | Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>      |   |

**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

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>C9-AROMATIC HYDROCARBON SOLVENT</b></p>                              | <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>For C9 aromatics (typically trimethylbenzenes – TMBs)</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that semi-lethal concentrations and doses vary amongst this group. The semilethal concentrations for inhalation range from 6000 to 10000 mg/cubic metre for C9 aromatic naphtha and 18000-24000 mg/cubic metre for 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-TMB, respectively.</p> <p>Irritation and sensitization: Results from animal testing indicate that C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents are mildly to moderately irritating to the skin, minimally irritating to the eye, and have the potential to irritate the airway and cause depression of breathing rate. There is no evidence that it sensitizes skin.</p> <p>Repeated dose toxicity: Animal studies show that chronic inhalation toxicity for C9 aromatic hydrocarbon solvents is slight. Similarly, oral exposure does not appear to pose a high toxicity hazard for pure trimethylbenzene isomers.</p> <p>Mutation-causing ability: No evidence of mutation-causing ability and genetic toxicity was found in animal and laboratory testing.</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: No definitive effects on reproduction were seen, although reduction in weight in developing animals may be seen at concentrations that are toxic to the mother.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Not available. Refer to individual constituents.</p>  |
| <p><b>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT</b></p> | <p>for RTECS No: SL 6475000: (liquid grade) Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p> <p>The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics. Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity. Results suggest that the 4-hydroxyl group of the A-phenyl ring and the B-phenyl ring of BPA derivatives are required for these hormonal activities, and substituents at the 3,5-positions of the phenyl rings and the bridging alkyl moiety markedly influence the activities.</p> <p>Bisphenols promoted cell proliferation and increased the synthesis and secretion of cell type-specific proteins. When ranked by proliferative potency, the longer the alkyl substituent at the bridging carbon, the lower the concentration needed for maximal cell yield; the most active compound contained two propyl chains at the bridging carbon. Bisphenols with two hydroxyl groups in the para position and an angular configuration are suitable for appropriate hydrogen bonding to the acceptor site of the oestrogen receptor.</p> <p>In vitro cell models were used to evaluate the ability of 22 bisphenols (BPs) to induce or inhibit estrogenic and androgenic activity. BPA, Bisphenol AF (BPAF), bisphenol Z (BPZ), bisphenol C (BPC), tetramethyl bisphenol A (TMBPA), bisphenol S (BPS), bisphenol E (BPE), 4,4-bisphenol F (4,4-BPF), bisphenol AP (BPAP), bisphenol B (BPB), tetrachlorobisphenol A (TCBPA), and benzylparaben (PHBB) induced estrogen receptor (ER)alpha and/or ERbeta-mediated activity. With the exception of BPS, TCBPA, and PHBB, these same BPs were also androgen receptor (AR) antagonists. Only 3 BPs were found to be ER antagonists. Bisphenol P (BPP) selectively inhibited ERbeta-mediated activity and 4-(4-phenylmethoxyphenyl)sulfonylphenol (BPS-MPE) and 2,4-bisphenol S (2,4-BPS) selectively inhibited ERalpha-mediated activity. None of the BPs induced AR-mediated activity.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p> <p>Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin.</p> <p>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potential: It has been concluded that bisphenol A diglycidyl ether cannot be classified with respect to its cancer-causing potential in humans.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Laboratory tests on genetic toxicity of BADGE have so far been negative.</p> <p>Immunotoxicity: Animal testing suggests regular injections of diluted BADGE may result in sensitization.</p> <p>Consumer exposure: Consumer exposure to BADGE is almost exclusively from migration of BADGE from can coatings into food. Testing has not found any evidence of hormonal disruption.</p> |

## Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Kelley Super X Convoy,<br/>Light Gray Base &amp;<br/>C9-AROMATIC<br/>HYDROCARBON SOLVENT</b> | For trimethylbenzenes:<br>Absorption of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene occurs after exposure by swallowing, inhalation, or skin contact. In the workplace, inhalation and skin contact are the most important routes of absorption; whole-body toxic effects from skin absorption are unlikely to occur as the skin irritation caused by the chemical generally leads to quick removal. The substance is fat-soluble and may accumulate in fatty tissues. It is also bound to red blood cells in the bloodstream. It is excreted from the body both by exhalation and in the urine.<br>Acute toxicity: Direct contact with liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin, and breathing the vapour is irritating to the airway, causing lung inflammation. Breathing high concentrations of the chemical vapour causes headache, fatigue and drowsiness. In humans, liquid 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene is irritating to the skin and inhalation of the vapour causes chemical pneumonitis. Direct skin contact causes dilation of blood vessels, redness and irritation.<br>Nervous system toxicity: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene depresses the central nervous system. Exposure to solvent mixtures in the workplace containing the chemical causes headache, fatigue, nervousness and drowsiness.<br>Subacute/chronic toxicity: Long-term exposure to solvents containing 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene may cause nervousness, tension and inflammation of the bronchi. Painters that worked for several years with a solvent containing 50% 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 30% 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene showed nervousness, tension and anxiety, asthmatic bronchitis, anaemia and changes in blood clotting; blood effects may have been due to trace amounts of benzene. Animal testing showed that inhaling trimethylbenzene may alter blood counts, with reduction in lymphocytes and an increase in neutrophils.<br>Genetic toxicity: Animal testing does not show that the C9 fraction causes mutations or chromosomal aberrations.<br>Developmental / reproductive toxicity: Animal testing showed that the C9 fraction of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene caused reproductive toxicity. |
|   | <b>C9-AROMATIC<br/>HYDROCARBON SOLVENT<br/>&amp; BISPHENOL A/<br/>DIGLYCIDYL ETHER<br/>POLYMER, HIGH<br/>MOLECULAR WEIGHT</b>   |

|                                   |   |                          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 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

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

## Toxicity

| Kelley Super X Convoy,<br>Light Gray Base                    | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|  | Not Available | Not Available      | Not Available                 | Not Available | Not Available |
| C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent                              | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|  | NOEC(ECx)     | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 1mg/l         | 1             |
|  | EC50          | 72h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 19mg/l        | 1             |
|  | EC50          | 48h                | Crustacea                     | 6.14mg/l      | 1             |
|  | EC50          | 96h                | Algae or other aquatic plants | 64mg/l        | 2             |
| bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Endpoint      | Test Duration (hr) | Species                       | Value         | Source        |
|  | EC50          | 48h                | Crustacea                     | ~2mg/l        | 2             |
|  | EC50(ECx)     | 48h                | Crustacea                     | ~2mg/l        | 2             |

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

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

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

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

For 1,2,4 - Trimethylbenzene:

Half-life (hr) air: 0.48-16;

Continued...

Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 0.24 -672;

Half-life (hr) H2O ground: 336-1344;

Half-life (hr) soil: 168-672;

Henry's Pa m3 /mol: 385 -627;

Bioaccumulation: not significant. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance.

Atmospheric Fate: 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene can contribute to the formation of photochemical smog in the presence of other VOCs. Degradation of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene in the atmosphere occurs by reaction with hydroxyl radicals. Reaction also occurs with ozone but very slowly (half life 8820 days).

Aquatic Fate: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene volatilizes rapidly from surface waters with volatilization half-life from a model river calculated to be 3.4 hours.

Biodegradation of 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene has been noted in both seawater and ground water. Various strains of Pseudomonas can biodegrade 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene.

Terrestrial Fate: 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene also volatilizes from soils however; moderate adsorption to soils and sediments may occur. Volatilization is the major route of removal of 1,2,4- trimethylbenzene from soils; although, biodegradation may also occur. Due to the high volatility of the chemical it is unlikely to accumulate in soil or surface water to toxic concentrations.

Ecotoxicity: No significant bioaccumulation has been noted. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene is moderately toxic to fathead minnow and slightly toxic to dungeness crab.

1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene has moderate acute toxicity to aquatic organisms. No stress was observed in rainbow trout, sea lamprey and Daphnia magna water fleas.

The high concentrations required to induce toxicity in laboratory animals are not likely to be reached in the environment.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus. The order of most toxic to least in a study using grass shrimp and brown shrimp was dimethylnaphthalenes > methylnaphthalenes >naphthalenes. Anthracene is a phototoxic PAH. UV light greatly increases the toxicity of anthracene to bluegill sunfish. Biological resources in strong sunlight are at more risk than those that are not. PAHs in general are more frequently associated with chronic risks.

For Xylenes:

log Koc : 2.05-3.08; Koc : 25.4-204; Half-life (hr) air : 0.24-42; Half-life (hr) H2O surface water : 24-672; Half-life (hr) H2O ground : 336-8640; Half-life (hr) soil : 52-672; Henry's Pa m3 /mol : 637-879; Henry's atm m3 /mol - 7.68E-03; BOD 5 if unstated - 1.4,1%; COD - 2.56,13% ThOD - 3.125 : BCF : 23; log BCF : 1.17-2.41.

Environmental Fate: Most xylenes released to the environment will occur in the atmosphere and volatilisation is the dominant environmental fate process. Soil - Xylenes are expected to have moderate mobility in soil evaporating rapidly from soil surfaces. The extent of the degradation is expected to depend on its concentration, residence time in the soil, the nature of the soil, and whether resident microbial populations have been acclimated. Xylene can remain below the soil surface for several days and may travel through the soil profile and enter groundwater. Soil and water microbes may transform it into other, less harmful compounds, although this happens slowly. It is not clear how long xylene remains trapped deep underground in soil or groundwater, but it may be months or years. Atmospheric Fate: Xylene evaporates quickly into the air from surface soil and water and can remain in the air for several days until it is broken down by sunlight into other less harmful chemicals. In the ambient atmosphere, xylenes are expected to exist solely in the vapour phase. Xylenes are degraded in the atmosphere with an estimated atmospheric lifetime of about 0.5 to 2 days. Xylene may contribute to photochemical smog formation. p-Xylene has a moderately high photochemical reactivity under smog conditions, higher than the other xylene isomers. The photooxidation of p-xylene results in the production of carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, glyoxal, methylglyoxal, 3-methylbenzyl nitrate, m-tolualdehyde, 4-nitro-3-xylene, 5-nitro-3-xylene, 2,6-dimethyl-p-benzoquinone, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 6-nitro-2,4-dimethylphenol, 2,6-dimethylphenol, and 4-nitro-2,6-dimethylphenol.

Aquatic Fate: p-xylene may adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water and is expected to volatilise from water surfaces. Estimated volatilisation half-lives for a model river and model lake are 3 hours and 4 days, respectively. Measurements taken from goldfish, eels and clams indicate that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Photo-oxidation in the presence of humic acids may play an important role in the abiotic degradation of p-xylene. p-Xylene is biodegradable and has been observed to degrade in pond water however; it is unclear if it degrades in surface waters. p-Xylene has been observed to degrade in anaerobic and aerobic groundwater; however, it is known to persist for many years in groundwater, at least at sites where the concentration might have been quite high.

Ecotoxicity: Xylenes are slightly toxic to fathead minnow, rainbow trout and bluegill and not acutely toxic to water fleas. For Photobacterium phosphoreum EC50 (24 h): 0.0084 mg/L. and Gammarus lacustris LC50 (48 h): 0.6 mg/L.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil               | Persistence: Air                      |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients | No Data available for all ingredients |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility                              |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
|            | No Data available for all ingredients |

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

## Waste treatment methods

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product / Packaging disposal</b> | <p>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.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Reduction</li> <li>▸ Reuse</li> <li>▸ Recycling</li> <li>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▸ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul> |
|-------------------------------------|---|

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| <b>Marine Pollutant</b> | NO |
|-------------------------|----|

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name   | Group         |
|--|---------------|
| C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent                              | Not Available |
| bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Not Available |

**Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code**

| Product name   | Ship Type     |
|--|---------------|
| C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent                              | Not Available |
| bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

**C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent is found on the following regulatory lists**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List                                   | US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory    |
| International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs | US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances |
| US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  |  |

**bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight is found on the following regulatory lists**

## Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)  
Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality  
Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)              | Yes |
| Gas under pressure   | No  |
| Explosive  | No  |
| Self-heating   | No  |
| Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)                                 | No  |
| Pyrophoric Gas   | No  |
| Corrosive to metal   | No  |
| Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)                              | No  |
| Organic Peroxide   | No  |
| Self-reactive  | No  |
| In contact with water emits flammable gas                    | No  |
| Combustible Dust   | No  |
| Carcinogenicity  | Yes |
| Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)                       | No  |
| Reproductive toxicity  | No  |
| Skin Corrosion or Irritation                                 | No  |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization                            | No  |
| Serious eye damage or eye irritation                         | Yes |
| Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) | No  |
| Aspiration Hazard  | Yes |
| Germ cell mutagenicity                                       | No  |
| Simple Asphyxiant  | No  |
| Hazards Not Otherwise Classified                             | No  |

**US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. California Proposition 65**

None Reported

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory                              | Status   |
|---|--|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes  |
| Canada - DSL                                    | Yes  |
| Canada - NDSL                                   | No (C9-aromatic hydrocarbon solvent; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight) |
| China - IECSC                                   | Yes  |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP                   | Yes  |
| Japan - ENCS                                    | Yes  |
| Korea - KECI                                    | Yes  |
| New Zealand - NZIoC                             | Yes  |

Continued...

## Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base

| National Inventory  | Status  |
|---------------------|---|
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes   |
| USA - TSCA          | Yes   |
| Taiwan - TCSI       | Yes   |
| Mexico - INSQ       | No (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)   |
| Vietnam - NCI       | Yes   |
| Russia - FBEPH      | Yes   |
| <b>Legend:</b>      | Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory<br>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

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| <b>Revision Date</b> | 10/12/2021 |
| <b>Initial Date</b>  | 01/11/2009 |

## SDS Version Summary

| Version | Date of Update | Sections Updated  |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 4.1     | 19/08/2021     | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |
| 5.1     | 09/12/2021     | Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update. |

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

## Definitions and abbreviations



**Kelley Super X Convoy, Light Gray Base**

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

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