



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### Clearpond – PondShield Professional – Part A

#### COMPANY DETAILS

Supplier Name: Clearpond  
 ABN: 16 088 144 270  
 Head Office Address: 4 Kingscote Street, Kewdale, WA 6105  
 Head Office Phone: 08 9353 2266  
 Head Office Fax: 08 9353 5285

#### PRODUCT DETAILS

Product Name: Clearpond – PondShield Professional – Part A  
 Synonyms: "PondShield Pro - Part A"

Use: Part A of a two component water-based epoxy waterproofing coating.

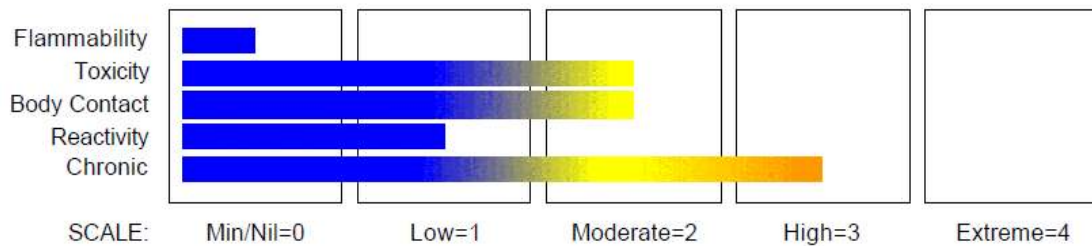
**Emergency Contact: Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26**

#### HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

##### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Hazardous substance, Non-Dangerous Goods. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



**RISK:**

May cause SENSITISATION  
by skin contact.

**SAFETY**

- Do not breathe gas / fumes / vapour / spray
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Show this container or label.)

**COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>CAS RN %</b>
polyamide resin	Not avail. 10-30
triethylenetetramine	112-24-3 1-2
ingredients determined not to be hazardous	

**FIRST AID MEASURES****SWALLOWED**

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**EYE**

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**SKIN**

- 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.

**INHALED**

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

- Treat symptomatically.

**FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**



#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

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

#### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- 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.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

#### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

#### **HAZCHEM**

None

#### **Personal Protective Equipment**

Breathing apparatus.  
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.  
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

### **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact 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**

- 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.
- 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.



## **HANDLING AND STORAGE**

### **PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers.
- DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers.
- 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

### **SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### **STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### **STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## **SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS**



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*+: May be stored together*

*O: May be stored together with specific preventions*

*X: Must not be stored together*

## **EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

### **EXPOSURE CONTROLS**



The following materials had no OELs on our records

- triethylenetetramine: CAS:112- 24- 3

#### **MATERIAL DATA**

PONDSHIELD PROFESSIONAL - PART A:

Not available

POLYAMIDE RESIN:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE:

• Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

CEL TWA: 1 ppm, 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 2 ppm, 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

[compare OEL TWA (Sweden): 1 ppm, 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 2 ppm, 12 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Sensitiser]

#### **PERSONAL PROTECTION**



#### **EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. 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.

#### **HANDS/FEET**

- When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrilebutatoluene rubber), boots and aprons.



- DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
- DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.
- 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.

**OTHER**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

**RESPIRATOR**

- Respiratory protection is required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor (Min)	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
10 xES A	K- P- - AUS AK- P- - PAPR- AUS	- -
50 xES	-	AK- P- - AUS AK- P- - PAPR- AUS
100 xES	-	AK- P- - 2 AK- P- - PAPR- 2

^ - Full-face.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

- 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.
- An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.
- 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.

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
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 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.

## **PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### **APPEARANCE**

Grey or coloured paste with a mild amine odour; mixes with water.

### **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100 approx.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	9.5- 10.5
Auto ignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.38
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	45- 50	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## **STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

### **CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to - Handling and Storage.*

## **TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

##### **SWALLOWED**

• The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

##### **EYE**

• This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.



Vapours of volatile amines irritate the eyes, causing excessive secretion of tears, inflammation of the conjunctiva and slight swelling of the cornea, resulting in "halos" around lights. This effect is temporary, lasting only for a few hours. However this condition can reduce the efficiency of undertaking skilled tasks, such as driving a car. Direct eye contact with liquid volatile amines may produce eye damage, permanent for the lighter species.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

#### **SKIN**

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

#### **INHALED**

- 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.

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of amine vapours may cause irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Swelling and inflammation of the respiratory tract is seen in serious cases; with headache, nausea, faintness and anxiety. There may also be wheezing.

#### **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

- There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". The literature records several instances of systemic intoxications following the use of amines in epoxy resin systems.

#### **TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### **PONDSHIELD PROFESSIONAL - PART A:**

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### **POLYAMIDE RESIN:**

##### **TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: 23100 mg/kg

##### **IRRITATION**

Skin (rabbit): Mild [Man HENK]

#### **TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE:**

##### **TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: 2500 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg

##### **IRRITATION**

Skin (rabbit): 490 mg Open SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24 SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 49 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24 h – Moderate

- 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. Handling ethyleneamine products is complicated by their tendency to react with other chemicals, such as carbon dioxide in the air, which results in the formation of solid carbamates. Because of their ability to





produce chemical burns, skin rashes, and asthma-like symptoms, ethyleneamines also require substantial care in handling. Higher molecular weight ethyleneamines are often handled at elevated temperatures further increasing the possibility of vapour exposure to these compounds.

Because of the fragility of eye tissue, almost any eye contact with any ethyleneamine may cause irreparable damage, even blindness. A single, short exposure to ethyleneamines, may cause severe skin burns, while a single, prolonged exposure may result in the material being absorbed through the skin in harmful amounts. Exposures have caused allergic skin reactions in some individuals. Single dose oral toxicity of ethyleneamines is low. The oral LD50 for rats is in the range of 1000 to 4500 mg/kg for the ethyleneamines. In general, the low-molecular weight polyamines have been positive in the Ames assay, increase sister chromatid exchange in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, and are positive for unscheduled DNA synthesis although they are negative in the mouse micronucleus assay. It is believed that the positive results are based on its ability to chelate copper.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

For alkyl polyamines:

The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of a primary and a secondary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular weight ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine. Toxicity depends on route of exposure. Cluster members have been shown to cause skin irritation or sensitization, eye irritation and genetic defect but do not cause cancer. They are known to potentiate NMDA induced whole-cell currents in cultured striatal neurons.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. 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. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. Triethylenetetramine (TETA) is a severe irritant to skin and eyes and may induce skin sensitisation. Acute exposure to saturated vapour via inhalation was tolerated without impairment but exposure to aerosol may lead to reversible irritations of the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract. However, studies done on experimental animals showed that it does not cause cancer, foetal toxicity or developmental effect. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis).

POLYAMIDE RESIN:

TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE:

■ 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 ethyleneamines:

Adsorption of the ethyleneamines correlates closely with both the cation exchange capacity (CEC) and organic content of the soil. Soils with increased CEC and organic content exhibited higher affinities for these amines. This dependence of adsorption on CEC and organic content is most likely due to the strong electrostatic interaction between the positively charged amine and the negatively charged soil surface.

For alkyl polyamines:

All members of this cluster are miscible or soluble in water. The estimated value of log K<sub>ow</sub>-range from 3.67 to 1.8 is consistent with the available experimental water solubilities. Vapour pressures range from 1.1x 10<sup>-6</sup> hPa to 0.31 hPa. Estimated and experimental pK<sub>b</sub>s are in a relatively narrow range of 9.68 to 10.7.

Environmental fate:

Members of this cluster are expected to have varying degrees of mobility in the soil. Low vapour pressure and Henry's Law Constants suggest that these compounds are not expected to be in the vapour phase. Modeling suggests that all members of this cluster are likely to react rapidly with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals with half-lives on the order of an hour, but with little material in the vapour phase, it is not expected to be a predominant removal pathway for these chemicals. Experimental data and results from estimation models indicate that all members of this cluster have the potential to biodegrade aerobically



under environmental conditions. Fugacity models indicate that the members of this cluster are likely to partition predominately to soil and water. All chemicals in this cluster are expected to have low environmental persistence. Measured and estimated bioconcentration factors for members of this cluster indicate a low potential for bioaccumulation.

**Ecotoxicity:**

Evaluation of the available experimental and estimated aquatic toxicity data indicate acute toxicity to fish is low. Daphnia aquatic toxicity is generally low. Algae appear to be the most sensitive organism with several members of the cluster having measured or estimated toxicity values indicative of moderate toxicity. Chronic toxicity for all cluster members is estimated; it is generally low for fish and algae, but high for daphnia.

for triethylenetetramine (TETA):

**Environmental fate:**

TETA is completely miscible with water forming an alkaline solution (pH 10 at 10 g/l). The technical product has a vapour pressure of ca. 1 Pa at 20 C. The calculated Log Pow (unprotonated form) amounts to ca. -1.4 and indicates a low potential for bioaccumulation. There are no measured Koc -values available. For ethylenediamine (CAS Nr. 107- 15-3) and diethylenetriamine (CAS Nr. 111-40- 0), Koc -values of 4766 and 19111 were measured respectively. The high adsorption is most likely due to electrostatic interaction. A comparable Koc can be expected for TETA, which would suggest a high potential for geoaccumulation. TETA is not readily biodegradable (0% after 20 days, OECD GL 301 D; same result with adapted inoculum). Also, in a test on inherent biodegradability with industrial sludge, TETA was not degraded (0 % DOC removal after 28 days, OECD GL 302 B). TETA has therefore to be regarded as non-biodegradable. Adsorption onto sewage sludge was not observed. In a test on hydrolysis, TETA was not found to have undergone hydrolysis after 36 days.

Direct photolysis of TETA in the hydrosphere is not to be expected (molar extinction coefficient < 10 l / (mol.cm) at > 240 nm). The half - life due to photooxidative degradation by OH-radicals in the atmosphere is estimated to be 1.7 hours. As TETA does have a low tendency to pass from water to air, this does not represent a significant removal process from the environment.

Based upon the physical-chemical and biodegradation properties of TETA, no elimination in waste water treatment plants is assumed.

**Ecotoxicity:**

Fish LC50 (96 h): *Poecilia reticulata* 570 mg/l

Other test results with *Leuciscus idus* and *Pimephales promelas*, which could not be validated, are in the same order of magnitude.

*Daphnia magna* EC50 (48 h): 31.1 - 33.9 mg/l (immobilisation several tests); (21 d) >3.2- <10 mg/l; NOEC 1 mg/l (immobilisation of parental organisms was the most sensitive effect parameter).

Concentrations of 293 - 7313 mg/l had no teratogenic effects on sea-urchin (*Paracentrotus lividus*) eggs. The larvae were most sensitive and showed delay of development at 293 mg/l

Algal *Scenedesmus subspicatus* EBC50 (72 h) 2.5 mg/l; EBC10 0.67 mg/l; EuC50 >= 100 mg/l; EuC10 0.95 mg/l Effect: growth inhibition (B = biomass; u = growth rate)

Algal *Selenastrum capricornutum* EC50 (72 h) 20 mg/l Effect: growth inhibition (biomass) ; NOEC < 2.5 mg/l; EC50 (96 h) 3,7 mg/l

Microorganisms *Pseudomonas fluorescens* EC0 (24 h): 500 mg/l Effect: growth inhibition (biomass)

Bird acute LD50 (18 h): redwinged blackberry >101 mg/kg.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Ecotoxicity**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
triethylenetetramine	LOW		LOW	MED

**DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- 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.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

**Otherwise:**

- If container cannot be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the



container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

## **TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

### **HAZCHEM:**

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: UN, IATA, IMDG

## **REGULATORY INFORMATION**

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### **REGULATIONS**

#### **Regulations for ingredients**

**triethylenetetramine (CAS: 112-24-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite

List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78

(Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**No data for PondShield Professional - Part A (CW: 6530-08)**

No data for polyamide resin (CAS: , Not avail)

## **OTHER INFORMATION**

### **REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES**

■ Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

Ingredient ORG UF Endpoint CR Adeq TLV

triethylenetetramine 2.9 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 10 D NA -

■ These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

### **EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES**

■ "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

■ Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

■ If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%)

Component Breathing zone (ppm) Breathing zone (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) Mixture Conc (%)

triethylenetetramine 1.00 6.0000 2.0

triethylenetetramine 0.00 0.0000 0.0

■ Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

■ At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative



sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

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

## **OTHER INFORMATION**

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END of MSDS