

Cool Temp NATURAL

Coltène/Whaledent AG

Version No: 4.4

Safety Data Sheet according to WHMIS 2015 requirements

Issue Date: 10/08/2023

Print Date: 21/08/2023

L.GHS.CAN.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Cool Temp NATURAL
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diurethane dimethacrylate and diallyl phthalate)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Medical device, for dental use only Use according to manufacturer's directions.
--------------------------	--

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

Registered company name	Coltène/Whaledent AG
Address	Feldwiesenstrasse 20 Altstätten CH-9450 Switzerland
Telephone	+41 (71) 75 75 300
Fax	+41 (71) 75 75 301
Website	www.coltene.com
Email	msds@coltene.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+1 867 670 2867
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188

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

Une fois connecté et si le message n'est pas dans votre langue préférée alors s'il vous plaît cadran 07

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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)

Cool Temp NATURAL



Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
-----------------------	---

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
----------------------------	--

Signal word	Warning
--------------------	----------------

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Physical and Health hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
--------	-----------	------

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
131-17-9	5-15	<u>diallyl phthalate</u>
3290-92-4	1-5	<u>trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate</u>
23616-79-7	<1	<u>benzyltributylammonium chloride</u>
72869-86-4*	20-30	<u>diurethane dimethacrylate</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ 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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
----------------------	--

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ 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 courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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	<p>Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> , carbon monoxide (CO) , carbon dioxide (CO₂) , nitrogen oxides (NO_x) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. <p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p>

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

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

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating. ▶ Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. To facilitate product transfer from original containers, product must be heated to no more than 60 deg. C. (140 F.), for not more than 24 hours. ▶ Do NOT use localised heat sources such as band heaters to heat/ melt product. ▶ Do NOT use steam. ▶ Hot boxes or hot rooms are recommended for heating/ melting material. The hot box or hot room should be set a maximum temperature of 60 deg. C. (140 F.). ▶ Do NOT overheat - this may compromise product quality and /or result in an uncontrolled hazardous polymerisation. ▶ If product freezes, heat as indicated above and mix gently to redistribute the inhibitor. Product should be consumed in its entirety after heating/ melting; avoid multiple "reheats" which may affect product quality or result in product degradation.
----------------------	---

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Product should be packaged with inhibitor(s). Unless inhibited, product may polymerise, raising temperature and pressure, possibly rupturing container. Check inhibitor level periodically, adding to bulk material if needed. In addition, the product's inhibitor(s) require the presence of dissolved oxygen. Maintain, at a minimum, the original headspace in the product container and do NOT blanket or mix with oxygen-free gas as it renders the inhibitor ineffective. Ensure air space (oxygen) is present during product heating / melting. ▶ Store product indoors at temperatures greater than the product's freezing point (or greater than 0 deg. C. (32 F.)) if no freezing point available and below 38 deg. C (100 F.). ▶ Avoid prolonged storage (longer than shelf-life) storage temperatures above 38 deg. C (100 F.). ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a properly vented storage area away from heat, sparks, open flame, strong oxidisers, radiation and other initiators. ▶ Prevent contamination by foreign materials. ▶ Prevent moisture contact. ▶ Use only non-sparking tools and limit storage time. Unless specified elsewhere, shelf-life is 6 months from receipt. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>Recommended storage temperature: 4 - 23 °C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<p>Phthalates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ react with strong acids, strong oxidisers, permanganates and nitrates ▶ attack some form of plastics <p>for multifunctional acrylates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases. ▶ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation. ▶ Storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerisation. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive)

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
diallyl phthalate	15 mg/m3	24 mg/m3	140 mg/m3
diurethane dimethacrylate	120 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
diallyl phthalate	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
benzyltributylammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
diallyl phthalate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
benzyltributylammonium chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
diurethane dimethacrylate	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.

MATERIAL DATA

CEL TWA: 1 mg/m³ [compare WEEL-TWA* for multifunctional acrylates (MFAs)]

(CEL = Chemwatch Exposure Limit)

Exposure to MFAs has been reported to cause contact dermatitis in humans and serious eye injury in laboratory animals. Exposure to some MFA-resin containing aerosols has also been reported to cause dermatitis. As no assessment of the possible effects of long-term exposure to aerosols was found, a conservative Workplace Environmental Exposure Level (WEEL) was suggested by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).

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 (50-100 f/min.)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
<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</p>		

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

	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.						
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment							
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59]. 						
Skin protection	See Hand protection below						
Hands/feet protection	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. <p>General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weight acrylic monomers</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves. Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic</p>	<p>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</p>	<p>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weight acrylic monomers</p>	<p>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</p>	<p>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p>	<p>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</p>	<p>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.</p>
<p>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</p>	<p>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weight acrylic monomers</p>						
<p>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</p>	<p>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</p>						
<p>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</p>	<p>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.</p>						
Body protection	See Other protection below						
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream. ▸ Skin cleansing cream. ▸ Eye wash unit. 						

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.7
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	
Ingestion	
Skin Contact	

Cool Temp NATURAL

Eye		
Chronic		
Cool Temp NATURAL	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
diallyl phthalate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3.036 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg * [Van Waters & Rogers]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 1.3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 770 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild * [Manufacturer]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
benzyltributylammonium chloride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
diurethane dimethacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg * ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg * ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Cool Temp NATURAL	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
diallyl phthalate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.8mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	5.5mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.5mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.23mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.6mg/l	2
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>9.22mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	768h	Fish	0.138mg/l	2

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

benzyltributylammonium chloride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC10(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.15-0.89mg/l	4

diurethane dimethacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.68mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>1.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	10.1mg/l	Not Available
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.21mg/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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
diallyl phthalate	LOW	LOW
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
diallyl phthalate	LOW (LogKOW = 3.23)
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.39)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
diallyl phthalate	LOW (KOC = 429.1)
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	LOW (KOC = 7533)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Dispose of waste according to applicable legislation. Special country-specific regulations may apply. Can be disposed together with household waste in compliance with official regulations in contact with approved waste disposal companies and with authorities in charge. (Only dispose of completely emptied packages.)
-------------------------------------	--

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

Land transport (TDG)

UN number or ID number	3082
------------------------	------

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diurethane dimethacrylate and diallyl phthalate)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	16, 99
	Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index	5 L
	ERAP Index	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains diurethane dimethacrylate and diallyl phthalate)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diurethane dimethacrylate and diallyl phthalate)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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
diallyl phthalate	Not Available
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	Not Available
benzyltributylammonium chloride	Not Available
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
diallyl phthalate	Not Available
trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate	Not Available
benzyltributylammonium chloride	Not Available
diurethane dimethacrylate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Hazardous Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

diallyl phthalate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances
Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS GHS

trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Categorization decisions for all DSL substances

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)

benzyltributylammonium chloride is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

diurethane dimethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (benzyltributylammonium chloride; diurethane dimethacrylate)
Canada - NDSL	No (diallyl phthalate; trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (benzyltributylammonium chloride; diurethane dimethacrylate)
Korea - KECI	No (benzyltributylammonium chloride)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (diurethane dimethacrylate)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate; benzyltributylammonium chloride; diurethane dimethacrylate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (benzyltributylammonium chloride; diurethane dimethacrylate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/08/2023
Initial Date	14/02/2022

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
---------	----------------	------------------

Continued...

Cool Temp NATURAL

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.4	10/08/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

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

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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.