


| Section 1: Identification | |
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| Common Name/Trade Name | SEPINEO (TM) P 600 |
| Supplier Information | <p>Letco Medical, LLC 1316 Commerce Drive NW Decatur, AL 35601 1 (800) 239-5288 +1 (734) 843-4693</p> <p>IN CASE OF EMERGENCY: Chemtrec 1 (800) 424-9300 (24 hours)</p> |
| Distributor Name | <p>Bella Corp Trading Pty Ltd 6/34 Dominions Road, Ashmore QLD 4214, Australia Telephone: 07 5597 4169 Email: bellacorp@bellacorp.com.au</p> |
| Product Synonym(s) | Mixture. INCI Name: Acrylamide/Sodium Acryloyldimethyltaurate copolymer & isohexadecane & Polysorbate 80 |
| Relevant Use(s) of Product | Manufacture or Compounding of Substances |

| Section 2: Hazards Identification | |
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| Classification of Substance or Mixture | Skin corrosion/irritation (Category 2) |
| Signal Word | Warning |
| Hazard Statement(s) | H315 Causes skin irritation |
| Pictogram(s) |  |
| Precautionary Statement(s) | <p>P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN Wash with soap and water. P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs Get medical advice/attention. P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.</p> |
| Hazards Not Otherwise Classified | No data available |
| Ingredient(s) with Unknown Toxicity | No data available |

| Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients | | |
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| Chemical Name | Acrylamide/Sodium Acryloyldimethyltaurate copolymer & isohexadecane & Polysorbate 80 | |
| Common Name | Sepineo P 600 | |
| CAS Number | 297-628-2 | |
| Material | Percent | CAS |
| isohexadecane | 20-40% | 297-628-2 |
| Impurities and/or Stabilizing Additives | No data available | |

| Section 4: First Aid Measures | |
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| General Advice | May cause mild eye irritation. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure. Causes skin irritation. May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. |
| If Inhaled | Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth to mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. |
| In Case of Skin Contact | Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. |
| In Case of Eye Contact | Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. |
| If Swallowed | Wash out with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt or waistband. |

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| Most Important Symptoms and Effects | Eye contact: May cause mild eye irritation. Skin contact: Causes skin irritation. May be irritating to mouth, throat and stomach. Adverse symptoms may include the following: Eye pain, irritation, watering redness, Skin irritation, Skin redness. Notes to physician: In case of inhalation of decomposition products under fire, a symptom may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours. |
| Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures | |
| Suitable Extinguishing Media | Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire. |
| Special Hazards Arising From the Substance/Mixture | In a fire or heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Decomposition products may include the following materials. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, metal oxide/oxides |
| Special PPE and/or Precautions for Firefighters | Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk without suitable training. Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode. |

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

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| Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures | No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. |
| Methods and Materials Used for Containment | Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution. Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Large Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basement and confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Selection 13). Dispose of via licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: See Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal. |
| Cleanup Procedures | Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Large Spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basement and confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Selection 13). Dispose of via licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: See Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). |

Section 7: Handling and Storage

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| Precautions for Safe Handling | Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container. Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. STIR BEFORE USE. |
| Conditions for Safe Storage | Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. STORE AWAY FROM LIGHT AND HEAT (0-30°C) |

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

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| Components with Workplace Control Parameters | No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure limits, uses process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended statutory limits. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. |
| Appropriate Engineering Controls | General good ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. |
| PPE - Eye/Face Protection | Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. |
| PPE - Skin Protection | Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended: Fluor rubber, nitrile rubber. |
| PPE - Body Protection | Personal protective equipment of the body should be selected based on task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Recommended fluor rubber, nitrile rubber. |

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| PPE - Respiratory Protection | Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use. |
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Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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| Appearance | Form: Liquid [Emulsion] Color: Opaque, White, Yellow tint |
| Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits | No data available |
| Odor | Faint odor |
| Vapor Pressure | No data available |
| Odor Threshold | No data available |
| Vapor Density | No data available |
| pH | 5 to 7 [Conc. (%w/w):2%] |
| Relative Density | 1,1 g/cm ³ to 20°C |
| Melting Point/Freezing Point | No data available |
| Solubility | Dispersible in the following materials: Cold water |
| Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range | >100°C (212°F) |
| Flash Point | Closed cup:>102,5°C (>216,5°F) [ABEL/IP170/190.] |
| Evaporation Rate | No data available |
| Flammability (Solid, Gas) | None available |
| Partition Coefficient | No data available |
| Auto-Ignition Temperature | No data available |
| Decomposition Temperature | No data available |
| Viscosity | Dynamic: 1500 to 5000 mPa.s (1500 to 5000 cP) Temperature of viscosity measurement: 25°C. |

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

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| Reactivity | No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients. |
| Chemical Stability | This product is stable. |
| Possibility of Hazardous Reactions | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur. |
| Conditions to Avoid | No specific data. |
| Incompatible Materials | Keep away from oxidizing agents. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced. |

Section 11: Toxicological Information

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| Acute Toxicity - LD50 Oral | LD50 Oral OCDE 401 Dose >5000 mg/kg Exposure- |
| Acute Toxicity - Inhalation | LC50 Inhalation Dust and mists OCDE 403, Dose 1,73 mg/l Exposure 4 hours |
| Acute Toxicity - Dermal | LD50 Dermal OCDE 402 Dose >3000 mg/kg Exposure - |
| Acute Toxicity - Eye | No data available |
| Skin Corrosion/Irritation | Irritating to skin |
| Serious Eye Damage/Irritation | Not categorized |
| Respiratory or Skin Sensitization | No data available |
| Germ Cell Mutagenicity | Isohexadecane OCDE 471 Experiment: In vitro Subject: Bacteria Result Negative. Sepineo P 600 OCDE 471 Experiment: Invitro Subject: Bacteria Result Negative |
| Carcinogenicity IARC | Not available |
| Carcinogenicity ACGIH | Not available |
| Carcinogenicity NTP | Not available |
| Carcinogenicity OSHA | Not available |
| Reproductive Toxicity | Not available |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure | Not available |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure | Not available |
| Aspiration Hazard | Isohexadecane Result-Aspiration Hazard Category 1 |

Section 12: Ecological Information

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| Toxicity | Acute EC50>10000 mg/l Marine water ISO 10253 (2006) Algae-Skeletonema 72 hours. Acute LC50>3000 mg/l Marine water ISO 14669 (1999) Daphnia-Acartia tonsa 48 hours. Acute LC50 >1000 mg/l Marine water OCDE 203 Fish-Scophthalmus maximus 96 hours LC50>100 mg/l Literature Fish 96 hours |
| Persistence and Degradability | The copolymer is inherently ultimate biodegradable. (OECD 302B (Zahn-Wellens/EVPA test); 92%, 28 days). Solvent(s): Readily biodegradable. |
| Bio-accumulative Potential | isohexadecane: LogPow: >7 Potential: high. |
| Mobility in Soil | Not available |
| Other Adverse Effects | No known significant effects or critical hazards. |

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

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| Waste Treatment Methods Product | The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration of landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. |
| Waste Treatment Methods Packaging | The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration of landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. |
| Special Precautions Landfill or Incinerations | No data available |
| Other Information | No data available |

Section 14: Transport Information

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| UN Number | Not dangerous goods. |
| UN Proper Shipping Name | N/A |
| Transport Hazard Class(es) | N/A |
| Packaging Group | N/A |
| Environmental Hazards | N/A |

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs): Listed. Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances: Not listed. Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances: Not listed. DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals): Not listed. DEA List II Chemicals (essential chemicals): Not listed. SARA 302/304: No products were found. SARA 304 RQ: Not applicable. SARA 311/312 Classification: Immediate (acute) health hazard. isohexadecane 20-40% Fire hazard No. Sudden release of pressure No. Reactive No. Immediate (Acute) health hazard Yes. Delayed (chronic) health hazard No.

Section 16: Other Information

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| Additional Information | Hazardous Material Information System (USA): Health 2, Flammability 1, Physical hazards 0. National Fire Protection Association (USA): Health 2, Flammability 1, Instability/Reactivity 0. |
| Prepared By | Scarlotte Smith |
| Revision Date | 10/01/2021 15:07 |

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