

RESENE AQUAPOXY BASE

Resene Paints (Australia) Limited

Version No: 1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 13/09/2022
Print Date: 13/09/2022
L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE AQUAPOXY BASE
Synonyms	Incl Gloss and Semi- Gloss bases
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	8925, 10811
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Resene Paints (Australia) Limited	Resene Paints Ltd
Address	7 Production Avenue, Molendinar Queensland 4214 Australia	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+61 7 55126600	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+61 7 55126697	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.com.au	www.resene.co.nz
Email	Not Available	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	AUSTRALIAN POISONS CENTRE	NZ POISONS (24hr 7 days)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	131126	0800 764766	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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


SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
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.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
68131-40-8	0.1-1	<u>alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated</u>
1477-55-0	<2	<u>m-xylenediamine</u>
2855-13-2	<2	<u>isophorone diamine</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

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	<p>If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop seek medical attention. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</p>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
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Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	2X

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	Control personal contact with the substance, by using personal protective equipment. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear appropriate personnel protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eyes contact. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sawdust, sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite then place in suitable, labelled container for waste disposal. Wipe up. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
Storage incompatibility	None known

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	m-xylenediamine	m-Xylene-alpha,alpha'-diamine	Not Available	Not Available	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
RESENE AQUAPOXY BASE	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
m-xylenediamine	Not Available	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
isophorone diamine	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 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

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Exposed individuals are **NOT** reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.
 For benzene-1,3-dimethanamine (m-xylene-alpha,alpha'-diamine; m-xylenediamine; m-xylidiamine)
 Saturates in air at 219.5 mg/m³ (39.5 ppm) at 25 deg C.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. NOTE: ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White solution		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.50-1.55
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	9-11	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available BuAC = 1	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)	62-67
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	18

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7

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Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.

RESENE AQUAPOXY BASE	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg(open) mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
m-xylenediamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.8 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >200 mg/kg ^[1]	
isophorone diamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >=1.07<=5.01 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50; 1030 mg/kg ^[2]	
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	

ALCOHOLS C11-15 SECONDARY ETHOXYLATED	<p>Polyethers, for example, ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols, are highly susceptible towards air oxidation as the ether oxygens will stabilize intermediary radicals involved.</p> <p>Human beings have regular contact with alcohol ethoxylates through a variety of industrial and consumer products such as soaps, detergents, and other cleaning products .</p> <p>Alcohol ethoxylates are according to CESIO (2000) classified as Irritant or Harmful depending on the number of EO-units: EO < 5 gives Irritant (Xi) with R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes) EO > 5-15 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22 (Harmful if swallowed) - R38/41 EO > 15-20 gives Harmful (Xn) with R22-41 >20 EO is not classified (CESIO 2000)</p> <p>Oxo-AE, C13 EO10 and C13 EO15, are Irritating (Xi) with R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) . AE are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of the Council Directive 67/548/EEC</p> <p>In general, alcohol ethoxylates (AE) are readily absorbed through the skin of guinea pigs and rats and through the gastrointestinal mucosa of rats.</p> <p>For high boiling ethylene glycol ethers (typically triethylene- and tetraethylene glycol ethers): Skin absorption: Available skin absorption data for triethylene glycol ether (TGBE), triethylene glycol methyl ether (TGME), and triethylene glycol ethylene ether (TGEE) suggest that the rate of absorption in skin of these three glycol ethers is 22 to 34 micrograms/cm2/hr, with the methyl ether having the highest permeation constant and the butyl ether having the lowest.</p>
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M-XYLENEDIAMINE	<p>Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved.</p> <p>For benzene-1,3-dimethanamine (m-xylene-alpha,alpha'- diamine)</p> <p>The toxicity via oral administration and inhalation was tissue damage in the digestive and respiratory organs, respectively, which are the first contact sites.</p> <p>The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.</p> <p>The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). While it is difficult to generalise about the full range of potential health effects posed by exposure to the many different amine compounds, characterised by those used in the manufacture of polyurethane and polyisocyanurate foams, it is agreed that overexposure to the majority of these materials may cause adverse health effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Many amine-based compounds can induce histamine liberation, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including bronchoconstriction or bronchial asthma and rhinitis. ▶ Systemic symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, tachycardia (rapid heartbeat), itching, erythema (reddening of the skin), urticaria (hives), and facial edema (swelling).
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	<p>For isophorone diamine</p> <p>Based on a limited skin irritation study with rabbits and rats, isophorone diamine is deemed to be a strong irritant (duration of the exposure not reported) and corrosive after repeated application.</p> <p>The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.</p> <p>The material may produce respiratory tract irritation.</p> <p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).</p>
RESENE AQUAPOXY BASE & M-XYLENEDIAMINE & ISOPHORONE DIAMINE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.</p> <p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p>

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

Toxicity

RESENE AQUAPOXY BASE	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Crustacea	0.08mg/l	2
m-xylenediamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.3	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	12mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	15.2mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	4.7mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	75mg/l	2
isophorone diamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.3	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	37mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	14.6-21.5mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.5mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	70mg/l	1
Legend:	<p>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</p>				

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
m-xylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH
isophorone diamine	HIGH	HIGH

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Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
m-xylenediamine	LOW (BCF = 2.7)
isophorone diamine	LOW (BCF = 3.4)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
m-xylenediamine	LOW (KOC = 914.6)
isophorone diamine	LOW (KOC = 340.4)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▸ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ Recycle wherever possible.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
m-xylenediamine	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated	Not Available
m-xylenediamine	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

m-xylenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

isophorone diamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDLS	No (alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated; m-xylenediamine)

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National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (alcohols C11-15 secondary ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

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	13/09/2022
Initial Date	26/05/2017

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.

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

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