SAFETY DATA SHEET

EPIREZ NON-SAG EPOXY MORTAR BINDER [633] HARDENER

Infosafe No.: 3MPR5
ISSUED Date : 14/01/2014
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier
EPIREZ NON-SAG EPOXY MORTAR BINDER [633] HARDENER

Company Name
ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS (ABN 63 004 235 063)

Address
100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park
NSW 2164 Australia

Telephone/Fax Number
Tel: +61 2 9757 8800
Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Emergency phone number
1800 385 556 / 0438 465 960

Emergency Contact Name
(02) 9652-1713 A/HRS

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

Additional Information
EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Primary Number: 1800 039 008
Alternative Number 1: 1800 039 008
Alternative Number 2: +612 9186 1132

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

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture
Acute Toxicity - Dermal: Category 4
Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4
Corrosive to Metals: Category 1
Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 3
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 3
Sensitization - Skin: Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1B

Signal Word (s)
DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)
H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)
Corrosion,Exclamation mark

Precautionary statement – Prevention
P234 Keep only in original container.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Precautionary statement – Storage
P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement – Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information
Legend:
1. Classified by; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Isophorone diamine	2855-13-2	>60 %w
Bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	25068-38-6	1-10 %w
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous [Mfr]		balance

Other Information
Substances:
See section below for composition of Mixtures

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation
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.
Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.
This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.
(ICSC13719)

Ingestion
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
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.
Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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.

Eye contact
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.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary
For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:
Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
Oxygen is given as indicated.
The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.
INGESTION:
Milk and water are the preferred diluents
No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
* Gastric lavage should not be used.
Supportive care involves the following:
Withhold oral feedings initially.

If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).
SKIN AND EYE:
Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Foam.
Dry chemical powder.
BCF (where regulations permit).
Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical
Fire Incompatibility: Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:
Combustible.
Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
Combustion products include:, carbon dioxide (CO_2), aldehydes, nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material May emit corrosive fumes.

Hazchem Code
2X

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages
Remove all ignition sources.
Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling
Safe handling:
Contains low boiling substance:
Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.
Check for bulging containers.
Vent periodically
Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours
DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers
DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid contact with moisture.

Other information:
Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
Suitable container:
Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities
DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers
Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
Plastic pail.
Polyliner drum.
Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Storage incompatibility:
Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
strong acids
strong alkalis

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values
INGREDIENT DATA
Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS
Ingredient: bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Material name: Epoxy resin (EPON 1001)
TEEL-1: 90 mg/m3
TEEL-2: 990 mg/m3
TEEL-3: 5900 mg/m3

Ingredient: bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Material name: Epoxy resin (EPON 1007)
TEEL-1: 90 mg/m3
TEEL-2: 990 mg/m3
TEEL-3: 5900 mg/m3

Ingredient: bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Material name: Epoxy resin (EPON 820)

TEEL-1: 41 mg/m3
TEEL-2: 450 mg/m3
TEEL-3: 2700 mg/m3

Ingredient: bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Material name: Epoxy resin ERL-2795
TEEL-1: 32 mg/m3
TEEL-2: 350 mg/m3
TEEL-3: 2100 mg/m3

Ingredient: isophorone diamine
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Ingredient: bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Original IDLH: Not Available
Revised IDLH: Not Available

Appropriate Engineering Controls
Use in a well-ventilated area
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.

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

Eye Protection
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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Hand Protection
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.
The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.
Leather wear not recommended: Contaminated leather footwear, watch bands, should be destroyed, i.e. burnt, as they cannot be adequately decontaminated

Thermal Hazards
Not Available

Body Protection
Other protection:
Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form
Liquid

Appearance
Pale yellow liquid with an amine odour; not miscible with water.

Odour
Not Available

Decomposition Temperature
Not Available

Solubility in Water
Immiscible

pH
Not Available (as supplied)
Not Available as a solution (1%)

Vapour Pressure
Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)
Not Available

Evaporation Rate
Not Available

Odour Threshold
Not Available

Viscosity
Not Available

Volatile Component
Not Available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water
Not Available

Surface tension
Not Available

Flash Point
>100 °C (PMCC)

Flammability
Not Applicable

Auto-Ignition Temperature
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper
Not Available

Explosion Limit - Lower
Not Available

Explosion Properties
Not Available

Molecular Weight
Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties
Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range
Not Available

Relative density
1.0 (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point
Not Available

Other Information
Taste: Not Available
Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: 555.32

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
See section 7

Chemical Stability
Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Product is considered stable.
Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid
See section 7

Incompatible materials
See section 7

Hazardous Decomposition Products
See section 5

Possibility of hazardous reactions
See section 7

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information
Epirez Non-Sag Epoxy Mortar Binder [633] Hardener
TOXICITY: Not Available
IRRITATION: Not Available

Isophorone diamine
TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: 1030 mg/kg[2]
IRRITATION: [Manufacturer HUE]

Bisphenol A/diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
TOXICITY:
Dermal (rat) LD50: >800 mg/kg[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: 13447 mg/kg[1]
IRRITATION:
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
Nil reported

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

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE
Isophorone diamine is a strong skin irritant, corrosive with repeated application. Frequent occupational exposure may lead to the development of allergic skin inflammation. There could be damage to the smell organ, throat and lungs following inhalational exposure. Reduced kidney weight can result.
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.
The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

BISPHENOL A/DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT
The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics
Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity.
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
In mice, dermal application of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) (1, 10, or 100 mg/kg) for 13 weeks produced mild to moderate chronic active dermatitis. At the high dose, spongiosis and epidermal micro abscess formation were observed.
In rats, dermal application of BADGE (10, 100, or 1000 mg/kg) for 13 weeks resulted in a decrease in body weight at the high dose. The no-observable effect level (NOEL) for dermal exposure was 100 mg/kg for both sexes.
for RTECS No: SL 6475000: (liquid grade) Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE & BISPHENOL A/DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT
The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
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.

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE & BISPHENOL A/DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT
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.

Acute Toxicity: Data required to make classification available

Ingestion
Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous.

Inhalation
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.

Skin
Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.
Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling.
Volatile amine vapours produce irritation and inflammation of the skin. Direct contact can cause burns.

Eye
The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
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.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Data required to make classification available

Serious eye damage/irritation
Data required to make classification available

Mutagenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation
Data required to make classification available

Skin Sensitisation
Data required to make classification available

Carcinogenicity
Data Not Available to make classification

Reproductive Toxicity
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-single exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

STOT-repeated exposure
Data Not Available to make classification

Aspiration Hazard
Data Not Available to make classification

Chronic Effects
Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient: isophorone diamine
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 54.352mg/L
Species: Fish
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: isophorone diamine
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48
Effect: Not Available
Value: 17.4mg/L
Species: Crustacea
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: isophorone diamine
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 7.221mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: isophorone diamine
Endpoint: EC10
Test Duration (hr): 72
Effect: Not Available
Value: =3.1mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: isophorone diamine
Endpoint: NOEC
Test Duration (hr): 72
Effect: Not Available
Value: 1.5mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: bisphenol A/diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Endpoint: LC50
Test Duration (hr): 96
Effect: Not Available
Value: 1.2mg/L
Species: Fish
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: bisphenol A/diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48
Effect: Not Available
Value: 1.1mg/L
Species: Crustacea

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: bisphenol A/diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 72
Effect: Not Available
Value: 9.4mg/L
Species: Algae or other aquatic plants
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: bisphenol A/diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Endpoint: EC50
Test Duration (hr): 48
Effect: Not Available
Value: 1.7mg/L
Species: Crustacea
BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: bisphenol A/diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
Endpoint: NOEC
Test Duration (hr): 504
Effect: Not Available
Value: 0.3mg/L
Species: Crustacea
BCF: Not Available

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability
Ingredient: isophorone diamine
Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH
Persistence: Air: HIGH

Mobility
Ingredient: isophorone diamine
Mobility: LOW (KOC = 340.4)

Bioaccumulative Potential
Ingredient: isophorone diamine
Bioaccumulation: LOW (BCF = 3.4)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal
Product / Packaging disposal:
Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Material may be disposed of by controlled burning in an approved incinerator or buried in an approved landfill.
Prior to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.N. Number
1760

UN proper shipping name
CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

Transport hazard class(es)
8

Packing Group
III

Hazchem Code
2X

IERG Number
37

Other Information
Labels Required:
Marine Pollutant: NO
HAZCHEM: 2X

Land transport (ADG)
UN number: 1760
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine)
Environmental hazard: No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es):
Class: 8
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: 223 274
Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 1760
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains isophorone diamine)
Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):
ICAO/IATA Class: 8
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 8L

Special precautions for user:
Special provisions: A3A803
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 856
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 852
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y841
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1760
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine)
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Transport hazard class(es):
IMDG Class: 8
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:
EMS Number: F-A, S-B
Special provisions: 223 274

Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:
Epirez Non-Sag Epoxy Mortar Binder [633] Hardener

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information
ISOPHORONE DIAMINE(2855-13-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT(25068-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory: Australia - AICS
Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - DSL
Status: Y

National Inventory: Canada - NDSL
Status: N (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight; isophorone diamine)

National Inventory: China - IECSC
Status: Y

National Inventory: Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP
Status: Y

National Inventory: Japan - ENCS
Status: N (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)

National Inventory: Korea - KECI
Status: Y

National Inventory: New Zealand - NZIoC
Status: Y

National Inventory: Philippines - PICCS
Status: Y

National Inventory: USA - TSCA
Status: Y

Legend:
Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

Poisons Schedule
S5

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information
Version No: 7.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements
Initial Date: Not Available
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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.

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown.
Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

END OF SDS