

SAFETY DATA SHEET

EPIREZ EPOXY MASTIC METAL PRIMER [215] COMPOUND

Infosafe No.: HXXAI
ISSUED Date : 27/06/2017
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS AND FLUIDS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

EPIREZ EPOXY MASTIC METAL PRIMER [215] COMPOUND

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

Base or Part A of a 2 pack

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

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

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.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
Pack A base component epoxy based aluminium paint coating	

Additional Information

Website: www.itwcpf.com.au

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Flammable Liquids: Category 3

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 2

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 2

Sensitization - Skin: Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 2

Signal Word (s)

WARNING

Hazard Statement (s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statement (s)

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Exclamation mark, Environment



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

Precautionary statement – Response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and 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.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

Other Information

Classification of the substance or mixture:
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Classification [1]: Flammable Liquid Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

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
Bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	25068-38-6	30-60 %
Aluminium powder coated	7429-90-5	10-30 %
Glycidyl ester unspecified	Not Available	10-30 %
Other resins unspecified	Not Available	<=10 %
White spirit	8052-41-3.	<=10 %
Additives, unregulated	Not Available	<=1 %

Other Information

Synonyms: Pack A base component epoxy based aluminium paint coating

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

No other ingredient information disclosed.

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.

Ingestion

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.

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

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

Treat symptomatically.

Manifestation of aluminium toxicity include hypercalcaemia, anaemia, Vitamin D refractory osteodystrophy and a progressive encephalopathy (mixed dysarthria-apraxia of speech, asterixis, tremulousness, myoclonus, dementia, focal seizures). Bone pain, pathological fractures and proximal myopathy can occur.

Symptoms usually develop insidiously over months to years (in chronic renal failure patients) unless dietary aluminium loads are excessive.

Serum aluminium levels above 60 ug/ml indicate increased absorption. Potential toxicity occurs above 100 ug/ml and clinical symptoms are present when levels exceed 200 ug/ml.

Deferoxamine has been used to treat dialysis encephalopathy and osteomalacia. CaNa₂EDTA is less effective in chelating aluminium.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT:

Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.

Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.

Anticipate seizures.

DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT:

Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred. Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.

Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.

Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications. Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.

Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.

Treat seizures with diazepam.

Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Specific Methods

Fire Fighting

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

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

Liquid and vapour are flammable.

Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.

Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include:

Carbon monoxide (CO)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Aldehydes

Metal oxides

Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

Hazchem Code

•3Y

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.

May be violently or explosively reactive.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8(Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling

Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.

Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.

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 allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information

Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.

Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Packing as supplied by manufacturer.

Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.

Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 °C)

For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.

Storage incompatibility

Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents

Reacts slowly with water.

CAUTION contamination with moisture will liberate explosive hydrogen gas, causing pressure build up in sealed containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA

Source / Ingredient / Material name / TWA / STEL / Peak / Notes

Australia Exposure Standards aluminium powder coated Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al) 5 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards aluminium powder coated Aluminium (metal dust) 10 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards aluminium powder coated Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al) 5 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available Not Available

Australia Exposure Standards white spirit White spirits 790 mg/m³ Not Available Not Available Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient / Material name / TEEL-1 / TEEL-2 / TEEL-3

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid Epoxy resin includes EPON 1001, 1007, 820, ERL-2795 90 mg/m³ 990 mg/m³ 5,900 mg/m³

white spirit Stoddard solvent; (Mineral spirits, 85% nonane and 15% trimethyl benzene) 300 mg/m³ 1,800 mg/m³ 29500 mg/m³

Ingredient / Original IDLH / Revised IDLH

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid Not Available Not Available

aluminium powder coated Not Available Not Available

glycidyl ester unspecified Not Available Not Available

other resins unspecified Not Available Not Available

white spirit 29,500 mg/m³ 20,000 mg/m³

additives, unregulated Not Available Not Available

Other Exposure Information

Skin protection: See Hand protection below

Appropriate Engineering Controls

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.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

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.

Respiratory Protection

Type A-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

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.

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

DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).

DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.

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.

Personal Protective Equipment

Other protection

Overalls.
PVC Apron.
PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
Eyewash unit.

Thermal Hazards

Not Available

Footwear

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

Body Protection

See Other protection below

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

Silver flammable liquid with a solvent odour; does not mix with water.

Odour

Not Available

Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

Solubility in Water

Immiscible

pH

(as supplied): Not Applicable
as a solution (1%): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure

Not Available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

> 2

Evaporation Rate

Slow

Physical State

Liquid

Odour Threshold

Not Available

Viscosity

Not Available

Volatile Component

8 (%vol)

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not Available

Surface tension

Not Available

Flash Point

55 °C

Flammability

Flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not Available

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not available.

Explosion Limit - Lower

1.0%

Explosion Properties

Not Available

Molecular Weight

Not Applicable

Oxidising Properties

Not Available

Initial boiling point and boiling range

148 °C initial.

Relative density

1.19 (Water = 1)

Melting/Freezing Point

Not Available

Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Incompatible materials

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5(Fire Fighting Measures)

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7(Handling and Storage)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

Inhalation

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Exposure to white spirit may cause nausea and vertigo.

Skin

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Eye

This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.

Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Data available to make classification

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data available to make classification

Respiratory sensitisation

Data available to make classification

Skin Sensitisation

Data Not Available to make classification

Germ cell mutagenicity

Data Not Available to make classification

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

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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

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

Based on experience with similar materials, there is a possibility that exposure to the material may reduce fertility in humans at levels which do not cause other toxic effects.

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus.

It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]

Other Information

Epirez Epoxy Mastic Metal Primer [215] Compound

TOXICITY: Not Available

IRRITATION: Not Available

bisphenol A/diglycidyl ether resin, liquid

TOXICITY:

dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild

aluminium powder coated

TOXICITY: Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION: Not Available

white spirit

TOXICITY: Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2793.6140452668 mg/L/8H[2]

IRRITATION:

Eye (human): 470 ppm/15m

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h moderate

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

BISPHENOL A/DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID:

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 substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin.

Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects.

Cancer-causing potential: It has been concluded that bisphenol A diglycidyl ether cannot be classified with respect to its cancer-causing potential in humans.

Genetic toxicity: Laboratory tests on genetic toxicity of BADGE have so far been negative.

Foetotoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity); NOEL (maternal 60 mg/kg

ALUMINIUM POWDER COATED:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

WHITE SPIRIT:

For petroleum: This product contains benzene, which can cause acute myeloid leukaemia, and n-hexane, which can be metabolized to compounds which are toxic to the nervous system. This product contains toluene, and animal studies suggest high concentrations of toluene lead to hearing loss. This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene, from which animal testing shows evidence of tumour formation.

Cancer-causing potential: Animal testing shows inhaling petroleum causes tumours of the liver and kidney; these are however not considered to be relevant in humans.

white spirit, as CAS RN 8052-41-3

Epirez Epoxy Mastic Metal Primer [215] Compound & BISPHENOL A/DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID:

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.

Acute Toxicity: Data Not Available to make classification

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient / Endpoint / Test Duration (hr) / Effect / Value / Species / BCF

Epirez Epoxy Mastic Metal Primer [215] Compound Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

bisphenol A/diglycidyl ether resin, liquid Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

aluminium powder coated Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

white spirit Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available

Drinking Water Standards: hydrocarbon total: 10 µg/l (UK max.).

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient / Persistence: Water/Soil / Persistence: Air

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid HIGH HIGH

Mobility

Mobility in soil

Ingredient: bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid

LOW (KOC = 51.43)

Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid

Bioaccumulation: LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers.

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

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

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1263

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)

Environmental hazard: Not Applicable

Transport hazard class(es)
Class: 3
Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: 163 223 *
Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)
UN number: 1263
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: Paint (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base);
Paint related material (including paint thinning or reducing compounds)
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)
ICAO/IATA Class: 3
ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable
ERG Code: 3L
Special precautions for user
Special provisions: A3 A72 A192
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 366
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 220 L
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 355P
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y344
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)
UN number: 1263
Packing group: III
UN proper shipping name: PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac solutions, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound)
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable
Transport hazard class(es)
IMDG Class: 3
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Special precautions for user
EMS Number: F-E, S-E
Special provisions: 163 223 367 955
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:
Epiroz Epoxy Mastic Metal Primer [215] Compound

U.N. Number

1263

UN proper shipping name

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Transport hazard class(es)

3

Packing Group

III

Hazchem Code

•3Y

IERG Number

14

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID(25068-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ALUMINIUM POWDER COATED(7429-90-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

WHITE SPIRIT(8052-41-3.) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS:

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory / Status

Australia - AICS Y

Canada - DSL Y

Canada - NDSL N (aluminium powder coated; white spirit; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)

China - IECSC Y

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP Y

Japan - ENCS N (aluminium powder coated; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)

Korea - KECI Y

New Zealand - NZIoC Y

Philippines - PICCS Y

USA - TSCA 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: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name / CAS No

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid 25068-38-6, 25085-99-8

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.

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END OF SDS

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