ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 45736

Version No: 7.1 Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements Issue Date: **10/03/2023** Print Date: **01/10/2024** S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Devcon Wet Surface Repair Putty (UW) Resin	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

	The resin component of a two pack epoxy putty formulation for repairs on wet surfaces.
Relevant identified uses Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers direction	
	much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	
Telephone +61 2 9757 8800		0800 476 265	
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855	+64 9 273 6489	
Website www.itwpf.com.au		www.itwpf.co.nz	
Email Not Available N		Not Available	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188	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 S5	
Classification ^[1] Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A	
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)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H317	7 May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H319	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.	

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.	
P102	Keep out of reach of children.	
P103	P103 Read carefully and follow all instructions.	

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.		
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.		
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.		

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.	
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinse		
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.		
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.		

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
25068-38-6	30-60	bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid
Not Available	30-60	diluent/thickener/colorant
Legend: 1. Classified by Chernwatch; 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	 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. 	
Skin Contact 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.		
 Inhalation If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary. 		
Ingestion	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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
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 (CO2) aldehydes other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	 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.
Major Spills	 Moderate hazard. Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling Safe handling • 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. • Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

Other information No smoking, naked lig Store in a cool, dry, we	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	 Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. This excess heat may generate toxic vapour Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding Occupational Exposure Band Rating Occupational Exposure Band Limit bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid E ≤ 0.1 ppm Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering control 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. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment Image: Component SDS before using; store and attach SDS together. Eye and face protection - Safety glasses with side shields. - Chemical goggies, [ASIN2S 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] - Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate inftants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. Skin protection See Hand protection below Hands/feet protection • Onttime • Continuent term, such as shoes, bells 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. 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 whem making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. When handing liquid-grade epoxy resis wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough times, of: Exblight thorekthrough time > 480 min • Ha		
measures, such as personal protective equipment Safety glasses with side shields. Eye and face protection Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. Skin protection See Hand protection below Hands/feet 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. Containiated 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. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough times , of: Butty Phyd Abcohi (CEVAL laminate) i		Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach
Eye and face protection Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. Skin protection See Hand protection below 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. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough times , of:	measures, such as personal protective	
Hands/feet 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. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough times , of: • Ettyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent • Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good • Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair. • Peopyninyl (PVC) from excellent to poor As defined in ASTM F-739-96 • Excellent breakthrough time > 480 min • Good breakthrough time > 20 min	Eye and face protection	 Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy
 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. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough time o, of. Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good Nitrile Butyl Rubber (MBR) from excellent to fair. Neoprene from excellent to fair Polyvinyl (PVC) from excellent to poor As defined in ASTM F-739-96 Excellent breakthrough time > 480 min Good breakthrough time > 20 min 	Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Continued	Hands/feet protection	 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. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough times ,of: Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair. Neoprene from excellent to fair Polyvinyl (PVC) from excellent to poor As defined in ASTM F-739-96 Excellent breakthrough time > 480 min
		Continued

	 Fair breakthrough time < 20 min Poor glove material degradation Gloves should be tested against each resin system prior to making a selection of the most suitable type. Systems include both the resin and any hardener, individually and collectively) DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), natural rubber (latex), medical or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black paste. Slight odour. Immiscible with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.5
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n- octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>205	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	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)	Nil.
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	7 (5% extract)
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 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.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product			
Ingestion	Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, p	ain and vomiting		
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Epoxy materials may cause allergic and/or contact dermatitis responses, which may occur on exposure or may become apparent only after repeated exposures. Sensitisation is possible. Photoallergic dermatitis may result from contact with the material. This type of response can be elicited only in individuals who have been previously allergically sensitised to the chemical agent and appropriate radiation. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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 can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.			
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.			
Devcon Wet Surface	ΤΟΧΙϹΙΤΥ	IRRITATION		
Repair Putty (UW) Resin	Not Available	Not Available		
	тохісіту	IRRITATION		
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild		
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg ^[2]			
Legend:	Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Sub Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTEC	stances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. S - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		

	Foetoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity; NOEL (maternal 60				
	mg/kg				
	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies guickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The				
	contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-m	· · ·			
	skin reactions, e.g. contact eczenia involves a cell-in skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antib The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylal	ody-mediated immune reactions.			
	bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptor Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds	s that mimic oestrogens is widely	used in industry, particularly in plastics.		
	were remarkable differences in activity. Several de	erivatives of BPA exhibited signific	cant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat		
	pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and severa				
BISPHENOL A/	other derivatives did not show such activity.				
DIGLYCIDYL ETHER	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:				
RESIN, LIQUID	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.				
		hat hisphenol A dialycidyl ether c	annot be classified with respect to its cancer-		
	Cancer-causing potential: It has been concluded that bisphenol A diglycidyl ether cannot be classified with respect to its causing potential in humans.				
Genetic toxicity: Laboratory tests on genetic toxicity of BADGE have so far been negative.			egative.		
	Immunotoxicity: Animal testing suggests regular in	•	0		
	Consumer exposure: Comsumer exposure to BAI	DGE is almost exclusively from m	igration of BADGE from can coatings into		
	food. Testing has not found any evidence of hormonal disruption.				
Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×		
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	*	Reproductivity	×		
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	~	STOT - Single Exposure	×		
Respiratory or Skin					
sensitisation	*	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×		
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×		
	Lege	ena: 🛛 💢 – Data eitner hot avail	able or does not fill the criteria for classification		

Data either not available or does not
 Data available to make classification

Toxicity

Devcon Wet Surface Repair Putty (UW) Resin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (Log KOC = 51.43)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods	
	 Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
Product / Packaging	 Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name

Devcon Wet Surface Repair Putty (UW) Resin

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Ship Type

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

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes	
Canada - DSL	Yes	
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes	
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	10/03/2023
Initial Date	28/06/2000

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
7.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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