Devcon Megawear Resin ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 5347-47

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 20/08/2021 Print Date: 15/03/2022 Initial Date: 01/04/2019

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Devcon Megawear 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

Relevant identified uses	Resin component of a two part wear resistant epoxy coating.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.itwpf.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132	

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
+61 1800 951 288	+61 2 9186 1132	Not Available

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

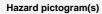
Classification of the substance or mixture

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 1A, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, 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	

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**Print Date: **15/03/2022**

Label elements





Signal word

Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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.

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 rinsing.
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.
Paul	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous of special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6	10-30	bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
14228-73-0	0-10	cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether
	>60	ingredients determined not to be hazardous

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General	
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).

 Chemwatch: 5347-47
 Page 3 of 9
 Issue Date: 20/08/2021

 Version No: 4.1
 Devcon Megawear Resin
 Print Date: 15/03/2022

	► Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
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, without delay.
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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

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

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 courses.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- ► Slight fire
- ▶ 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).

Fire/Explosion Hazard Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO2)

aldehydes

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Moderate hazard.

Major Spills

- ► 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

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**Print Date: **15/03/2022**

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

Po NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Remove all ignition sources.
Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

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	 Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	 Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents 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

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Not Available	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Not Available		Not Available	
cyclohexanedimethanol	Not Available		Not Available	

Exposure controls

diglycidyl ether

•	
Appropriate engineering controls	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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face 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.
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. 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

Chemwatch: 5347-47 Page 5 of 9 Version No: 4.1

Devcon Megawear Resin

Issue Date: 20/08/2021 Print Date: 15/03/2022

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
- Good breakthrough time > 20 min
- 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).

	polyolity.olio glove
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls.P.V.C apron.Barrier cream.Skin cleansing cream.

Thermal hazards

Not Available

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	Thick liquid; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
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	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)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7

Issue Date: 20/08/2021 Page 6 of 9 Print Date: 15/03/2022

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	OΠ	toxico	logical	effects
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Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product		
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain 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 Megawear Resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Devcon Megawear Resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Devcon Megawear Resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

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

Devcon Megawear Resin

for RTECS No: SL 6475000: (liquid grade) Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis 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.

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.

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

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.

Immunotoxicity: Animal testing suggests regular injections of diluted BADGE may result in sensitization.

Consumer exposure: Comsumer exposure to BADGE is almost exclusively from migration of BADGE from can coatings into food. Testing has not found any evidence of hormonal disruption.

Devcon Megawear Resin

Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.

Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.

Issue Date: 20/08/2021 Print Date: 15/03/2022

For 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):

In animal testing, ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the airways in animals exposed via inhalation. However, tumours were not observed in mice chronically exposed via skin. Two structurally related substances, oxirane (ethylene oxide) and methyloxirane (propylene oxide), which are also direct-acting alkylating agents, have been classified as causing cancer.

Devcon Megawear Resin

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	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	•	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	•	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Legend:

- ✓ Data available to make classification
- 💢 Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
- Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Not Available

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Devcon Megawear Resin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Devcon Megawear Resin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Devcon Megawear Resin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Harmful to aquatic organisms, 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
cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 1.5592)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

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.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**Print Date: **15/03/2022**

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
	Not Applicable
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (Not Applicable)

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
Not Available	Devcon Megawear Resin	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight(25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

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)

cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether(14228-73-0) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight; cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

SECTION 16 Other information

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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Chemwatch: **5347-47**Version No: **4.1**

Page 9 of 9

Devcon Megawear Resin

Issue Date: **20/08/2021**Print Date: **15/03/2022**

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