

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: **5137-53** Version No: **5.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 05/07/2018 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)	
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified uses

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

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Base component of a two-part epoxy grout. Base component of a two-part epoxy grout.

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	of 2 9757 8800	
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855	
Website	www.itwpf.com.au	
Email	Not Available	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	0800 2436 2255
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial ${\bf 01}$

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	S5	
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Germ cell mutagenicity Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)







SIGNAL WORD	WARNI

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.	

Page 2 of 8

Issue Date: **27/06/2017**Print Date: **05/07/2018**

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
revention	
btain special instructions before use.	
/ear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
Use personal protective equipment as required.	
Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.	
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.	
P305+P351+P338	P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

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
2210-79-9	<10	o-cresyl glycidyl ether
Not Available	>60	filler
	balance	other 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). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If furnes 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	 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.

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).

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)

Print Date: 05/07/2018

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 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:

Fire/Explosion Hazard

carbon dioxide (CO2)

aldehydes

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ► Trowel up/scrape up.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols/ or dusts and avoid 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.
- 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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe	handling
Ouic	Harranning

- 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

- ► Store in original containers
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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 oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name		TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Epoxy resin includes EPON 1001, 1007, 820, ERL-2795		90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revis	ed IDLH		
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Not Available	Not Available			

Version No: **5.1.1.1**

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)

Issue Date: **27/06/2017**Print Date: **05/07/2018**

o-cresyl glycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
filler	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

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.

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

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 Butvl 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).

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.

Body protection

Hands/feet protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier 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)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

^{* -} Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

 $A(All\ classes) = Organic\ vapours,\ B\ AUS\ or\ B1 = Acid\ gasses,\ B2 = Acid\ gas\ or\ hydrogen\ cyanide(HCN),\ B3 = Acid\ gas\ or\ hydrogen\ cyanide(HCN),\ E = Sulfur\ dioxide(SO2),\ G = Agricultural\ chemicals,\ K = Ammonia(NH3),\ Hg = Mercury,\ NO = Oxides\ of\ nitrogen,\ MB = Methyl\ bromide,\ AX = Low\ boiling\ point\ organic\ compounds(below\ 65\ degC)$

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick white paste with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.8
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

Chemwatch: **5137-53** Page **5** of **8**

Version No: **5.1.1.1**

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)

Issue Date: **27/06/2017**Print Date: **05/07/2018**

pH (as supplied)	Not Available	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 Available
Flash point (°C)	>100 (PMCC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	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)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and 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 respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.		
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.		
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. 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. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.		
Еуе	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
Chronic	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. 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.		
Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	TOXICITY IRRITATION		
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Legend:	I . Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicit	ty 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 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.

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 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.

Version No: **5.1.1.1**

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)

Issue Date: **27/06/2017**Print Date: **05/07/2018**

	Genetic toxicity: Laboratory tests on genetic toxicity of BADGE have so far been negative. for RTECS No: SL 6475000: (liquid grade) Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis		
O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER	o-CGE is a direct-acting mutagen in in-vitro test systems. Studies in vivo, including micronucleus tests and assays in transgenic animals, showed no mutagenic activity. Causes sensitisation * * Huntsman Araldite DY-K/ CH SDS		
BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT & O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER	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 antibodymediated immune reactions.		
A and a Taniaite	0	Canalina maminita	
Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	~	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data available to make classification

X - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Toxic 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
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 2.1609)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 67.93)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

- ► Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Product / Packaging disposal

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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant



Version No: 5.1.1.1

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 05/07/2018

HAZCHEM •3Z

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

Land transport (ADO): NOT K	- PARTICIPATION TO PARTICIPATE OF PA
UN number	3082
Packing group	Ш
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 9 Subrisk Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 274 331 335 375 AU01 Limited quantity 5 L

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082

- are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;
- (a) packagings;
- (b) IBCs; or
- (c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

. NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPOR	CI OI DANGEROUS GOO	<i>J</i> D3		
UN number	3082	3082		
Packing group	III			
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardo	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)		
Environmental hazard	No relevant data	No relevant data		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	9 Not Applicable 9L		
	Special provisions		A97 A158 A197	
Special precautions for user	Cargo Only Packing Ir	nstructions	964	
	Cargo Only Maximum	n Qty / Pack 450 L		
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		964	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y964	
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

. NOT REGOLATED FOR TRANSFOL	TO DIMOLINGO GOODS		
UN number	3082		
Packing group			
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)		
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 9 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number F-A , S-F Special provisions 274 335 969 Limited Quantities 5 L		

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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
	Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)	

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

Chemwatch: 5137-53 Page 8 of 8 Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Version No: 5.1.1.1

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)

Print Date: 05/07/2018

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule ${\bf 5}$

O-CRESYL GLYCIDYL ETHER(2210-79-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight; o-cresyl glycidyl ether)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Υ
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)

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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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.



Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: **5137-54** Version No: **3.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 05/07/2018 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses

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

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Hardener component of a two-part epoxy grout.

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	+61 2 9757 3855
Website	www.itwpf.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	0800 2436 2255
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132

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. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





SIGNAL WORD

DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.

Chemwatch: **5137-54** Page **2** of **8**

Version No: **3.1.1.1**

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 05/07/2018

H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	
P271	Jse only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P234	Keep only in original container.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.		
P303+P361+P353	N 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(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
2855-13-2	30-60	isophorone diamine
Not Available	<10	aromatic alcohol
	balance	other ingredients not contributing to the classification

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General	1
General	
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ► Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ► Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ► Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ► Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	 If furnes 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	 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 05/07/2018

Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep genetration 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]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- 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 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.

- 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:

Fire/Explosion Hazard

carbon dioxide (CO2)

nitrogen oxides (NOx)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

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

May emit corrosive fumes.

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.

Major Spills

- 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

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

► DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

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

 - 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

Safe handling

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 05/07/2018

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener

- ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents

Protect containers against physical damage

- ► Check regularly for spills and leaks
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- ▶ Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.

For low viscosity materials

▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Suitable container

- ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- ▶ 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 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):
- ► Removable head packaging;
- ► Cans with friction closures and
- ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges

may be used.

Storage incompatibility

- ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
- ► Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- ► Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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
Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
isophorone diamine	Not Available		Not Available	
aromatic alcohol	Not Available		Not Available	

Exposure controls

Appropriate en	gineering
	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.

Personal protection











Eye and face protection

- Chemical goggles
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.
- 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

- ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

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

Thermal hazards Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of

Page 5 of 8

Issue Date: **27/06/2017**Print Date: **05/07/2018**

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener

contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AK-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AK-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	AK-3 P2
100+			Airline**

^{* -} Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Dark blue liquid with an amine odour; does not mix with water.			
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.9	
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available	
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available	
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	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 Available	
Flash point (°C)	>100 (PMCC)	Taste	Not Available	
Evaporation rate	Not Available	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)	Not Available	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available	
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available	
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	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	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. 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. Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
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. Amines without benzene rings when swallowed are absorbed throughout the gut. Corrosive action may cause damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous.
Skin Contact	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. 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

Chemwatch: 5137-54 Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Page 6 of 8 Version No: 3.1.1.1

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener

Print Date: 05/07/2018

use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. 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. 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. The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area. Eye The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis 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. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of Chronic the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. 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. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". Epirez High Performance Epoxy TOXICITY IRRITATION Grout [280S] Hardener IRRITATION TOXICITY isophorone diamine 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified Legend: data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances 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 antibodymediated immune reactions. 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 ISOPHORONE DIAMINE Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia

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

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	✓	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	~	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data available to make classification

X - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Issue Date: **27/06/2017**Print Date: **05/07/2018**

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
isophorone diamine	LOW (BCF = 3.4)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
isophorone diamine	LOW (KOC = 340.4)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

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.
- ▶ Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.
- ► Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- ► 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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant

HAZCHEM 2X

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

UN number	1760		
Packing group			
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)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

UN number	1760			
Packing group				
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. * (contains isophorone diamine	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 Cargo Only Packing Instructions Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	A3 A803 856 60 L 852		

Chemwatch: 5137-54 Page 8 of 8 Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Version No: 3.1.1.1 Print Date: 05/07/2018

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener

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)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

UN number	1760		
Packing group			
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

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
	Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout [280S] Hardener	

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE(2855-13-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

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

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Υ
Canada - DSL	Υ
Canada - NDSL	N (isophorone diamine)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan - ENCS	Υ
Korea - KECI	Υ
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Υ
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)

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

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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