ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 5137-53 Version No: 9.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **10/03/2023** Print Date: **02/10/2024** 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)	
Chemical Name	Not Applicable	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Proper shipping name ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer molecular weight)		
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

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 Not Available		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. 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, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements



Signal word

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.	
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	

Precautionary statement(s) General

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.	
P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.		
P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.		
P273 Avoid release to the environment.		

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.	
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. Continu	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

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	10-30 <u>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight</u>	
2210-79-9	<10	o-cresyl glycidyl ether
Not Available	>60	filler
Not Available	balance other ingredients determined not to be hazardous	
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 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

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 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).
- 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 m result	nay
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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 courses. 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. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes. 			
HAZCHEM	•3Z			

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	 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	 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

Not Available		
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Not Available	Not Available
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	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 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.

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Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)

	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.			
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment				
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	 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). 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. 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	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
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	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 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	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available

Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	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	roduct 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.		
Eye	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	the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause population.	more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general normones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the s and sperm.	
Epirez High Performance	ΤΟΧΙĊΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
Epoxy Grout (280S)	Not Available	Not Available	
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild	
molecular weight	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg ^[2]		
	τοχιςιτγ	IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating *	
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >6.1 ppm4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): irritating *	
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
Legend:	, ,	Ibstances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. ECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

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.

POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT	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. 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.			
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 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. 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. 			
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 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: X – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Epirez High Performance Epoxy Grout (280S)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
ether polymer, high	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
molecular weight	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	Crustacea ~2mg/l	
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	1- 10mg/l	Not Available
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~5.1mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~3.3mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	1- 10mg/l	Not Available

Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Continued...

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

	ioaccumulation
o-cresyl glycidyl ether LOW	OW (LogKOW = 2.1609)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	LOW (Log 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.
Dreduct (Deekering	Otherwise:
Product / Packaging	
disposal	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

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082	3082		
4.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY molecular weight)	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class Subsidiary Hazard	9 Not Applicable		
4.4. Packing group	III			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazar	dous		
14.6. Special precautions	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01		
for user	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)

14.1. UN number	3082			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substa	nce, liquid, n.o.s. (contains b	isphenol A/ diglycidyl ethe	er polymer, high molecular weight)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard ERG Code	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	III			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions		A97 A158 A197 A215	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		964	
	Cargo Only Maximum 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 Ma	aximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3082		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)		
14.3. Transport hazard	IMDG Class	9	
class(es)	IMDG Subsidiary Ha	azard Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5 Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant		
	EMS Number	F-A , S-F	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274 335 969	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	
	1		

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 polymer, high molecular weight	Not Available
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Not Available
o-cresyl glycidyl ether	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 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)

o-cresyl glycidyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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 polymer, high molecular weight; o-cresyl glycidyl ether)		
China - IECSC	Yes		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes		
Japan - ENCS	Yes		
Korea - KECI	Yes		
New Zealand - NZloC	Yes		
Philippines - PICCS	Yes		
USA - TSCA	Yes		
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes		
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight; o-cresyl glycidyl ether)		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - FBEPH	No (o-cresyl glycidyl ether)		
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	16/03/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
9.1	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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