

WATTYL EPINAMEL CF720WB PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 7-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 4798-61

Version No:3.1.1.1

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL EPINAMEL CF720WB PART B

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 203579"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains epoxy resin)

PRODUCT USE

■ Used 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.

SUPPLIER

Company: Valspar Paint (Australia) Pty Limited

Address:

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place

Baulkham Hills

NSW, 2153

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333

Emergency Tel: **1800 039 008**

Fax: +61 2 8867 3344

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

RISK

Risk Codes

R19

R36/38

R43

R51/53

R65

R68(3)

Risk Phrases

• May form explosive peroxides.

• Irritating to eyes and skin.

• May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

• Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

• HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

• Possible risk of irreversible effects.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S24

S25

S36

S37

S39

S18

S29

S401

S35

S13

S26

S46

S57

S61

Safety Phrases

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• Avoid contact with skin.

• Avoid contact with eyes.

• Wear suitable protective clothing.

• Wear suitable gloves.

• Wear eye/face protection.

• Handle and open container with care.

• Do not empty into drains.

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

• Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

• Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S60 sheets.
• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6	30-60
phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	28064-14-4	30-60
(C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether	68609-97-2	10-30
epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	<1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.
- Avoid giving alcohol.

EYE

- 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

- 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.

INHALED

- - 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- Carbon dioxide.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

•3Z

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- 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

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - May form explosive peroxides on standing or following concentration by distillation.
- Review of stocks and testing for peroxide content by given tested procedures at 3-monthly intervals is recommended, together with safe disposal of peroxidic samples.
[Peroxide-containing residues can often be rendered innocuous by pouring into an excess of sodium carbonate solution].
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	Wattyl Epinamel CF720WB Part B (Epichlorohydrin)	2	NOHSC documentation available for these values.

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid: CAS:25068- 38- 6 CAS:25085- 99- 8
- phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer: CAS:28064- 14- 4 CAS:42616- 71- 7 CAS:59029- 73- 1 CAS:94422- 39- 6
- (C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether: CAS:68609- 97- 2

MATERIAL DATA

(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER:

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

EPICHLOROHYDRIN:

PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER:

WATTYL EPINAMEL CF720WB PART B:

- For epichlorohydrin

Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for epichlorohydrin, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for adverse respiratory, liver, kidney effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.54 (EPICHLOROHYDRIN).

(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER:

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

WATTYL EPINAMEL CF720WB PART B:

- for n-butyl glycidyl ether:

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to substantially reduce the significant risks of reproductive impairment, irritation, and sensitisation. Some response may still occur however in sensitised workers and efforts should be made to provide a workplace environment where concentrations of BGE are as low as feasible.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.54 (n-butyl glycidyl ether).

PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER:

- for phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)

The TLV-TWA is based on the dermal toxicity (alopecia) observed in rats after subchronic inhalation exposure at 5 ppm and based on the no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) in a lifetime rodent inhalation oncogenicity bioassay. This limit is thought to be protective against the significant risk of sensitisation, skin and respiratory tract irritation, testicular damage and liver necrosis.

Toxicological responses to PGE result from repeated, prolonged exposures and are closely associated with total absorbed doses rather than peak concentrations.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- - 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 lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

■ 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 the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
- When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber), boots and aprons.
 - DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
 - DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear pale yellow to amber liquid with a characteristic odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.			
Does not mix with water.			
State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

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

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

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

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Short-term exposure to BGE causes irritation to the nose and throat, resulting in coughing and wheezing. Other symptoms include headache, light-headedness, dizziness, inco-ordination and fainting. High levels can lead to death. Long-term exposure to BGE can lead to skin sensitisation, unconsciousness, effects to the blood-forming system, and central nervous system depression.

Inhalation also causes cough, vomiting, inco-ordination and headache, and irritation of the digestive tract is related to length of exposure.

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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.

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.

Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.

Animal testing showed that repeated administration of n-butyl glycidyl ether (BGE) can increase white cell count and skin sensitisation, as well as slight shrinking of the testes.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ 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. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

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

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):

Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation.

Significant increases in nasal papillary adenomas and combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas were observed in male rats exposed to 1200 mg/m³ ethyloxirane via inhalation for 103 weeks.

Short-term exposure to n-butyl glycidyl ether (BGE) can cause irritation to the nose and throat. It is also a skin sensitiser.

Long-term exposure can be detrimental to the blood and central nervous system and may lead to unconsciousness. Animal testing revealed it may cause inco-ordination delirium, reduced movement, agitation, excitement, and eventually, central nervous system depression. There was irritation and inflammation of the lungs, congestion of the adrenal glands, adhesions of the stomach to adjacent tissues and focal inflammation and moderate congestion in the central zones of the liver. Subchronic inhalation caused

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

slowing of growth, increased mortality, extreme weight loss, liver damage, increased relative kidney and lung weight, changes to levels of liver enzymes, and damage to the airway, and shrinking of the testes in animal tests. BGE also caused damage to chromosomes in cells.

CARCINOGEN

epichlorohydrin	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2A	Probably carcinogenic to humans
epichlorohydrin	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	Sk	
epichlorohydrin	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	2	

REPROTOXIN

epichlorohydrin	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility	H A s
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SKIN

epichlorohydrin	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
epichlorohydrin	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3A
epichlorohydrin	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	(3A)

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
(C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
epichlorohydrin	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ - 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 MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.

- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



■ *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.

Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

HAZCHEM:

•3Z (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	9	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	179 274 331 335 AU01	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T4	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1 TP29
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P001 IBC03 LP01	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP1

Name and Description: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains epoxy resin)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Limited Quantity		Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains epoxy resin)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- F	Special provisions:	274 335
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains epoxy resin)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

N	Dangerous for the environment
Xn	Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

< 700 (CAS: 25068-38-6,25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "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 5", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer (CAS: 28064-14-4,42616-71-7,59029-73-1,94422-39-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether (CAS: 68609-97-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

epichlorohydrin (CAS: 106-89-8,51594-55-9,67843-74-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "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) - Appendix J (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for WattyI EpinameI CF720WB Part B (CW: 4798-61)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068- 38- 6, 25085- 99- 8
phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	28064- 14- 4, 42616- 71- 7, 59029- 73- 1, 94422- 39- 6
epichlorohydrin	106- 89- 8, 51594- 55- 9, 67843- 74- 7

■ 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.