

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name EPIMAX TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD

Address 23 Hargraves Place Wetherill Park NSW, AUSTRALIA, 2164

Telephone 1300 721 522

Email info@epimax.com.au

Emergency 13 11 26

Synonym(s) 575 PART A • 4057520 – PRODUCT CODE • EPOXIDE RESIN

Use(s) Two component epoxy system. PART A for epoxy resin system.

SDS Date 08/11/22

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Skin Corrosion / Irritation Category: 2

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation Category: 2A

Skin Sensitization Category: 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category: 2





Signal Word WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS

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

H411 Toxic to Aquatic life with long lasting effects

PREVENTION STATEMENTS

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing / eye protection / face protection

P261 Avoid breathing mist / vapours / spray

P264 Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling

P273 Avoid release to the environment

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

RESPONSE STATEMENTS

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice / attention

DISPOSAL STATEMENTS

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations

UN No.	30	082	DG CLASS	9	Subsidiary Risk(s)	NONE ALLOCATED
Packing Gi	oup III		Hazchem Code	NONE ALLOCATED		

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	Formula	CAS NO.	Content
BISPHENOL-A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN); EPOXY RESIN	NOT AVAILABLE	25068-38-6	30-60%
1,6 HEXANEDIOL DIGLYCIDYLETHER	NOT AVAILABLE	933999-84-9	<10%
OTHER NON SCHEDULED TO			45%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water
- Ensure complete irrigation of the yee 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 and eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personal

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Airline respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

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.
- 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

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.

- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice..

Special Treatment Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Hazards May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, phenols, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling. Earth containers when

dispensing fluids.

Advice for firefighters Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation.

Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact

containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Media Dry agent, carbon dioxide or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways

Hazchem Code Not allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage Contact emergency services where appropriate. Use personal protective equipment. Clear area

of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect

and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all ignition sources.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Store tightly sealed in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids,

alkalis, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate fire protection and ventilation

systems.

Precautions for safe

handling

DO NOT ALLOW CLOTHING WET WITH MATERIAL TO STAY IN CONTACT WITH SKIN. Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating.

Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTIONS

 Exposure Stds
 Ingredient
 Reference
 TWA
 STEL

 BISPHENOL A
 SWA (AUS)
 - 0.02 mg/m³
 - 0.07 mg/m³

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical

explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended

exposure standard.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles, nitrile or viton (R) gloves, coveralls and a Type A (Organic vapour)

respirator. If sanding dry product, wear: a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator. If spraying, with prolonged use, or if in confined areas, wear: impervious coveralls and an Air-line respirator.









9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

AppearanceWHITE LIQUID GEL STATESolubility (water)INSOLUBLEOdourCHARACTERISTICSpecific Gravity1.25pHNOT AVAILABLE% Volatiles<2%</th>

Vapour Pressure NOT AVAILABLE Flammability NOT FLAMMABLE

Vapour Density NOT AVAILABLE Flash Point 154°C

Boiling PointNOT DETERMINEDUpper Explosion LimitNOT AVAILABLEMelting PointNOT DETERMINEDLower Explosion LimitNOT AVAILABLE

Evaporation Rate NOT AVAILABLE

Autoignition RateNOT AVAILABLEDecomposition TemperatureNOT AVAILABLEPartition CoefficientNOT AVAILABLEViscosityNOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Material to avoid Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg.

hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.

Hazardous May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, phenols, hydrocarbons) when heated to

Decomposition decomposition.

Products

Hazardous Reactions Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary Irritant - low to moderate toxicity. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects

with over exposure. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. May

cause sensitisation by skin contact. The cured product is considered non toxic.

Eye Corrosive. Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis.

May result in burns with prolonged contact.

Inhalation Irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. High level

exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, breathing difficulties, pulmonary oedema and

unconsciousness. May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

Skin Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may

result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some

persons. Epoxy materials may cause allergic and/or contact dermatitis responses, which may occur on exposure or may become apparent only after repeated exposures. Sensitisation is possible. Photoallergic dermatitis may result from contact with the material. This type of response can be elicited only in individuals who have been previously allergically sensitised to the chemical agent and appropriate radiation. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Ingestion

Moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fatigue, dizziness and unconsciousness.

Toxicity Data

reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) (25068-38-6)							
LD50 oral rat	LD50 oral rat > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline:						
	OECD Guideline 420 (Acute Oral Toxicity - Fixed Dose Method)						
LD50 dermal rat	> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal						
	Toxicity), Guideline: EU Method B.3 (Acute Toxicity (Dermal))						

•	reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) (25068-38-6)					
NOAEL (chronic, oral, animal/male, 2 years)	15 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: male, Guideline: OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.4300 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity), Guideline: other:MITI, Japanese ministry of international trade and industry, February 1998, Remarks on results: other:Effect type: toxicity (migrated information)					
NOAEL (chronic, oral, animal/female, 2 years)	100 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 453 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity Studies), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.4300 (Combined Chronic Toxicity / Carcinogenicity), Guideline: other:MITI, Japanese ministry of international trade and industry, February 1998, Remarks on results: other:Effect type: toxicity (migrated information)					

reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) (25068-38-6)						
NOAEL	50 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day					
(oral, rat,	Oral Toxicity in Rodents), Guideline: EPA OPPTS 870.3100 (90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents),					
90 days)	Guideline: EU Method B.26 (Sub-Chronic Oral Toxicity Test: Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral					
	Toxicity Study in Rodents), Guideline: other:japanese MITI guidelines for toxicity testing of					

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Other adverse effects

Limited ecotoxicity data was available for this product at the time this report was prepared. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal

Mix parts A + B together (small amounts), absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Ensure protective equipment is worn when mixing. Do not seal containers/tins until reaction is complete. Contact the manufacturer for additional information. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways as environmental damage may result.

Legislation

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD.



Australian Dangerous Goods Code -ROAD AND RAIL

Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID N.O.S						
UN No.	3082 DG CLASS 9 Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated						
Packing Group	III						

IATA Dangerous Goods Regulation - AIR

Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID N.O.S						
UN No.	3082	DG CLASS	9	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated		
Packing Group	III						

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code-SEA

Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID N.O.S						
UN No.	3082	3082 DG CLASS 9 Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated					
Packing Group	III						
15. REGULATORY INFORMATION							

Poison Schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform

Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

This product is used in conjunction with EpiMax 575 PART B.

WELDING - SANDING - CUTTING DRIED OR CURED PRODUCT: If sanding, cutting or welding dried or cured product, adverse health effects may be avoided by the use of appropriate engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment. If welding, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator and depending on the nature of the surface being welded, additional protection (eg. for organic vapours/acid gas) may also be required. A Class P1(Particulate) respirator is recommended if dust is generated.

EPOXY - PHENOXY RESINS AND POLYURETHANES: Where spray painting with two or more component epoxy resins or polyurethane paints is undertaken, an employee shall wear a airline respirator, full length chemically resistant coveralls and gloves. Further, if an individual is to enter an enclosed booth where a vapour or gas curing process is occurring, an air-line respirator is required. Once cured, these resins are considered non toxic.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken.

Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.

ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s).

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EC No - European Community Number.

HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

mg/m³ - Milligrams per Cubic Metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

PPM - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.

SWA - Safe Work Australia.

TWA - Time Weighted Average



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Telephone 1300 721 522

Email info@epimax.com.au

Emergency 13 11 26

Synonym(s) 575 PART B • 4057520 – PRODUCT CODE • EPOXIDE RESIN

Use(s) Two component epoxy system. PART B for epoxy resin system.

SDS Date 08/11/22

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Skin Corrosion / Irritation Category: 2

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation Category: 1

Skin Sensitization Category: 1 Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category: 2







Signal Word DANGER

HAZARD STATEMENTS

H315 Causes skin irritation

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PREVENTION

STATEMENTS

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ mist / vapours / spray

P264 Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling

P273 Avoid release to the environment

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace

P280 Wear eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves

RESPONSE STATEMENTS

P302+352 IF ON SKIN: wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

DISPOSAL STATEMENTS

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations

UN No.	3082	DG CLASS	9	Subsidiary Risk(s)	NONE ALLOCATED
Packing Group	III	Hazchem Code	NONE ALLOCATED		

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS NO.	Content
FATTY ACIDS, C18-UNSATD., DIMERS, OLIGOMERIC REACTION PRODUCTS WITH TALL-	68082-29-1	> 30-60%
OIL FATTY ACIDS AND TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE		
OTHER NON SCHEDULED TO		>50%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water
- Ensure complete irrigation of the yee 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 and eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personal

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Airline respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.

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.
- 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

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.

- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice..

Special Treatment

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Hazards May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, phenols, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights, mobile phones etc. when handling. Earth containers when

dispensing fluids.

Advice for firefighters Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation.

Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact

containers and nearby storage areas.

Extinguishing Media Dry agent, carbon dioxide or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways

Hazchem Code Not allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage

Contact emergency services where appropriate. Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all ignition sources.

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage

Store tightly sealed in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be bunded and have appropriate fire protection and ventilation systems.

Precautions for safe handling

DO NOT ALLOW CLOTHING WET WITH MATERIAL TO STAY IN CONTACT WITH SKIN. Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTIONS

Exposure Stds N/A

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

Engineering Controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical

explosion proof extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended

exposure standard.

PPE

MATERIALS FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

CONDITION Material Standard

Good Resistance: Natural Fibres

HAND PROTECTION: AS/NZS 2161 Part 2 Industrial Safety Gloves

TYPE MATERIAL PERMEATION THICKNESS (mm) PENETRATION STANDARD

Disposable Polyvinylchloride 6 (> 480 minutes) > 0.5mm >0.5mm AS 2161 P2, EN 374-3

gloves (PVC), Natural

rubber

EYE PROTECTION: AS/NZS 1336 Recommended practices for eye protection

TYPEUSECHARACTERISTICSSTANDARDSafety GooglesDropletWith side shieldsAS 1336

SKIN AND BODY PROTECTION

TYPE STANDARD Apron AS 4501









9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

AppearanceBLACK LIQUID GEL STATESolubility (water)INSOLUBLEOdourCHARACTERISTICSpecific Gravity1.25pHNOT AVAILABLE% Volatiles<2%</td>

Vapour Pressure NOT AVAILABLE Flammability NOT FLAMMABLE

Vapour Density NOT AVAILABLE Flash Point 154°C

Boiling PointNOT DETERMINEDUpper Explosion LimitNOT AVAILABLEMelting PointNOT DETERMINEDLower Explosion LimitNOT AVAILABLE

Evaporation Rate NOT AVAILABLE

Autoignition RateNOT AVAILABLEDecomposition TemperatureNOT AVAILABLEPartition CoefficientNOT AVAILABLEViscosityNOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

Material to avoid Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg.

hydroxides), heat and ignition sources.

Hazardous May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, phenols, hydrocarbons) when heated to

Decomposition decomposition.

Products

Hazardous Reactions Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary Irritant - low to moderate toxicity. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects

with over exposure. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. May

cause sensitisation by skin contact. The cured product is considered non toxic.

Eye Corrosive. Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis.

May result in burns with prolonged contact.

Inhalation Irritant. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, with coughing. High level

exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, breathing difficulties, pulmonary oedema and

unconsciousness. May cause sensitisation by inhalation.

Skin Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may

result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Epoxy materials may cause allergic and/or contact dermatitis responses, which may occur on exposure or may become apparent only after repeated exposures. Sensitisation is possible. Photoallergic dermatitis may result from contact with the material. This type of response can be elicited only in individuals who have been previously allergically sensitised to the

chemical agent and appropriate radiation. The material may accentuate any pre-existing

dermatitis condition.

Ingestion Moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fatigue,

dizziness and unconsciousness.

Toxicity Data

Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine (68082-29-1)

LD50 oral rat > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Animal sex: female, Guideline: OECD Guideline 423(Acute Oral toxicity - Acute Toxic Class Method), Guideline: EU Method B.1 tris

(Acute Oral Toxicity - Acute Toxic Class Method)
LD50 dermal rat > 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline:

> 2000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity) (Guideline: ELL Method B.3. (Acute Toxicity (Dermal))

Toxicity), Guideline: EU Method B.3 (Acute Toxicity (Dermal))

Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and triethylenetetramine (68082-29-1)

NOAEL (oral, rat, 90 days)

1000 mg/kg bodyweight Animal: rat, Guideline: OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening

est

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Other adverse effects

Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, oligomeric reaction products with tall-oil fatty acids and						
triethylenetetramine (68082-29-1)						
LC50 fish 1	7.07 mg/l Test organisms (species): Danio rerio (previous name:					
	Brachydanio rerio)					
LC50 fish 2	LC50 fish 2 > 1000 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss					
	(previous name: Salmo gairdneri)					
EC50 Daphnia 1	7.07 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna					
LOEC (chronic) 1 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'						
NOEC (chronic)	0.3 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'					

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal Mix parts A + B together (small amounts), absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose

of to an approved landfill site. Ensure protective equipment is worn when mixing. Do not seal containers/tins until reaction is complete. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.

Prevent contamination of drains or waterways as environmental damage may result.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD.





Australian Dangerous Goods Code -ROAD AND RAIL

Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID N.O.S						
UN No.	3082 DG CLASS 9 Subsidiary Risk(s) None Allocated						
Packing Group	III						

IATA Dangerous Goods Regulation - AIR

Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID N.O.S						
UN No.	3082	DG CLASS	9	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated		
Packing Group	III						

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code-SEA

Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, LIQUID N.O.S						
UN No.	3082	DG CLASS	9	Subsidiary Risk(s)	None Allocated		
Packing Group	III						

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform

Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

This product is used in conjunction with EpiMax 575 PART A.

WELDING - SANDING - CUTTING DRIED OR CURED PRODUCT: If sanding, cutting or welding dried or cured product, adverse health effects may be avoided by the use of appropriate engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment. If welding, wear a Class P2 (Metal fume) respirator and depending on the nature of the surface being welded, additional protection (eg. for organic vapours/acid gas) may also be required. A Class P1(Particulate) respirator is recommended if dust is generated.

EPOXY - PHENOXY RESINS AND POLYURETHANES: Where spray painting with two or more component epoxy resins or polyurethane paints is undertaken, an employee shall wear a air-line respirator, full length chemically resistant coveralls and gloves. Further, if an individual is to enter an enclosed booth where a vapour or gas curing process is occurring, an air-line respirator is required. Once cured, these resins are considered non toxic.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken.

Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.