

Epirez High Early Strength Epoxy Grout (5137 HES)

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 5137-51
Version No: 10.1
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 Early Strength Epoxy Grout (5137 HES)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	epoxide resin
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer and bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Base component of a two-part epoxy backing grout. 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.
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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

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, Reproductive Toxicity 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

Epirez High Early Strength Epoxy Grout (5137 HES)

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Warning
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Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
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	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. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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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	30-60	<u>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight</u>
9003-36-5	<5	<u>phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer</u>
17557-23-2	<5	<u>neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether</u>
Not Available	30-60	filler, unregulated
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

Continued...

Epirez High Early Strength Epoxy Grout (5137 HES)

Description of 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	▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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 may result
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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 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. NOTE: Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke.
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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	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.
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Continued...

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	▶ 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.

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. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
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
phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl 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
phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl 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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	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	Off-white liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.6
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature (°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 Applicable
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 Applicable

Continued...

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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	- 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 material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
Ingestion	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. 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.
Eye	There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.
Chronic	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. 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. Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

Epirez High Early Strength Epoxy Grout (5137 HES)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >400 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Epirez High Early Strength Epoxy Grout (5137 HES)

	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2150 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (human): Sensitiser [Shell]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4500 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT	for RTECS No: SL 6475000: (liquid grade) Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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: Consumer exposure to BADGE is almost exclusively from migration of BADGE from can coatings into food. Testing has not found any evidence of hormonal disruption.
PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE GLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
NEOPENTYL GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER	* Anchor SDS] 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 & PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE GLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER & NEOPENTYL GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL 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.
BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT & PHENOL/ FORMALDEHYDE GLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER	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 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	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Epirez High Early Strength Epoxy Grout (5137 HES)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Epirez High Early Strength Epoxy Grout (5137 HES)

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.6mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.8mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.55mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.3mg/l	2
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.2342)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	LOW (Log KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. ▶ 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	

HAZCHEM	•3Z
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Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	3082				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer and bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	9	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	III				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>274 331 335 375 AU01</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01	Limited quantity	5 L
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)

14.1. UN number	3082														
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. (contains phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer and bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)														
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>9L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	9	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	ERG Code	9L								
ICAO/IATA Class	9														
ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	9L														
14.4. Packing group	III														
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous														
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>A97 A158 A197 A215</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td><td>964</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>450 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td><td>964</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>450 L</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td><td>Y964</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td><td>30 kg G</td></tr> </table>	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 Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G
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 Maximum 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 phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer and bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	IMDG Class	9	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	9						
IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
14.4. Packing group	III						
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant						
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td><td>F-A , S-F</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>274 335 969</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td><td>5 L</td></tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-A , S-F	Special provisions	274 335 969	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-A , S-F						
Special provisions	274 335 969						
Limited Quantities	5 L						

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

Not Applicable

Continued...

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
phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl 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
phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl 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)
phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether 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

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; phenol/ formaldehyde glycidyl ether copolymer; neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight; neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether)

National Inventory	Status
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (neopentyl glycol diglycidyl 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
9.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
10.1	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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