



Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

RLA Polymers Pty Ltd

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 20/07/2022

Print Date: 20/07/2022

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	14505, 14504, 14509
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
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	Part A of two part general purpose epoxy adhesive paste used in the building industry.
--------------------------	--

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RLA Polymers Pty Ltd
Address	215 Colchester Road Kilsyth VIC 3137 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9728 1644, 1800 242 931
Fax	+61 3 9728 6009
Website	www.rlapolymers.com.au
Email	sales@rlapolymers.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	RLA Polymers Pty Ltd	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9728 1644	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	1800 242 931	+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

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classification by vendor; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
------	--

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6	30-60	bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid
13983-17-0	<20	wollastonite
14807-96-6	10-20	talc
68609-97-2	1-5	(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether
Not Available	1-10	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

Legend: 1. Classification by vendor; 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

Description of first aid measures

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

Continued...

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

- ▶ 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
-----------------------------	--

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 monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) silicon dioxide (SiO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
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	▶ In the event of a spill of a reactive diluent, the focus is on containing the spill to prevent contamination of soil and surface or ground water. ▶ If irritating vapors are present, an approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor canister is recommended for cleaning up spills and leaks. ▶ For small spills, reactive diluents should be absorbed with sand. Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Industrial spills or releases of reactive diluents are infrequent and generally contained. If a large spill does occur, the material should be captured, collected, and reprocessed or disposed of according to applicable governmental requirements. An approved air-purifying respirator with organic-vapor canister is recommended for emergency work. Minor hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.

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. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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

Continued...

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	talc	Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres)	2.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available	Not Available
wollastonite	Not Available	Not Available
talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl 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. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Elbow length PVC gloves 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. 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).
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)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

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

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Thick white paste; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.2-1.3
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)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	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 (Not Available%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	In animal testing, exposure to aerosols of reactive diluents (especially o-cresol glycidyl ether, CAS RN:2210-79-9) has been reported to affect the adrenal gland, central nervous system, kidney, liver, ovaries, spleen, testes, thymus and respiratory tract.
Ingestion	Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. However, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. Animal testing showed that a single dose of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) given by mouth, caused an increase in immature sperm. High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Continued...

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

Chronic	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. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer. Red blood cells and rabbit alveolar macrophages exposed to calcium silicate insulation materials in vitro showed haemolysis in one study but not in another. Both studies showed the substance to be more cytotoxic than titanium dioxide but less toxic than asbestos. In a small cohort mortality study of workers in a wollastonite quarry, the observed number of deaths from all cancers combined and lung cancer were lower than expected. Wollastonite is a calcium inosilicate mineral (CaSiO₃). Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce a sensitization dermatitis (skin inflammation) characterized by eczema with blisters and papules, with considerable itching of the back of the hand. This may persist for 10-14 days after withdrawal from exposure and recur immediately on re-exposure. The dermatitis may last longer following each exposure, but is unlikely to become more intense. Lower molecular weight species produce sensitization more readily. For some reactive diluents, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts or allergic skin reactions. Exposure to some reactive diluents (notably, neopentylglycol diglycidyl ether, CAS RN: 17557-23-2) has caused cancer in some animal testing. According to animal testing, wollastonite only caused a small increase in sarcomas of the chest cavity. A study of workers in a wollastonite quarry showed that deaths from all cancers were lower than expected. Occupational exposure can cause reduced lung function and lung disease. However, wollastonite fibres seem to persist in organisms for shorter time than asbestos and the inflammation it causes may be temporary.
----------------	---

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild
wollastonite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.1 mg/4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50; >10000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): mild [Ciba]
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (guinea pig): sensitiser
		Skin (human): Irritant
		Skin (human): non- sensitiser
		Skin (rabbit): moderate
		Skin : Moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
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	

BISPENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID	Foetotoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity); NOEL (maternal 60 mg/kg 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. 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.
TALC	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms.
(C12-14)ALKYLGlycidyl ETHER	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

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

	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 RESIN, LIQUID & (C12-14)ALKYLGlyCIDYL 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 RESIN, LIQUID & WOLLASTONITE & TALC	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
WOLLASTONITE & TALC	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
Acute Toxicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓
Mutagenicity	✗
Carcinogenicity	✗
Reproductivity	✗
STOT - Single Exposure	✗
STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
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

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.4mg/l	Not Available
wollastonite	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
talc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Algae or other aquatic plants	918.089mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7202.7mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	89581.016mg/l	2
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	6.07mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6.07mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>5000mg/l	2
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					

Very 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
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)

Continued...

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- 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. Waste Management Production waste from epoxy resins and resin systems should be treated as hazardous waste in accordance with National regulations. Fire retarded resins containing halogenated compounds should also be treated as special waste. Accidental spillage of resins, curing agents and their formulations should be contained and absorbed by special mineral absorbents to prevent them from entering the environment. Contaminated or surplus product should not be washed down the sink, but preferably be fully reacted to form cross-linked solids which is non-hazardous and can be more easily disposed. 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. - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	·3Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01
	Limited quantity	5 L

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

are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L

Continued...

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

	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)

UN number	3082		
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-F	
	Special provisions	274 335 969	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available
wollastonite	Not Available
talc	Not Available
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available
wollastonite	Not Available
talc	Not Available
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	
wollastonite is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
talc is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	
(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)	

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (wollastonite)
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid; wollastonite; talc; (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether)
China - IECSC	Yes

Multipurpose Epoxy Adhesive – Part A

National Inventory	Status
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No ((C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (wollastonite)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No ((C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
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	20/07/2022
Initial Date	23/06/2022

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances