

# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 1 of 11

---

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

---

### PRODUCT NAME

CET EPOXY RESIN

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

### PRODUCT USE

» Base or Part A of a 2 pack epoxy adhesive.

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.

### SUPPLIER

Company: CET Surf Pty Ltd

Address:

9/9 Premier Circuit

Warana

Queensland 4575

AUS

Telephone: 54377333

---

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### RISK

Risk Codes

R36/38

R43

R51/53

Risk Phrases

» Irritating to eyes and skin.

» May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

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

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S51

S09

S53

S401

Safety Phrases

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

» Use only in well ventilated areas.

» Keep container in a well ventilated place.

» Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

S07

» Keep container tightly closed.

S35

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

S26

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

S46

» If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons

continued...

# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 2 of 11

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

---

S57	Information Centre (show this container or label). » Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.
S61	» Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.
S60	» This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

---

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6	>60
ingredients proprietary nonhazardous		balance

---

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- » - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

- » If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- » If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- » - If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » Treat symptomatically.

continued...

# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 3 of 11

---

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

---

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- » - Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### 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.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

### 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).
  - May emit acrid smoke.
  - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), aldehydes, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

**HAZCHEM: ●3Z**

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

---

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- » Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

- » Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.

continued...

# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 4 of 11

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

---

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- » - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

DG approved plastic container.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- » - Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).
- If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.
- This excess heat may generate toxic vapour.
- Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- » - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

continued...

# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 5 of 11

---

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

---

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid:

CAS:25068- 38- 6 CAS:25085- 99- 8

### MATERIAL DATA

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

» Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

For epichlorohydrin

Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm

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

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for adverse respiratory, liver, kidney effects. Epichlorohydrin has been implicated as a human skin sensitizer, hence individuals who are hypersusceptible or otherwise unusually responsive to certain chemicals may NOT be adequately protected from adverse health effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.54 (EPICHLOROHYDRIN).

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

» - Safety glasses with side shields.

- Chemical goggles.

- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

continued...

# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 6 of 11

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### HANDS/FEET

» - When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene rubber), boots and aprons.

- DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).

- DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of 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.

### OTHER

» - Overalls.

- P.V.C. apron.

- Barrier cream.

- Skin cleansing cream.

- Eye wash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

» Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow

\*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

» General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear pale green liquid with slight odour; does not mix with water.

continued...

# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 7 of 11

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): >300

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): >200

Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.15

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

Flash Point (°C): >150

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

» - Presence of incompatible materials.

- Product is considered stable.

- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

» Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

##### EYE

» This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

##### 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. Photoallergic dermatitis presents, clinically, as an eczematous dermatitis in sun-exposed areas.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

##### INHALED

» Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

continued...

# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 8 of 11

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

» unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

» Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

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

for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):

Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation. Significant increases in nasal papillary adenomas and combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas were observed in male rats exposed to 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ethyloxirane via inhalation for 103 weeks. There was also a significant positive trend in the incidence of combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas. Nasal papillary adenomas were also observed in 2/50 high-dose female rats with none occurring in control or low-dose animals. In mice exposed chronically via inhalation, one male mouse developed a squamous cell papilloma in the nasal cavity (300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) but other tumours were not observed. Tumours were not observed in mice exposed chronically via dermal exposure. When trichloroethylene containing 0.8% ethyloxirane was administered orally to mice for up to 35 weeks, followed by 0.4% from weeks 40 to 69, squamous-cell carcinomas of the forestomach occurred in 3/49 males (p=0.029, age-adjusted) and 1/48 females at week 106. Trichloroethylene administered alone did not induce these tumours and they were not observed in control animals. Two structurally related substances, oxirane (ethylene oxide) and methyloxirane (propylene oxide), which are also direct-acting alkylating agents, have been classified as carcinogenic.

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

» Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
» Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.  
» DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.  
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

» Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
» Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.  
» Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane and data presented here may be taken as representative.

continued...



# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 9 of 11

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

» for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):

Environmental fate: Ethyloxirane is highly soluble in water and has a very low soil-adsorption coefficient, which suggests that if released to water, adsorption of ethyloxirane to sediment and suspended solids is not expected. Volatilisation of ethyloxirane from water surfaces would be expected based on the moderate estimated Henry's Law constant. If ethyloxirane is released to soil, it is expected to have low adsorption and thus very high mobility. Volatilisation from moist soil and dry soil surfaces is expected, based on its vapour pressure. It is expected that ethyloxirane exists solely as a vapour in ambient atmosphere, based on its very high vapour pressure. Ethyloxirane may also be removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition processes, considering its relatively high water solubility.

Persistence: The half-life in air is about 5.6 days from the reaction of ethyloxirane with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals which indicates that this chemical meets the persistence criterion in air (half-life of = 2 days)\*.

Ethyloxirane is hydrolysable, with a half-life of 6.5 days, and biodegradable up to 100% degradation and is not expected to persist in water. A further model-predicted biodegradation half-life of 15 days in water obtained and used to predict the half-life of this chemical in soil and sediment by applying Boethling's extrapolation factors (  $t_{1/2\text{water}} : t_{1/2\text{soil}} : t_{1/2\text{sediment}} = 1 : 1 : 4$  ) (Boethling 1995). According to these values, it can be concluded that ethyloxirane does not meet the persistence criteria in water and soil (half-lives = 182 days) and sediments (half-life = 365 days).

Experimental and modelled log Kow values of 0.68 and 0.86, respectively, indicate that the potential for bioaccumulation of ethyloxirane in organisms is likely to be low. Modelled bioaccumulation -factor (BAF) and bioconcentration -factor (BCF) values of 1 to 17 L/kg indicate that ethyloxirane does not meet the bioaccumulation criteria (BCF/BAF = 5000)\*

Ecotoxicity:

Experimental ecotoxicological data for ethyloxirane (OECD 2001) indicate low to moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. For fish and water flea, acute LC50/EC50 values vary within a narrow range of 70-215 mg/L; for algae, toxicity values exceed 500 mg/L, while for bacteria they are close to 5000 mg/L

\* Persistence and Bioaccumulation Regulations (Canada 2000).

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- » - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Material may be disposed of by controlled burning in an approved incinerator or buried in an approved landfill.
- Prior to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert.
- Extreme caution should be taken when heating the resin/curing agent mix.
- Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



» *Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;*

*(a) packagings;*

*(b) IBCs; or*

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

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

Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

continued...

# CET EPOXY RESIN

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 10 of 11

### Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: ●3Z (ADG7)

#### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	9	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3082	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)			

#### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS BISPENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID)			

#### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- F	Special provisions:	274 909 944
Limited Quantities:	5 L		
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)			

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

#### REGULATIONS

CET Epoxy Resin (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

#### Regulations for ingredients

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid (CAS: 25068-38-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid (CAS: 25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

### Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

#### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
bisphenol A/	25068- 38- 6, 25085- 99- 8
epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	

» 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

continued...

# CET EPOXY RESIN

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 4693-36

Version No:2.0

CD 2009/1 Page 11 of 11

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

---

references.

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

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

» The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

*This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.*

Issue Date: 3-Apr-2009

Print Date: 3-Apr-2009

*This is the end of the MSDS.*