



EpiMax SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name **EPIMAX 999WB PART A**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Supplier Name | EPIMAX TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD |
| Address | 23 Hargraves Place, Wetherill Park, NSW, 2164 Australia |
| Telephone | 1300 721 522 |
| Email | info@epimax.com.au |
| Emergency | 1300 721 522 |
| Synonym(s) | 4099960 - PRODUCT CODE • 999WB PART A |
| Use(s) | BASE • TWO COMPONENT EPOXY SYSTEM |
| SDS Date | 20/07/23 |

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification Skin Sensitisation Category: 1

Signal Word WARNING



Hazard Statements

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction

Prevention Statements

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response Statements

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P333+313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention
P363 Wash contaminated clothes before reuse

Storage statements

None allocated

Disposal statements

P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with relevant regulations

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| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| UN No. | None Allocated | DG CLASS | None Allocated | Subsidiary Risk(s) | None Allocated |
| Packing Group | None Allocated | Hazchem Code | None Allocated | | |

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredient | Formula | CAS NO. | Content |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------|---------|
| ALIPHATIC POLYAMINE | NOT AVAILABLE | NOT AVAILABLE | <12% |
| ACRYLONITRILE AMINE ADDUCT | NOT AVAILABLE | 90530-15-7 | <3% |
| 1,3-BIS (AMINOMETHYL) BENZENE | C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₂ NH ₂) ₂ | 1477-55-0 | <1% |
| ISOPHORONE DIAMINE | C ₁₀ H ₂₂ N ₂ | 2855-13-2 | <1% |
| NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS | | | To 100% |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Eye | If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. |
| Inhalation | If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Airline respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. |
| Skin | If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. |
| Ingestion | For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. |
| Special Treatment | Treat symptomatically. |

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Special Hazards | Non flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/ nitrogen oxides, amines, ammonia, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. |
| Advice for firefighters | Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas. |
| Extinguishing Media | Dry agent, carbon dioxide or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways |
| Hazchem Code | None Allocated |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Spillage | Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up all spills immediately. |
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- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
- 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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

Precautions for safe 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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTIONS

Exposure Stds NONE

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or containment in use.

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles, nitrile or viton (R) gloves, coveralls and a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If sanding dry product, wear: a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator. If spraying, with prolonged use, or if in confined areas, wear: impervious coveralls and an Air-line respirator.

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

NOTE:

The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material cannot be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

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

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
- For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model.

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Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

- Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:
- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential
- Gloves must only be worn on clean hands.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Appearance | SLIGHT YELLOW LIQUID | Solubility (water) | MISCIBLE |
| Odour | AMINE ODOUR | Specific Gravity | 1.4 |
| pH | NOT AVAILABLE | % Volatiles | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Vapour Pressure | 2.3 | Flammability | NON FLAMMABLE |
| Vapour Density | NOT AVAILABLE | Flash Point | NOT RELEVANT |
| Boiling Point | 100°C | Upper Explosion Limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Melting Point | NOT AVAILABLE | Lower Explosion Limit | NOT RELEVANT |
| Evaporation Rate | NOT AVAILABLE | | |
| Autoignition Rate | NOT AVAILABLE | Decomposition Temperature | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Partition Coefficient | NOT AVAILABLE | Viscosity | NOT AVAILABLE |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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|----------------------------------|---|
| Chemical Stability | Stable under recommended conditions of storage. |
| Conditions to avoid | Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. |
| Material to avoid | Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, phenols, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. |
| Hazardous Reactions | Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur. |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Health hazard summary | This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Potential sensitising agent. Individuals with pre-existing respiratory impairment (eg asthmatics) or skin sensitivities may be more susceptible to adverse health effects. |
| Eye | irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness, corneal burns and possible permanent damage. |
| Inhalation | Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising |

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the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardener vapours (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". The literature records several instances of systemic intoxications following the use of amines in epoxy resin systems.

Excessive exposure to the vapours of epoxy amine curing agents may cause both respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Signs and symptoms of central nervous system depression, in order of increasing exposure, are headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and incoordination. In short, a single prolonged (measured in hours) or excessive inhalation exposure may cause serious adverse effects, including death.

Skin

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling. Blistering, with weeping of serious fluid, and crusting and scaling may also occur. Virtually all of the liquid amine curing agents can cause sensitisation or allergic skin reactions. Individuals exhibiting "amine dermatitis" may experience a dramatic reaction upon re-exposure to minute quantities. Highly sensitive persons may even react to cured resins containing trace amounts of unreacted amine hardener. Minute quantities of air-borne amine may precipitate intense dermatological symptoms in sensitive individuals. Prolonged or repeated exposure may produce tissue necrosis.

NOTE: Susceptibility to this sensitisation will vary from person to person. Also, allergic dermatitis may not appear until after several days or weeks of contact. However, once sensitisation has occurred, exposure of the skin to even very small amounts of the material may cause erythema (redness) and oedema (swelling) at the site. Thus, all skin contact with any epoxy curing agent should be avoided.

Ingestion

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

Toxicity Data

BENZENE-1,3-DIMETHANAMINE

Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.

For benzene-1,3-dimethanamine (m-xylene-alpha,alpha'-diamine)

The toxicity via oral administration and inhalation was tissue damage in the digestive and respiratory organs, respectively, which are the first contact sites. The chemical is corrosive to rat and mouse skin and a sensitizer in the guinea pig maximisation test.

In the 28-day repeated dose toxicity study [OECD TG 407], the chemical was given to rats by gavage at doses of 0, 10, 40, 150 and 600 mg/kg b.w/day. One male and four females died,

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and salivation, low locomotor activity and piloerection were noted in the 600 mg/kg group. Furthermore, ulceration, acanthosis with hyperkeratosis and submucosal inflammation were observed in the forestomach. No adverse effects were observed in the 150 mg/kg and the lower dose groups. A reproductive /developmental toxicity screening test [OECD TG 421] of rats by gavage at 50, 150 and 450 mg/kg b.w./day for at least 41 days resulted in death in one male in the 150 mg/kg group, and three males and one female in the 450 mg/kg group. In almost all 450 mg/kg animals, the same histopathological changes as the above 28-day study were observed in the forestomach. No adverse effects were found at 50 mg/kg b.w./day. Based on this information, the NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity is considered to be 50 mg/kg b.w./day. In the above reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test [OECD TG 421] the substance was administered from 14 days before mating to 20 days after mating in males and to day 3 of lactation in females. No adverse effects were observed in terms of copulation, fertility, delivery and nursing of parents, and the viability, body weight and morphology of offspring. The NOAEL for reproductive/developmental toxicity (F1 offspring) was 450 mg/kg b.w./day. The chemical was not mutagenic in bacteria [OECD TG 471 & 472]. It induced neither chromosomal aberrations in mammalian cells in vitro [OECD TG 473] nor micronuclei in mouse bone marrow in vivo [OECD TG 474]. In clinical observation of workers during the manufacturing process, the chemical appears to act as a gastrointestinal irritant. It has also been shown to cause contact sensitisation reactions in workers at concentrations equal to and below 0.1 mg/m³. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE

For Isophorone diamine

Based on a limited skin irritation study with rabbits and rats, isophorone diamine is deemed to be a strong irritant (duration of the exposure not reported) and corrosive after repeated application. Isophorone diamine is corrosive to the eyes of rabbits when tested according to OECD TG 405. Isophorone diamine was found to induce dermal sensitisation when tested according to OECD TG 406 in guinea pigs. From a number of publications there is evidence that frequent occupational exposure to isophorone diamine may lead to the development of allergic contact dermatitis in humans. No definite conclusion can be currently drawn on respiratory sensitisation.

From two 14-day inhalative exposure studies with rats no NOAEL could be determined. At the first study's LOAEL of 18 mg/m³, degeneration/necrosis in the olfactory epithelium of the nose were observed. Trachea, larynx and lungs were affected at 200 mg/m³ and above (degeneration/necrosis, hyperplasia, squamous metaplasia). At the LOAEL of the follow-up study, i.e. at 2.2 mg/m³, reversible minimal to mild degeneration of respiratory nasal mucosa in the anterior dorsal nose was observed. In a subchronic drinking water study according to OECD TG 408, the administration of 150 mg/kg bw/day led to reduced absolute and relative kidney weights in male and female rats (histopathology being indicative for tubular nephrosis), while 59 mg/kg bw/day (males) and 62 mg/kg bw/day (females) were determined as a NOAEL. Isophorone diamine was not mutagenic in bacteria and mammalian cell systems in vitro (Ames test according to Directive 84/449/EEC B.14 (1984) and HPRT test according to OECD TG 476 (1984)). It did not induce chromosomal aberrations in CHO cells in vitro in a test performed in accordance with OECD TG 473. In vivo mouse micronucleus tests (one performed according to OECD TG 474 (1983) for the induction of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes were clearly negative.

From all in vitro and in vivo tests performed there is no evidence that isophorone diamine has a mutagenic or clastogenic potential.

No studies have been performed on the toxicity of isophorone diamine to reproduction. Data from an oral 90-day study in rats according to OECD TG 408 did not reveal any adverse effects on the male and female reproductive organs.

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Isophorone diamine did not show any teratogenic or embryofetotoxic effects in a gavage study with rats performed in accordance with OECD TG 414 (2001) up to and including the highest tested dose level of 250 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL for maternal toxicity was 50 mg/kg bw/day, effects at 250 mg/kg bw/day were reduced food consumption and reduced body weight gain. The NOAEL for developmental toxicity is 250 mg/kg bw/day.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.

Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence). The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Shipping Name | NONE ALLOCATED | | | | |
| UN No. | NONE ALLOCATED | DG CLASS | NONE ALLOCATED | Subsidiary Risk(s) | NONE ALLOCATED |
| Packing Group | NONE ALLOCATED | Hazchem Code | NONE ALLOCATED | GTEPG | NONE ALLOCATED |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

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AICS

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

This product is used in conjunction with Epimax 999WB PART B / Activator.

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.

ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s).

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

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EC No - European Community Number.

HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

mg/m³ - Milligrams per Cubic Metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

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

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.

SWA - Safe Work Australia.

TWA - Time Weighted Average.



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1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name EPIMAX TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD
Address 23 Hargraves Place, Wetherill Park, NSW, 2164 Australia
Telephone 1300 721 522
Email info@epimax.com.au
Emergency 1300 721 522
Synonym(s) 5099960 - PRODUCT CODE • 999WB PART B
Use(s) ACTIVATOR • TWO COMPONENT EPOXY SYSTEM
SDS Date 20/07/23

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category: 2
Skin Sensitisation Category: 1
Eye Irritation Category: 2A
Aquatic Toxicity (chronic) Category: 2

Signal Word WARNING



Hazard Statements

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

Prevention Statements

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response Statements

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

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P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P321 Specific treatment is advised – see first air instructions

P333+313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use

P391 Collect spillage

Storage statements

None allocated

Disposal statements

P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with relevant regulations

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| UN No. | None Allocated | DG CLASS | None Allocated | Subsidiary Risk(s) | None Allocated |
| Packing Group | None Allocated | Hazchem Code | None Allocated | | |

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredient | Formula | CAS NO. | Content |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| BISPHENOL-A-DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN | NOT AVAILABLE | 25068-38-6 | 10-20% |
| BISPHENOL A EPICHLOROHYDRIN COPOLYMER | NOT AVAILABLE | 55492-52-9 | 5-10% |
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | NOT AVAILABLE | 107-98-2 | 1.7-7.5% |
| BENZYL ALCOHOL | NOT AVAILABLE | 100-51-6 | 1.7-7.5% |
| NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS | | | TO 100% |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES**Eye**

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the 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.

Inhalation

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

Skin

If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Special Treatment

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**Special Hazards**

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

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Advice for firefighters Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

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

Hazchem Code None Allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

Storage Store tightly sealed in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be banded and have appropriate fire protection and ventilation systems. Store as a Class C1 Combustible Liquid (AS1940).

Precautions for safe handling Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTIONS

Exposure Stds

| Ingredient | Reference | TWA | | STEL | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER | SWA (AUS) | 100 ppm | 369 mg/m ³ | 150 ppm | 553 mg/m ³ |

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

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

PPE Wear splash-proof goggles, nitrile or viton (R) gloves, coveralls and a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If sanding dry product, wear: a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator. If spraying, with prolonged use, or if in confined areas, wear: impervious coveralls and an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance WHITE LIQUID **Solubility (water)** SOLUBLE

Product Name:

EPIMAX 999WB PART B

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Odour | NOT AVAILABLE | Specific Gravity | 1.15 |
| pH | NOT AVAILABLE | % Volatiles | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Vapour Pressure | NOT AVAILABLE | Flammability | CLASS C1 COMBUSTIBLE |
| Vapour Density | NOT AVAILABLE | Flash Point | > 100°C (cc) |
| Boiling Point | NOT AVAILABLE | Upper Explosion Limit | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Melting Point | NOT AVAILABLE | Lower Explosion Limit | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Evaporation Rate | NOT AVAILABLE | | |
| Autoignition Rate | NOT AVAILABLE | Decomposition Temperature | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Partition Coefficient | NOT AVAILABLE | Viscosity | NOT AVAILABLE |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemical Stability | Stable under recommended conditions of storage. |
| Conditions to avoid | Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. |
| Material to avoid | Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, phenols, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. |
| Hazardous Reactions | Hazardous polymerization is not expected to occur. |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Health hazard summary | Irritant - low to moderate toxicity. This product has the potential to cause adverse health effects with over exposure. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. The cured product is considered non toxic. |
| Eye | Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness. |
| Inhalation | Irritant. Over exposure whilst curing may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, possible sensitisation with asthma-like symptoms and pulmonary oedema at high levels. |
| Skin | Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, redness, rash and dermatitis. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. |
| Ingestion | Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. |
| Toxicity Data | 1-METHOXY-2-PROPANOL (107-98-2) LC50 (Inhalation): 10000 ppm/5 hours (rat) LCLo (Inhalation): 15000 ppm/7 hours (rabbit) LD50 (Ingestion): 5000 mg/kg (dog) LD50 (Skin): 13000 mg/kg (rabbit) LDLo (Ingestion): 3739 mg/kg (rat) TCLo (Inhalation): 3000 ppm (human) BENZYL ALCOHOL (100-51-6) LCLo (Inhalation): 1000 ppm/8 hours (rat) LD50 (Ingestion): 1230 mg/kg (rat) LD50 (Skin): 2000 mg/kg (rabbit) LDLo (Skin): 10 g/kg (cat) BISPHENOL-A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN), REACTION PRODUCT (25068-38-6) LD50 (Ingestion): 2 - 19 g/kg (rat) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 2.2 g/kg (rat) |

Product Name: **EPIMAX 999WB PART B**

LD50 (Skin): > 20 mL/kg (rabbit)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

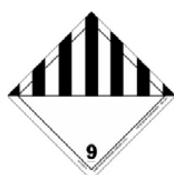
Other adverse effects Limited ecotoxicity data was available for this product at the time this report was prepared. Ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent this product from entering the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION



| | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| Shipping Name | Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Epoxy Resin) | | | | |
| UN No. | 3082 | DG CLASS | 9 | Subsidiary Risk(s) | None Allocated |
| Packing Group | III | Hazchem Code | | GTEPG | 9C1 |

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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Additional information**

This product is used in conjunction with Epimax 999WB PART A / Base.

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

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

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.

ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indice(s).

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

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EC No - European Community Number.

HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

mg/m³ - Milligrams per Cubic Metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

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

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.

SWA - Safe Work Australia.

TWA - Time Weighted Average.