

Product Name:

EPIMAX 333WB-SR PART A

- 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	COLOURED LIQUID	Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
Odour	SLIGHT ODOUR	Specific Gravity	1.8
pH	NOT AVAILABLE	% Volatiles	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	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

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 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".

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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

There is no toxicological information available for this product.

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.

Product Name: EPIMAX 333WB-SR PART A

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).

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 333WB-SR 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.



EpiMax SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name **EPIMAX 333WB-SR PART B**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name	EPIMAX TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD
Address	23 Hargraves Place, Wetherill Park NSW 2164
Telephone	1300 721 522
Fax	(02) 9904 3207
Emergency	1300 721 522
Synonym(s)	5033397 - PRODUCT CODE • 333WB-SR PART B / ACTIVATOR
Use(s)	ACTIVATOR • TWO COMPONENT EPOXY SYSTEM
SDS Date	18/01/25

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category: 2 Skin Sensitisation Category: 1 Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation Category: 2A Aquatic Toxicity (chronic) Category: 2
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Signal Word	WARNING
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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 aid 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-(EPICHLORHYDRIN); EPOXY RESIN (NUMBER AVERAGE MOLECULAR WEIGHT ≤ 700)	NOT AVAILABLE	25068-38-6	≥ 60%
1,4-BIS(2,3 EPOXYPROPOXY)BUTANE; BUTANEDIOLDIGLYCIDYL ETHER	NOT AVAILABLE	2425-79-8	≥ 10 – < 30%
FORMALDEHYDE, OLIGOMERIC REACTION PRODUCTS WITH 1CHLORO-2,3-EPOXYPROPANE AND PHENOL	NOT AVAILABLE	9003-36-5	< 10%

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 bunded 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

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

Product Name: EPIMAX 333WB-SR PART B

Appearance	WHITE LIQUID	Solubility (water)	SOLUBLE
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	100°C	Upper Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	Lower Explosion Limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE	Decomposition Temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition Rate	NOT AVAILABLE	Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition Coefficient	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)

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LD50 (Ingestion): 2 - 19 g/kg (rat)
 LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 2.2 g/kg (rat)
 LD50 (Skin): > 20 mL/kg (rabbit)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Other adverse effects**

reaction product: bisphenol-A-(epichlorhydrin); epoxy resin (number average molecular weight ≤ 700) (25068-38-6)	
LC50 fish 1	1.2 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri)
LOEC (chronic)	1 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC (chronic)	0.3 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
Formalehyde, oligomeric reaction products with 1-chloro-2,3-epoxypropane and phenol (9003-36-5)	
LC50 fish 1	5.7 mg/l Test organisms (species): Leuciscus idus
LC50 fish 2	1000 mg/l Test organisms (species): Oncorhynchus mykiss (previous name: Salmo gairdneri)
EC50 Daphnia 1	3.5 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna
LOEC (chronic)	1 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'
NOEC (chronic)	0.3 mg/l Test organisms (species): Daphnia magna Duration: '21 d'

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste disposal**

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

Legislation

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**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

IMDG

Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Epoxy Resin)		
UN No.	3082	DG CLASS	9
Packing Group	III	Hazchem Code	N/A

IATA

Shipping Name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Epoxy Resin)		
UN No.	3082	DG CLASS	9
Packing Group	III	Hazchem Code	N/A

Product Name: **EPIMAX 333WB-SR PART B**

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 333WB-SR 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:

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CNS - Central Nervous System.

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STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.

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TWA - Time Weighted Average.

