EpiMax SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

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)	4033327 - PRODUCT CODE • 333WB-SR PART A
Use(s)	TWO PART EPOXY RESIN COMPOSITION. USE WITH EPIMAX 333WB-SR PART B
SDS Date	18/03/25

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification Skin Sensitisation Category: 1

Signal Word WARNING

Hazard Statements

H319	Causes serious eye irritation

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

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
AMINE TERMINATED POLYMER	NOT AVAILABLE	PROPRIETARY	15% - 20%
NON- HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OR THOSE BELOW CUT OFF LIMITS	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 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.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- 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

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

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.

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. 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	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^{o}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".

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.

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.

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/m^3 - 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
Use(s)	TWO COMPONENT EPOXY SYSTEM
SDS Date	18/03/25

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

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

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for serveral 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 Number	Content
CYCLOHEXANOL, 4,4-(1-METHYLETHYLIDENE)BIS-,POLYMER WITH (CHLOROMETHYL)OXIRANE	NOT AVAILABLE	30583-72-3	≤ 50%
BISPHENOL-A-(EPICHLORHYDRIN); EPOXY RESIN (NUMBER AVERAGE MOLECULAR WEIGHT ≤ 700)	NOT AVAILABLE	25068-38-6	≥ 50%
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.

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		
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)
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

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:
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/m^3 - 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.