

# CHEMMATES EP

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 8-Aug-2011  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 28-0554  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/2 Page 1 of 9

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME**  
CHEMMATES EP

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME**  
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)

**PRODUCT USE**  
Pure epoxy injection mortar. Only for professional use.

**SUPPLIER**  
Company: Ideal Fasteners  
Address:  
10- 12 Ausco Place  
Dandenong South  
VIC, 3175  
Australia  
Emergency Tel:1800 039 008  
Emergency Tel:+61 3 9573 3112

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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



### RISK

Risk Codes  
R36/37/38  
R42/43  
R51/53

#### Risk Phrases

- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S24  
S25  
S36  
S37  
S39  
S51  
S09  
S29  
S401

#### Safety Phrases

- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

# CHEMMATES EP

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 8-Aug-2011  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 28-0554  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/2 Page 2 of 9

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	25068-38-6	25-<50
p- tert- butylphenol	98-54-4	10-<25
benzene- 1, 3- dimethanamine	1477-55-0	2.5-<10
methyl p- toluenesulfonate	80-48-8	<1
glycidyl neodecanoate	26761-45-5	<1
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	25620-58-0	<0.25

Note: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- - If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

### 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.

### SKIN

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

### INHALED

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

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

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

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- - Combustible.
  - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), aldehydes, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

# CHEMMATES EP

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 8-Aug-2011  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 28-0554  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/2 Page 3 of 9  
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

## HAZCHEM

2Z

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- - 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.
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- - Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- - Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates.
  - Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
- Glycidyl ethers:
- may form unstable peroxides on storage in air, light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels
  - may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators
  - may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines
  - react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

# CHEMMATES EP

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Aug-2011

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 28-0554

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 4 of 9

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	benzene- 1, 3- dimethanamine (m-Xylene- a, a' - diamine)	0.1	Sk

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin: CAS:25068- 38- 6
- p- tert- butylphenol: CAS:98- 54- 4
- methyl p- toluenesulfonate: CAS:80- 48- 8
- glycidyl neodecanoate: CAS:26761- 45- 5 CAS:71206- 09- 2
- trimethylhexamethylene diamine: CAS:25620- 58- 0 CAS:25513- 64- 8

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

- Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

### EYE

- - Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

- NOTE:
- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butatoluene rubber), boots and aprons.
- DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), polyvinyl chloride, rubber or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
- DO NOT use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use.

### OTHER

- - Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### 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.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Grey paste with characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

# CHEMMATES EP

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Aug-2011

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 28-0554

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 5 of 9

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	36000- 45000 cPs cSt@ 20°C
Boiling Range (°C)	>200	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>61	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	473	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.3- 1.8
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	5.14
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

## Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

#### BENZENE-1,3-DIMETHANAMINE:

#### METHYL P-TOLUENESULFONATE:

#### GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE:

#### TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENE DIAMINE:

#### BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

- Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

#### BENZENE-1,3-DIMETHANAMINE:

#### METHYL P-TOLUENESULFONATE:

#### TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENE DIAMINE:

#### P-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL:

- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

#### TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENE DIAMINE:

#### P-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL:

- 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.

#### METHYL P-TOLUENESULFONATE:

#### BENZENE-1,3-DIMETHANAMINE:

- 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.

#### P-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL:

#### BENZENE-1,3-DIMETHANAMINE:

#### BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

- The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

#### CHEMMATES EP:

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:

#### TOXICITY

#### IRRITATION

# CHEMMATES EP

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Aug-2011  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 28-0554  
Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 6 of 9

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 13600 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 15600 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 4000 mg/kg

■ 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 of the epidermis.

for RTECS No: SL 6475000:

(liquid grade)

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria

Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis

Nil Reported

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild

#### P-TERT-BUTYLPHENOL:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2951 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2288 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit) 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/4h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE

■ for alkylphenolics category:

The alkylphenolics may be divided into three groups.

Group I: ortho-substituted mono-alkylphenols:

Group II para-substituted mono-alkylphenols

Group III: di- and tri-substituted mixed alkyl phenols

The subdivision of the category alkylphenols into ortho, para and the di/tri-substituted mixed members is supported by several published investigations.

For p-tert-butylphenol

Acute toxicity: Acute toxicity of p-t-butylphenol is low via any administration routes. This chemical is considered as an irritant to the skin, eyes and respiratory tract.

#### BENZENE-1,3-DIMETHANAMINE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 930 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 700 ppm/1h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

■ Allergic reactions which develop in the respiratory passages as bronchial asthma or rhinoconjunctivitis, are mostly the result of reactions of the allergen with specific antibodies of the IgE class and belong in their reaction rates to the manifestation of the immediate type. In addition to the allergen-specific potential for causing respiratory sensitisation, the amount of the allergen, the exposure period and the genetically determined disposition of the exposed person are likely to be decisive. Particular attention is drawn to so-called atopic diathesis which is characterised by an increased susceptibility to allergic rhinitis, allergic bronchial asthma and atopic eczema (neurodermatitis) which is associated with increased IgE synthesis. 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 sensitiser in the guinea pig maximisation test.</>

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE

#### METHYL P-TOLUENESULFONATE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 321 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg

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

Skin tumours, tumours at sites of application recorded.

Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria.

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

#### GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 9600 mg/kg

Dermal (rat) LD50: 3800 mg/kg [SHELL]

The material has a low order of acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. It is mildly irritating to the eyes and non-irritating to the skin. Dermal sensitisation has been observed in guinea pigs and has been reported in humans following occupational exposure. In vitro genotoxicity testing indicated weak mutagenic activity in point mutation assays with metabolic activation using Salmonella, but not in E. coli or yeast. Mutagenic activity was not observed in an in vitro mammalian cell assay. A weak ability to produce chromosomal damage was observed in cultured rat liver cells, but no DNA damage was produced in an in vivo rat liver assay. A low order of toxicity was observed in subchronic dietary testing with a No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) of 1000 ppm in the diet. At high concentrations of 5000 and 10000 ppm in the diet, kidney effects were observed that were more prominent in males than in females. No effects were noted in reproductive organs of either sex. Further testing to evaluate potential developmental or reproductive effects has not been identified.

##### Acute Toxicity

The material has a low order of acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. In rats, the oral LD50 was greater than 10 ml/kg (approximately 10 g/kg) and the dermal LD50 was greater than 4 ml/kg (approximately 4 g/kg). The rat 4-hour inhalation LC50 was greater than 0.24 mg/L (approximately 240 mg/m<sup>3</sup>), a concentration exceeding the saturated vapor pressure.

. Due to the low vapor pressure resulting in a low level of maximal attainable vapor concentration, inhalation exposure is expected to pose a negligible hazard.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

##### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

# CHEMMATES EP

## Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Aug-2011  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 28-0554  
Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 7 of 9

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

A low order of toxicity was observed in rats following five-week dietary testing. Treatment-related effects were limited to the upper two dietary dose levels of 5,000 and 10,000 ppm (approximately 478 and 888 mg/kg/day body weight, respectively). Dose-related effects at these two dietary levels included: decreased food intake and body weights, minor changes in hematology and clinical chemistry, increased liver and kidney weights and nephrotoxicity to the proximal tubules of the kidneys that was more pronounced in males than in females. The Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) was 5,000 ppm in the diet (approximately 478 mg/kg/day body weight) and the No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) was 1,000 ppm in the diet (approximately 96 mg/kg/day body weight).

\* HPV Chemical Challenge Program 2003

#### TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENE DIAMINE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): Corrosive \*

Eye (rabbit): Corrosive \*

Sensitiser \*\*

[\* = Manufacturer CG]

[\*\* = Manufacturer Degussa]

■ The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to 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.

#### SKIN

benzene- 1, 3-  
dimethanamine

Australia Exposure Standards - Skin

Notes

Sk

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

#### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
ChemMates EP	No Data Available	No Data Available		
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin	No Data Available	No Data Available		
p- tert- butylphenol	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
benzene- 1, 3- dimethanamine	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
methyl p- toluenesulfonate	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
glycidyl neodecanoate	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	MED

### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

# CHEMMATES EP

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 8-Aug-2011  
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 28-0554  
Version No:2.0  
CD 2011/2 Page 8 of 9

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



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

*(a) packagings;*

*(b) IBCs; or*

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

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

Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

### HAZCHEM:

2Z (ADG7)

### ADG7:

Class or Division:	9	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	3077	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	179, 274, 331, 335, AU01	Limited Quantity:	5 kg
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T1 BK2	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP33
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	PP12 B3	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P002, IBC08, LP02

Name and Description: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)

### Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	9	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3077	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)		

### Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	3077	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. \*(CONTAINS BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN)

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3077	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- F	Special provisions:	274 335
Limited Quantities:	5 kg	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin)		

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

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

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**p-tert-butylphenol (CAS: 98-54-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) REACH SIN\* List (\*Substitute It Now!) 1.1", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern"

**benzene-1,3-dimethanamine (CAS: 1477-55-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"



# CHEMMATES EP

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 8-Aug-2011

C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 28-0554

Version No:2.0

CD 2011/2 Page 9 of 9

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

**methyl p-toluenesulfonate (CAS: 80-48-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**glycidyl neodecanoate (CAS: 26761-45-5,71206-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List"

**trimethylhexamethylene diamine (CAS: 25620-58-0,25513-64-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)"

**No data for ChemMates EP (CW: 28-0554)**

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
p- tert- butylphenol	98- 54- 4	R43
benzene- 1, 3- dimethanamine	1477- 55- 0	Xn; R22 R43 Xi; R38
methyl p- toluenesulfonate	80- 48- 8	Mut3; R68 Rep3; R63 Xn; R22 R43 Xi; R38
glycidyl neodecanoate	26761- 45- 5	Carc3; R40 R43 Xi; R38 N; R51/53
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	25620- 58- 0	Xn; R22 Xi; R38
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	25513- 64- 8	Xn; R22 Xi; R38

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
glycidyl neodecanoate	26761- 45- 5, 71206- 09- 2
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	25620- 58- 0, 25513- 64- 8

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

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

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

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*