

Ardex WPM 300 - Part B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 10-Aug-2009

NC317TCP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 4560-70

Version No:6

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Ardex WPM 300 - Part B

SYNONYMS

"epoxy resin compound", "Shelter HydrEpoxy 300 - Part B"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

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

PRODUCT USE

Part B of a two component water-based epoxy waterproofing coating.

SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

20 Powers Road

Seven Hills

NSW, 2147

Australia

Telephone: 1800 224 070

Emergency Tel:1800 224 070 (Mon- Fri, 9am- 5pm)

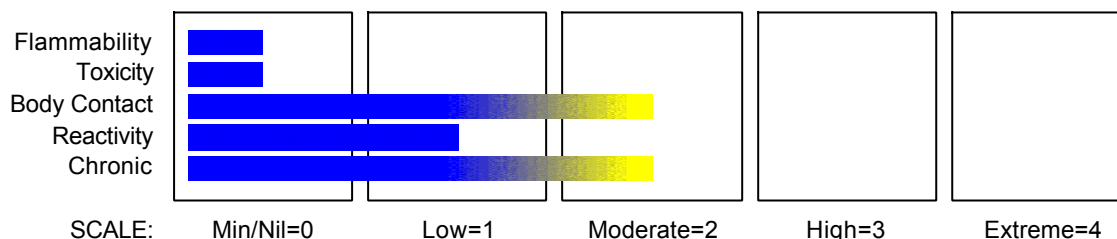
Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

RISK

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

SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Wear eye/ face protection.
- 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.
- 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 environment 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.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6	10-30
ingredients determined not to be hazardous		>60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- 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 for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

•3Z

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

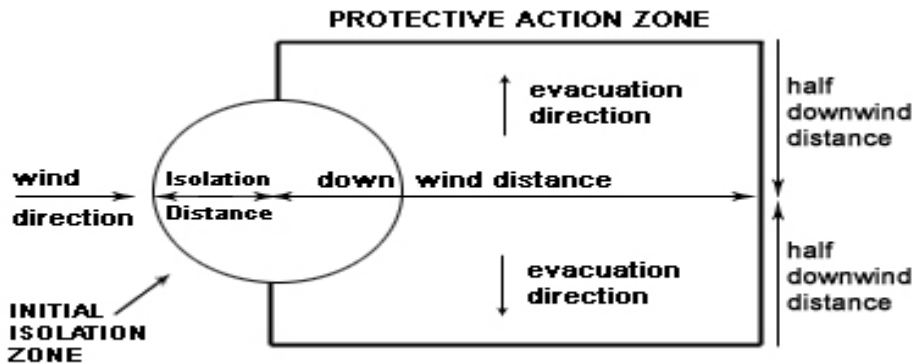
MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	10 metres
IERG Number	47

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 171 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- 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 storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- 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
 - attack some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubber.
 - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin resin, liquid:

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

MATERIAL DATA

ARDEX WPM 300 - PART B:

BISPHENOL A/EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

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

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

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

BISPHENOL A/EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

■ For epichlorohydrin

Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm

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

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

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OSF=0.54 (EPICHLOROHYDRIN).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

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

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. 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. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
 - 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).

- 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) 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) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

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

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

Upper end of the range
1: Disturbing room air currents

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.
3: Intermittent, low production.
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: High production, heavy use
4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Off-white viscous liquid with a mild epoxy odour; emulsifies in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100 approx.	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.26
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	40- 45	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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ 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 (eg. 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.

EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

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

Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation. Significant increases in nasal papillary adenomas and combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas were observed in male rats exposed to 1200 mg/m³ ethyloxirane via inhalation for 103 weeks. There was also a significant positive trend in the incidence of combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas. Nasal papillary adenomas were also observed in 2/50 high-dose female rats with none occurring in control or low-dose animals. In mice exposed chronically via inhalation, one male mouse developed a squamous cell papilloma in the nasal cavity (300 mg/m³) but other tumours were not observed. Tumours were not observed in mice exposed chronically via dermal exposure. When trichloroethylene containing 0.8% ethyloxirane was administered orally to mice for up to 35 weeks, followed by 0.4% from weeks 40 to 69, squamous-cell carcinomas of the forestomach occurred in 3/49 males (p=0.029, age-adjusted) and 1/48 females at week 106. Trichloroethylene administered alone did not induce these tumours and they were not observed in control animals. Two structurally related substances, oxirane (ethylene oxide) and methyloxirane (propylene oxide), which are also direct-acting alkylating agents, have been classified as carcinogenic.

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 11400 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane and data presented here may be taken as representative.

for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):

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

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

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

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

Ecotoxicity:

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

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

* Persistence and Bioaccumulation Regulations (Canada 2000).
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	HIGH		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



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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:

●3Z (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

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

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	914	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	914	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y914	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

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

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A, S-F	Special provisions:	179 274 335 909
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping Name:	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid (CAS: 25068-38-6,25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

continued...

Ardex WPM 300 - Part B

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for Ardex WPM 300 - Part B (CW: 4560-70)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

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

■ 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.

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

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This is the end of the MSDS.