Mapei Kerapoxy - Part B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 12-Feb-2013
X9317SP

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Mapei Kerapoxy - Part B

SYNONYMS
"amine epoxy hardener curing agent"

PRODUCT USE
Base or Part A of a 2 pack.
epoxy system.
Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers.
(VOC per CA South Coast Air Quality Management District, Rule 1168)

SUPPLIER
Company: Mapei Australia Pty Ltd
Address: 12 Parkview Drive
Acherfield, QLD 4108
Australia
Telephone: 07- 32765000 (Mon- Fri 9am- 5pm)
Fax: 07- 32765076

Company: Mapei New Zealand Ltd
Address: 30 Fisher Crescent
Mt Wellington, Auckland
New Zealand
Telephone: +64 9 921 1994
Telephone: (03) 479 1200 (normal hours) - New Zealand Poisons information centre
Emergency Tel: (03) 474 0999

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

RISK
■ Irritating to eyes and skin.
■ May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
■ May cause CANCER by inhalation.
■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY
• Keep locked up.
• Do not breathe dust.
• Avoid contact with skin.
• Avoid contact with eyes.
• Wear suitable protective clothing.
• In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
• Wear suitable gloves.
• Wear eye/face protection.
• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
• 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.

continued...
Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>silica crystalline - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7</td>
<td>60-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin resin</td>
<td>25068-38-6</td>
<td>7-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether</td>
<td>68609-97-2</td>
<td>3-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phenyl glycidyl ether/formaldehyde copolymer</td>
<td>28064-14-4</td>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>13463-67-7</td>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silica, dimethylsiloxane treated</td>
<td>67762-90-7</td>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

INHALED
• If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
• Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
• Prostheses 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
• When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles.
• When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse.
• 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
• Combustible.
• Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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 (CO2), aldehydes, nitrogen oxides (NOx), silicon dioxide (SiO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
  May emit poisonous fumes.
  May emit corrosive fumes.

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

HAZCHEM
None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours/aerosols/or dusts and avoid 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.

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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS
The following materials had no OELs on our records
- bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin resin: CAS:25068- 38- 6
- (C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether: CAS:68609- 97- 2

continued...
Mapei Kerapoxy - Part B

MATERIAL DATA
MAPEI KERAPOXY - PART B:
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:
The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e. generally less than 5 µm.

MAPEI KERAPOXY - PART B:
SILICA, DIMETHYLSILOXANE TREATED:
For amorphous crystalline silica (precipitated silicic acid):
Amorphous crystalline silica shows little potential for producing adverse effects on the lung and exposure standards should reflect a particulate of low intrinsic toxicity. Mixtures of amorphous silicas/ diatomaceous earth and crystalline silica should be monitored as if they comprise only the crystalline forms.

The dusts from precipitated silica and silica gel produce little adverse effect on pulmonary functions and are not known to produce significant disease or toxic effect.

IARC has classified silica, amorphous as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

MAPEI KERAPOXY - PART B:
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:
Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

Exposure to respirable crystalline silicas (RCS) represents a significant hazard to workers, particularly those employed in the construction industry where respirable dusts of cement and concrete are common.

MAPEI KERAPOXY - PART B:
TITANIUM DIOXIDE:
Animals exposed by inhalation to 10 mg/m³ titanium dioxide showed no significant fibrosis, possibly reversible tissue reaction. The architecture of lung air spaces remains intact.

(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYLETHER:
PHENYLGLYCIDYLETHER/ FORMALDEHYDECOPOLYMER:
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.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)
OSF=0.54 (EPICHLOROHYDRIN).

MAPEI KERAPOXY - PART B:
WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite.

Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:
WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY:
This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYLETHER:
PHENYLGLYCIDYLETHER/ FORMALDEHYDECOPOLYMER:
for phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)
The TLV-TWA is based on the dermal toxicity (alopecia) observed in rats after subchronic inhalation exposure at 5 ppm and...
based on the no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) in a lifetime rodent inhalation oncogenicity bioassay. This limit is thought to be protective against the significant risk of sensitisation, skin and respiratory tract irritation, testicular damage and liver necrosis.

Toxicological responses to PGE result from repeated, prolonged exposures and are closely associated with total absorbed doses rather than peak concentrations.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
• Type A-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
Beige paste with a slight latex odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.
Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Free-flowing Paste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;100 CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile Component (% vol)</td>
<td>&lt;22 g/l (VOC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Immiscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°C)</td>
<td>&gt;100 CC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>1.3 - 1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Product is considered stable and 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

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 on contact 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
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
- Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
- Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
- There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.
- There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
- The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
- Contact allergens 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. 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.

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/m^3 ethyloxirane via inhalation for 103 weeks.

### CARCINOGEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>silica crystalline</th>
<th>International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Carcinogenic to humans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- quartz</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Air</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Air</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- quartz</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Air</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SKIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>titanium dioxide</th>
<th>GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles</th>
<th>D1: skin irritation/corrosion</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>silica crystalline - quartz</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin resin</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C12-14)alkyglycidyl ether</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phenyl glycidyl ether/formaldehyde copolymer</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titanium dioxide</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silica, dimethylsiloxane treated</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 cannot 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.
  - 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.
**Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- 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**

**HAZCHEM:**
None (ADG7)

**NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG**

**Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Indications of Danger:**
T Toxic

**POISONS SCHEDULE**
S5

**REGULATIONS**

Regulations for ingredients

silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
- Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals
- Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses
- Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
- Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations - Restricted hazardous chemicals
- Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
- Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Restricted hazardous chemicals
- Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
- Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals
- Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
- Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals
- Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2
- Australia FAIDS Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
- Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals
- FisherTransport Information
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs
- OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
- Sigma-AldrichTransport Information
- United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments

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

- Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2
- Australia FAIDS Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions
- Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia National Pollutant Inventory
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines (continued...
and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5”, “OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals”, “Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information”

(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether (CAS: 68609-97-2) is found on the following regulatory lists; “Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists”, “Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)”, “OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals”, “Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information”

phenyl glycidyl ether/formaldehyde copolymer (CAS: 28064-14-4, 42616-71-7, 59029-73-1, 94422-39-6) is found on the following regulatory lists; “Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)”, “Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information”


silica, dimethylsiloxane treated (CAS: 67762-90-7) is found on the following regulatory lists; “Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)”, “Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C”, “Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4”, “OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway”

No data for Mapei Kerapoxy - Part B (CW: 5042-63)

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>silica crystalline - quartz</td>
<td>14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phenyl glycidyl ether/formaldehyde copolymer</td>
<td>28064-14-4, 42616-71-7, 59029-73-1, 94422-39-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.
This is the end of the MSDS.