

# CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B

## Concrete Colour Systems

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5320-33

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 08/16/2018

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## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

Product name	CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
Other means of identification	Not Available

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Part B of a water based epoxy for use with flake floor systems.
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### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Concrete Colour Systems
Address	683 Beenleigh-Redland Bay Road Carbrook QLD 4130 Australia
Telephone	+61 7 3412 8111 1800 077 744
Fax	+61 7 3287 6445
Website	www.riversands.com.au
Email	ccscolour@riversands.com.au

### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
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### Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
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H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH019	May form explosive peroxides.

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P391	Collect spillage.

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6	10-30	<u>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid</u>
28064-14-4	1-20	<u>bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer</u>
26761-45-5	<10	<u>glycidyl neodecanoate</u>
112-53-8	<10	<u>lauryl alcohol</u>
Not Available	<10	<u>CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B</u>
Not Available	balance	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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**Advice for firefighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> approach containers suspected to be hot.</li> <li>▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.</li> <li>▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Combustible.</li> <li>▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> <li>▶ May emit acrid smoke.</li> <li>▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) aldehydes nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3Z

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
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Continued...

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Increase ventilation.</li> <li>▶ Stop leak if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.</li> <li>▶ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).</li> <li>▶ If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.</li> <li>▶ This excess heat may generate toxic vapour</li> <li>▶ Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

#### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Continued...

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Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin includes EPON 1001, 1007, 820, ERL-2795	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, oxiranylmethyl ether	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
lauryl alcohol	Dodecyl alcohol	12 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	820 mg/m3


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
glycidyl neodecanoate	Not Available	Not Available
lauryl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B	Not Available	Not Available

## MATERIAL DATA

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>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.</p>										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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.)
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<p>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.</p>											

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<p><b>Personal protection</b></p>	
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses 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]</li> </ul>
<p><b>Skin protection</b></p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>
<p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>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 can not 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.</p> <p>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 moisturiser is recommended.</p> <p>Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>- chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>- glove thickness and</li> <li>- dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>- Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>- Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>- Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves, boots and aprons.</p> <p>The performance, based on breakthrough times, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent</li> <li>- Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good</li> <li>- Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair.</li> <li>- Neoprene from excellent to fair</li> <li>- Polyvinyl (PVC) from excellent to poor</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor glove material degradation</li> </ul> <p>Gloves should be tested against each resin system prior to making a selection of the most suitable type. Systems include both the resin and any hardener, individually and collectively)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <b>DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), natural rubber (latex), medical or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).</b></li> <li>· <b>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.</b></li> </ul> <p>Replacement time should be considered when selecting the most appropriate glove. It may be more effective to select a glove with lower chemical resistance but which is replaced frequently than to select a more resistant glove which is reused many times</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▶ Skin cleansing cream.</li> <li>▶ Eye wash unit.</li> </ul>

**Respiratory protection**

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

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.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

**SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear liquid; mixes with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available

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<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds 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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.</p> <p>Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.</p> <p>Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.</p>

Continued...



## CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eyes * (-) (-) Slight irritant
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin * (-) (-) Slight irritant
glycidyl neodecanoate	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: >4 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.24 mg/l/4H <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>
lauryl alcohol	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (human): 75 mg/3d-I-SEVERE
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1.575 mg/l/6H <sup>[2]</sup>	
CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID</b>	<p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. In mice, dermal application of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) (1, 10, or 100 mg/kg) for 13 weeks produced mild to moderate chronic active dermatitis. At the high dose, spongiosis and epidermal micro abscess formation were observed. In rats, dermal application of BADGE (10, 100, or 1000 mg/kg) for 13 weeks resulted in a decrease in body weight at the high dose. The no-observable effect level (NOEL) for dermal exposure was 100 mg/kg for both sexes. In a separate study, application of BADGE (same doses) five times per week for ~13 weeks not only caused a decrease in body weight but also produced chronic dermatitis at all dose levels in males and at &gt;100 mg/kg in females (as well as in a satellite group of females given 1000 mg/kg).</p> <p><b>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity:</b> BADGE (50, 540, or 750 mg/kg) administered to rats via gavage for 14 weeks (P1) or 12 weeks (P2) produced decreased body weight in all males at the mid dose and in both males and females at the high dose, but had no reproductive effects. The NOEL for reproductive effects was 750 mg/kg.</p> <p><b>Carcinogenicity:</b> IARC concluded that "there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of bisphenol A diglycidyl ether in experimental animals." Its overall evaluation was "Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3). In a lifetime tumourigenicity study in which 90-day-old C3H mice received three dermal applications per week of BADGE (undiluted dose) for 23 months, only one out of 32 animals developed a papilloma after 16 months. A retest, in which skin paintings were done for 27 months, however, produced no tumours (Weil et al., 1963). In another lifetime skin-painting study, BADGE (dose n.p.) was also reported to be noncarcinogenic to the skin of C3H mice; it was, however, weakly carcinogenic to the skin of C57BL/6 mice (Holland et al., 1979; cited by Canter et al., 1986). In a two-year bioassay, female Fisher 344 rats dermally exposed to BADGE (1, 100, or 1000 mg/kg) showed no evidence of dermal carcinogenicity but did have low incidences of tumours in the oral cavity (U.S. EPA, 1997).</p> <p><b>Genotoxicity:</b> In <i>S. typhimurium</i> strains TA100 and TA1535, BADGE (10-10,000 ug/plate) was mutagenic with and without S9; negative results were obtained in TA98 and TA1537 (Canter et al., 1986; Pullin, 1977). In a spot test, BADGE (0.05 or 10.00 mg) failed to show mutagenicity in strains TA98 and TA100 (Wade et al., 1979). Negative results were also obtained in the body fluid test using urine of female BDF and ICR mice (1000 mg/kg BADGE), the mouse host-mediated assay (1000 mg/kg), micronucleus test (1000 mg/kg), and dominant lethal assay (~3000 mg/kg).</p> <p><b>Immunotoxicity:</b> Intracutaneous injection of diluted BADGE (0.1 mL) three times per week on alternate days (total of 8 injections) followed by a three-week incubation period and a challenge dose produced sensitisation in 19 of 20 guinea pigs -</p> <p><b>Consumer exposure</b> to BADGE is almost exclusively from migration of BADGE from can coatings into food. Using a worst-case scenario that assumes BADGE migrates at the same level into all types of food, the estimated per capita daily intake for a 60-kg individual is approximately 0.16 ug/kg body weight/day. A review of one- and two-generation reproduction studies and developmental investigations found no evidence of reproductive or endocrine toxicity, the upper ranges of dosing being determined by maternal toxicity. The lack of endocrine toxicity in the reproductive and developmental toxicological tests is supported by negative results from both in vivo and in vitro assays designed specifically to detect oestrogenic and androgenic properties of BADGE. An examination of data from sub-chronic and chronic toxicological studies support a NOAEL of 50 mg/ kg/body weight day from the 90-day study, and a NOAEL of 15 mg/kg body weigh/day (male rats) from the 2-year carcinogenicity study. Both NOAELS are considered appropriate for</p>
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## CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B

	<p>risk assessment. Comparing the estimated daily human intake of 0.16 ug/kg body weight/day with the NOAELs of 50 and 15 mg/kg body weight/day shows human exposure to BADGE from can coatings is between 250,000 and 100,000-fold lower than the NOAELs from the most sensitive toxicology tests. These large margins of safety together with lack of reproductive, developmental, endocrine and carcinogenic effects supports the continued use of BADGE for use in articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.</p> <p>Foetotoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity); NOEL (maternal 60 mg/kg</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE</b></p>	<p>Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies.</p> <p>551glycest 551glycdec</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LAURYL ALCOHOL</b></p>	<p>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> <p>Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.</p> <p>For alkyl alcohols C6-13:</p> <p>This group of products are very similar in terms of physicochemical and toxicological properties. Interpolation of data can be used to assess the alkyl alcohols for which data is not available.</p> <p><b>Acute toxicity:</b> All of these alcohols have a low order of toxicity in rats via the oral route. The LD50 for C6-branched and linear alcohols were &gt;3700 mg/kg; LD50s for the C6-8, C7-9, C8-10, C9-11 and C11-14 branched alkyl alcohols were all &gt;2000 mg/kg.</p> <p>These alcohols have a low order of toxicity via the dermal route. Dermal LD50s were greater than 2600 mg/kg.</p> <p><b>Subchronic toxicity:</b> Repeat dose studies indicate these alcohols have a low order of subchronic toxicity by both the oral and dermal route. Further they demonstrate that these alcohols display a consistent degree of subchronic toxicity by these routes</p> <p><b>Developmental toxicity:</b> Studies demonstrate that the alcohols are not selective developmental toxicants by either the oral or inhalation route of exposure. Inhalation of alkyl alcohols C6-13 is a primary concern during industrial use, particularly for lower molecular weight alcohols.</p> <p>Collectively the weight of evidence demonstrates that these alcohols have a low order of maternal toxicity and do not induce signs of developmental toxicity until maternal toxicity is observed The NOAELs for inhalation reflect the maximum achievable vapour concentration.</p> <p><b>Reproductive toxicity:</b> Developmental toxicity studies for several of these alcohols, conducted by the oral route, produce consistent results and demonstrate that these substances do not affect reproductive parameters. Although a slight increase in resorptions was observed in several studies, this occurred only in the highest dose group and in the presence of overt maternal toxicity.</p> <p><b>Genotoxicity:</b> The weight of evidence from existing data supports the conclusion that these materials are not genotoxic. Further data to support this assessment comes from a series of alkyl acetates C6-13. Alkyl acetates are produced from alkyl alcohols and undergo metabolism by esterases to produce acetic acid and the corresponding alkyl alcohol. There is no evidence for genotoxicity with these compounds in a variety of strains of <i>S. typhimurium</i> in the presence or absence of metabolic activation. C6, C6-8, C7-9 and C11-14 alkyl acetates produced negative results in the Ames test.</p> <p>Based on data for structurally similar substances these alcohols are not expected to be clastogenic. Alkyl acetates can also be used to predict clastogenic potential of alkyl alcohols. Although there is evidence of cytotoxicity at extremely high doses, no clastogenic activity was seen in a homologous family of alkyl acetates.</p> <p><b>Metabolism:</b> Alkyl alcohols are broken down, in the body, by mitochondrial beta-oxidation or by cytochrome P450 omega and omega-minus oxidation. The alcohol undergoes various oxidative steps to yield other alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, carboxylic acids and carbon dioxide. Data for monohydric, aliphatic alcohols show a systematic variation according to molecular weight in a manner similar to other homologous series. The body handles aliphatic hydrocarbons in a similar manner via oxidative conversion to alcohols, ketones, and eventual elimination as carbon dioxide and carboxylic acids. The undegraded alcohols can be conjugated either directly or as a metabolite with glucuronic acid, sulfuric acid or glycine and are rapidly excreted. Intermediate aldehydes may be reactive and bind with DNA and/or proteins.</p> <p>For lepidopteran pheromones:</p> <p>Based on low toxicity in animal testing, and expected low exposure to humans, no risk to human health is expected from the use of these pheromones. During the many years of use of lepidopteran pheromones as pesticides, no adverse effects have been reported.</p> <p>The safety record for lepidopteran pheromones has allowed the U.S. EPA to conclude that consumption of food containing residues of the pheromones presents no risk. In addition, these pheromones can be used experimentally without a permit on up to 250 acres, versus the 10-acre limit imposed on other pesticides.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID &amp; BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER &amp; GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE</b></p>	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER</b></p>	<p>The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly</p>

## CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B

<b>RESIN, LIQUID &amp; BIPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER</b>	<p>in plastics</p> <p>Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity. Results suggest that the 4-hydroxyl group of the A-phenyl ring and the B-phenyl ring of BPA derivatives are required for these hormonal activities, and substituents at the 3,5-positions of the phenyl rings and the bridging alkyl moiety markedly influence the activities.</p> <p>Bisphenols promoted cell proliferation and increased the synthesis and secretion of cell type-specific proteins. When ranked by proliferative potency, the longer the alkyl substituent at the bridging carbon, the lower the concentration needed for maximal cell yield; the most active compound contained two propyl chains at the bridging carbon. Bisphenols with two hydroxyl groups in the para position and an angular configuration are suitable for appropriate hydrogen bonding to the acceptor site of the oestrogen receptor.</p>
<b>GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE &amp; LAURYL ALCOHOL</b>	<p>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. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p>

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✗	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✔
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✔	<b>Reproductivity</b>	✗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✔	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✗
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	✗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.2mg/L	2
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
glycidyl neodecanoate	LC50	96	Fish	4.102mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.4.8mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.348mg/L	3
	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=1mg/L	1
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lauryl alcohol	LC50	96	Fish	0.301mg/L	3
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.765mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.327mg/L	3
	NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.014mg/L	2
CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic

CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B

Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

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

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

**Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	HIGH	HIGH
glycidyl neodecanoate	HIGH	HIGH
lauryl alcohol	LOW	LOW

**Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)
glycidyl neodecanoate	LOW (LogKOW = 3.7305)
lauryl alcohol	HIGH (LogKOW = 5.13)

**Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)
glycidyl neodecanoate	LOW (KOC = 105.5)
lauryl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 327.1)


**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</li> </ul>
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**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3Z

**Land transport (ADG)**

<b>UN number</b>	3082
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## CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B

<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	9
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01
	Limited quantity	5 L

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.

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)**

<b>UN number</b>	3082	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Environmentally hazardous	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

<b>UN number</b>	3082	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	III	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Marine Pollutant	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION****Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

Continued...

**BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID(25068-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 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 and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

**BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER(28064-14-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

**GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE(26761-45-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles  
 IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

**LAURYL ALCOHOL(112-53-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)  
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index  
 GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements  
 IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk  
 IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 2: Pollutant only mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations  
 International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

**CCS TRIPLEKOTE FLAKE EPOXY WB - PART B(NOT APPLICABLE) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List  
 Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes  
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)  
 United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - DSL	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Canada - NDSL	No (glycidyl neodecanoate; CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid; lauryl alcohol; bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
China - IECSC	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Japan - ENCS	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Korea - KECI	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Philippines - PICCS	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
USA - TSCA	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Taiwan - TCSI	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients

## CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B

Mexico - INSQ	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Vietnam - NCI	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Russia - ARIPS	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
Thailand - TECI	No (CCS TripleKote Flake Epoxy WB - Part B; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid; bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer; Ingredients determined not to be hazardous) Non-disclosed ingredients
<b>Legend:</b>	<i>Yes = All declared ingredients are on the inventory</i> <i>No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)</i>

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	08/16/2018
<b>Initial Date</b>	08/16/2018

## Other information

## Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	25068-38-6, 25085-99-8
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	28064-14-4, 42616-71-7, 59029-73-1, 94422-39-6
glycidyl neodecanoate	26761-45-5, 71206-09-2, 52636-92-7

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.

The 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.

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average  
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit  
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer  
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit  
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,  
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations  
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor  
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level  
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value  
 LOD: Limit Of Detection  
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value  
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors  
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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