HYCHEM SUPAFLOOR - PART A

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 23-May-2013
9317SP(cs)

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
HYCHEM SUPAFLOOR - PART A

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

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.

SUPPLIER
Company: Hychem International Pty Ltd
Address:
Unit 1, 30 Bluett Drive
Smeaton Grange
NSW, 2567
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 4646 1660
Emergency Tel:**1800 039 008**
Fax: +61 2 4647 3700

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.


RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R36/38	• Irritating to eyes and skin.
R43	• May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R51/53	• Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S23	• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24	• Avoid contact with skin.
S25	• Avoid contact with eyes.
S37	• Wear suitable gloves.
S39	• Wear eye/face protection.
S29	• Do not empty into drains.
S401	• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S35	• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S26	• In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	• If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
S57	• Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S61	• Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data

continued...

	sheets.
S60	• 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	30-60
phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	28064-14-4	10-30
(C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether	68609-97-2	<10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
• For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
• Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
• If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
• If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

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, aerosols 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
• Foam.
• Dry chemical powder.
• BCF (where regulations permit).
• Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING
• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
• Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
• 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.
• 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 dioxide (CO_2), aldehydes, 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.

continued...

HAZCHEM
•3Z

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.
• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
• Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS
■ Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
Moderate hazard.
• 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
• 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.
• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
• Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and 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, liquid:	CAS:25068- 38- 6 CAS:25085- 99- 8
• phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer:	CAS:28064- 14- 4 CAS:42616- 71- 7 CAS:59029- 73- 1 CAS:94422- 39- 6
• (C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether:	CAS:68609- 97- 2

MATERIAL DATA
(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER:
BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:
PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER:
■ For epichlorohydrin
Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm

continued...

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).

(C12-14)ALKYLGLYCIDYL ETHER:
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.

HYCHEM SUPAFLOOR - PART A:
■ None assigned for mixture or identified for ingredient(s).

PHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER:
■ 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.
The selection of the 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.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.
• 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

continued...

that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Viscous liquid; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.6
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
• Presence of incompatible materials.
• Product is considered stable.
• Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

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.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
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 can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

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 has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational

continued...

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.
Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.
Bisphenol F, bisphenol A, fluorine-containing bisphenol A (bisphenol AF), and other diphenylalkanes were found to be oestrogenic in a bioassay with MCF7 human breast cancer cells in culture Bisphenol F (4,4'-dihydroxydiphenylmethane) has been reported to exhibit oestrogen agonistic properties in the uterotrophic assay. Bisphenol F (BPF) is present in the environment and as a contaminant of food.
Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
(C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

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.

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)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	9	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	179 274 331 335 AU01	Limited Quantity:	5 L

continued...

Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T4	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1 TP29
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P001 IBC03 LP01	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	PP1

Name and Description: 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		

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:	274 335
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

N	Dangerous for the environment
Xi	Irritant

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

Nan Ya NPEL-128 (CAS: 25068-38-6,25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Hazardous Substances","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 and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom","Sigma-AldrichTransport 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-AldrichTransport Information"

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

No data for Hychem SupaFloor - Part A (CW: 35-7754)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068- 38- 6, 25085- 99- 8
phenyl glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	28064- 14- 4, 42616- 71- 7, 59029- 73- 1, 94422- 39- 6

■ 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

continued...

the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

Issue Date: 23-May-2013
Print Date: 23-May-2013

This is the end of the MSDS.