RESENE ARMOURBOND BASE

Resene Paints Ltd

Version No: **4.11**
Safety Data Sheet according to HSNO Regulations

Issue Date: **13/06/2019**
Print Date: **13/06/2019**
L.GHS.NZL.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RESENE ARMOURBOND BASE
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	9343

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**Resene Paints Ltd**
Address	32-50 Vogel Street Wellington New Zealand
Telephone	+64 4 577 0500
Fax	+64 4 5773327
Website	www.resene.co.nz
Email	advice@resene.co.nz

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Resene Paints Ltd**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE**
Emergency telephone numbers	**0800 764766**	**+64 800 700 112**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**	**+61 2 9186 1132**

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification [1]	Eye Irritation Category 2A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Sensitizer Category 1
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from CCID EPA NZ; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria	6.1E (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.5B (contact), 9.1B, 9.1D

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H303	May be harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Continued...

P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
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.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures
Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 to be identified:

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6	60-70	bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight
100-51-6	10-20	benzyl alcohol
26761-45-5	10-20	glycidyl neodecanoate

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	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. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	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.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

▸ Foam.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Combustible. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) aldehydes other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Continued...

	NOTE: Burns with intense heat. **WARNING**: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

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

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard. Contain spill with sawdust or sand then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard. Contain spill with sawdust or sand then place in suitable container for disposal. Clean area with large quantity of water to complete clean- up. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations. If the product contaminates waterways, inform competent authorities in accordance with local regulations.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid unnecessary personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	▸ strong oxidisers

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Epoxy resin includes EPON 1001, 1007, 820, ERL-2795	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
benzyl alcohol	Benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
glycidyl neodecanoate	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.
Fragrance substance with is an established contact allergen in humans.
For epichlorohydrin
Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm
NOTE: Detector tubes for epichlorohydrin, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

Continued...

Hands/feet protection	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. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the ***computer-generated*** selection:
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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
VITON	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as 'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

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	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3
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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless to yellow/ amber, low viscosity liquid with mild ether-like odour

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.09-1.13
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	300-400
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>205	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	0
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	0

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ stable
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Continued...

	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption.
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) may produce contact dermatitis characterised by erythema and oedema, with weeping followed by crusting and scaling. Skin contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to moderate irritation with local redness. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	Eye contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to severe irritation with the possibility of chemical burns or moderate to severe corneal injury. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe 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.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce sensitisation dermatitis characterised by a papular, vesicular eczema with considerable itching of the back of the hand, the forearm and face and neck. For some reactive diluents, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts or allergic skin reactions All glycidyl ethers show genotoxic potential due their alkylating properties. 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. Prolonged or repeated exposure to benzyl alcohol may cause allergic contact dermatitis.

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
Oral (rat) LD50: >1000 mg/kg[2]	

benzyl alcohol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4.178 mg/l/4h[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

glycidyl neodecanoate

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >4 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.24 mg/l/4H[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (rat) LD50: >10 mg/kg[2]	

Legend:	*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*

RESENE ARMOURBOND BASE	Bisphenol A diglycidyl ethers (BADGEs) produce sensitisation dermatitis characterised by a papular, vesicular eczema with considerable itching of the back of the hand, the forearm and face and neck. Bisphenol A exhibits hormone-like properties that raise concern about its suitability in consumer products and food containers. All glycidyl ethers show genotoxic potential due their alkylating properties. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane): Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation.
BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. for RTECS No: SL 6475000: (liquid grade) Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria Somnolence, dyspnea, peritonitis
BENZYL ALCOHOL	For benzyl alkyl alcohols: Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of this cluster is unlikely to undergo phase II metabolic activation. For benzoates: **Acute toxicity:** Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt can be considered as a single category regarding human health, as they are all rapidly metabolised and excreted via a common pathway within 24 hrs. A member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS) based in part on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food; their rapid absorption. The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients are a diverse group of chemical structures with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles.

Continued...

GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE	Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. 551glycest 551glycdec
RESENE ARMOURBOND BASE & BENZYL ALCOHOL	Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and in fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, photosensitivity, immediate contact reactions (contact urticaria), and pigmented contact dermatitis. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, i.e. low molecular weight chemicals that are immunogenic only when attached to a carrier protein.
RESENE ARMOURBOND BASE & BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT	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. The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon.
BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT & BENZYL ALCOHOL & GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.
BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT & BENZYL ALCOHOL	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic).

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✔	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

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

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

RESENE ARMOURBOND BASE

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.2mg/L	2

benzyl alcohol

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	10mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	230mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	76.828mg/L	2
NOEC	336	Fish	5.1mg/L	2

glycidyl neodecanoate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
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

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic 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 allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.
For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:
Environmental fate:
Biodegradability (28 d)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l
Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products
Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII
As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air

Continued...

benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
glycidyl neodecanoate	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
glycidyl neodecanoate	LOW (LogKOW = 3.7305)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
glycidyl neodecanoate	LOW (KOC = 105.5)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult manufacturer for recycling option. Resene Paintwise accepts residual unwanted paint and packaging. See Resene website for Paintwise information. Or contact a Local Authority for the disposal information. Do not discharge the substance into the environment.

Ensure that the hazardous substance is disposed in accordance with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017

Disposal Requirements

Packages that have been in direct contact with the hazardous substance must be only disposed if the hazardous substance was appropriately removed and cleaned out from the package.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

Land transport (UN)

UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 9 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: 274; 331; 335; 375 Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 9L
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous

Continued...

Special precautions for user	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)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	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

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number	Group Standard
HSR002670	Surface Coatings and Colourants (Subsidiary Hazard) Group Standard 2017

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER, HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT(25068-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

BENZYL ALCOHOL(100-51-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 3 Segregation requirements for dangerous goods
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 4 Quantity Limits for Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities
New Zealand Land Transport Rule; Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 2 Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

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

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)
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)
New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 - Schedule 1 Quantity limits
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantity beyond which controls apply for closed containers	Quantity beyond which controls apply when use occurring in open containers
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Continued...

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Refer Group Standards for further information

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (benzyl alcohol; glycidyl neodecanoate; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
Thailand - TECI	No (bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether polymer, high molecular weight)
Legend:	*Yes = All declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	13/06/2019
Initial Date	06/01/2014

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
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.

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end of SDS