SteelStik, FiberWeld Pipe Repair Cast (Part B)

HPP Lunds

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **10/26/2021**
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	SteelStik, FiberWeld Pipe Repair Cast (Part B)
Synonyms	8267, 8267H (SteelStik) Complete Formula; 38248, 38260 (FiberWeld Pipe Repair Cast) PART B -AUS
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**HPP Lunds**
Address	1/195 Jackson Rd Sunnybank Hills, Qld 4109 Australia
Telephone	1300-306-781
Fax	07 3722 1112
Website	www.hpplunds.com.au & www.jbweld.com.au
Email	Sales@hpplunds.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**InfoTrac**
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies (24 hour): 1300-366-961
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B
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)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
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.
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.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
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.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6*	10-20	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer
3101-60-8*	<1	4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether
72244-98-5	10-20	pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped
90-72-2*	1-5	2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol
7439-89-6	20-30	iron
65997-17-3*	10-25	glass fibre - from continuous filament
546-93-0	<1	magnesite
13463-67-7*	<1	titanium dioxide
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available*	

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 seek medical attention. ▸ 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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Continued...

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- **DO NOT** use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.
DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H2) gas ▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ **DO NOT** disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal. Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) sulfur oxides (SOx) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All *transition metal* peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. ▸ Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid. Metals exhibit varying degrees of activity. Reaction is reduced in the massive form (sheet, rod, or drop), compared with finely divided forms. ▸ Many metals in elemental form react exothermically with compounds having active hydrogen atoms (such as acids and water) to form flammable hydrogen gas and caustic products. ▸ Elemental metals may react with azo/diazo compounds to form explosive products.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

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INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	magnesite	Magnesite	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	6.5 mg/m3	72 mg/m3	430 mg/m3
iron	3.2 mg/m3	35 mg/m3	150 mg/m3
glass fibre - from continuous filament	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
magnesite	45 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available	Not Available
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available	Not Available
iron	Not Available	Not Available
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Not Available	Not Available
magnesite	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	*Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.*	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive. ▸ Avoid ignition sources.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron.

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Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- 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

Appearance	Gray Paste

Physical state	Non Slump Paste	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
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)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available		
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**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)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Presence of heat source and ignition source Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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 can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. 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. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

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	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.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Contact with the eye by metal dusts may produce mechanical abrasion or foreign body penetration of the eyeball. Iron particles embedded in the eye may cause discolouration of the cornea and iris, and effects on the pupil such as poor rection to light and accommodation.
Chronic	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations of magnesite (magnesium carbonate) dust caused pulmonary deposition and retention. Roasted magnesite (magnesium oxide) produced a greater degree of fibrosis than did crude magnesite. Chronic excessive intake of iron have been associated with damage to the liver and pancreas. People with a genetic disposition to poor control over iron are at an increased risk. Metallic dusts generated by the industrial process give rise to a number of potential health problems. The larger particles, above 5 micron, are nose and throat irritants.

SteelStik, FiberWeld Pipe Repair Cast (Part B)

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral(Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg[2]	

4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]	

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10200 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral(Rat) LD50; 2600 mg/kg[2]	

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1280 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE
Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.5 mg/l/1 hr.[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
Oral(Rat) LD50; 1200 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
Oral(Rat) LD50; 2500 mg/kg *[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]

iron

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral(Rat) LD50; 98600 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

glass fibre - from continuous filament

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available

magnesite

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral(Mouse) LD50; 7000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

titanium dioxide

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 0.04 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Mouse)LD50; >10000 mg/kg *[2]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
Oral (Mouse)TDLo: 0.0032 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat)LD50; >20000 mg/kg *[2]	
Oral (Rat)TDLo: 60000 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*

PENTAERYTHRITOL, PROPOXYLATED,	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.

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MERCAPTOGLYCEROL CAPPED	Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. Both the vitro skin corrosion test and the vivo skin irritation study did not show significant irritating properties A reliable in vivo eye irritation in rabbit is available, demonstrating no significant eye irritating properties. In a LLNA study it was shown that the material could elicit a SI =3. Based on this result, the material needs to be classified as a skin sensitiser, according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures. A 90-day oral gavage study in rats was performed according to GLP and OECD 408 (1998). Based on decreased platelet count and increased incidence of follicular hypertrophy/hyperplasia in the thyroid glands in males at 250 mg/kg bw/d and above, the NOAEL was set at 75 mg/kg bw/d. Based on the available data on genetic toxicity, the substance needs not to be classified for genotoxicity according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixture * REACh Dossier
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
glass fibre - from continuous filament	There is little evidence for acute toxicity after inhalation of MMMF. Glasswool administered by inhalation produced little pulmonary fibrosis in experimental animals [IARC Monograph 43] The dust has been associated with skin irritation due to the mechanical action of the fibres [CHEMINFO, Sax, ILO ENCYCLOPAEDIA]. Filaments are manufactured to definite fibre diameters; cannot split along their length rather they break across and form small particles not needles [FARIMA]. NOTE: Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria (rat inhalation studies) The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
titanium dioxide	* IUCLID Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
SteelStik, FiberWeld Pipe Repair Cast (Part B) & PENTAERYTHRITOL, PROPOXYLATED, MERCAPTOGLYCEROL CAPPED & 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol & titanium dioxide	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.
SteelStik, FiberWeld Pipe Repair Cast (Part B) & PENTAERYTHRITOL, PROPOXYLATED, MERCAPTOGLYCEROL CAPPED	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. 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.
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol & titanium dioxide	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

SteelStik, FiberWeld Pipe Repair Cast (Part B)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2

Continued...

4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~9mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	~7.5mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~67.9mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~9mg/l	2

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	175mg/l	2

iron

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1-4mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.05mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2

glass fibre - from continuous filament

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=1000mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>1000mg/l	2

magnesite

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>18.5mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>18.5mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	2120mg/l	2

titanium dioxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.02mg/l	4
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2

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*

For Metal:
Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.
Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	HIGH
magnesite	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 3.5231)
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.773)

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
magnesite	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 293.2)
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (KOC = 15130)
magnesite	HIGH (KOC = 1)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

NOTE	For inner packagings not over 5L or 5kg as manufactured and supplied by J-B Weld, the following exceptions apply: DOT - 49CFR §173.155 (b); IMDG - §2.10.2.7; IATA - Special Provision A197 For non-exempt packagings, the proper shipping name isUN3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(LIQUID EPOXY RESIN, 4-TERT-BUTYLPHENYL GLYCIDYL ETHER), 9, PGIII
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Not Available
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
iron	Not Available
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Not Available
magnesite	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Not Available
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
iron	Not Available
glass fibre - from continuous filament	Not Available
magnesite	Not Available

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
titanium dioxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

iron is found on the following regulatory lists

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 6
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

glass fibre - from continuous filament is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

magnesite is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; 4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether; pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; iron; glass fibre - from continuous filament; magnesite; titanium dioxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped)
Japan - ENCS	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; iron; glass fibre - from continuous filament)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; 4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether; pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether; pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/26/2021
Initial Date	10/26/2021

Other information

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.

Continued...

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end of SDS