

# Wattyl Seapro EFC Part A

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 16-Mar-2015  
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 8076-05  
Version No:8.1.1.1  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Wattyl Seapro EFC Part A

### SYNONYMS

208111

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)

### PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

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: Valspar Australia Pty Ltd Pty Limited

Address:

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place

Baulkham Hills

NSW, 2153

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333

Emergency Tel: **+61 1800 039 008**

Emergency Tel: **+61 3 9573 3112**

Fax: +61 2 8867 3344

## 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

R36/38

R40(3)

R43

R51/53

R20/22?

R33?

R37?

R42?

R66?

Risk Phrases

- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage\*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.
- Possible respiratory sensitiser\*.
- Repeated exposure potentially causes skin dryness and cracking\*.

### SAFETY

Safety Codes

S22

S24

S25

S36

S37

S39

S51

S09

S29

S401

Safety Phrases

- Do not breathe dust.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S35	• This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S13	• Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
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 sheets.
S60	• This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
S63	• In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	25085-99-8	30-60
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	28064-14-4	10<30
1, 6- hexanediol diglycidyl ether	16096-31-4	10-<30
#30nonhaz		balance

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- 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.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

continued...

## 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
  - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 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.

### HAZCHEM

•3Z

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
  - Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols/ or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
  - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
  - Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents.
  - Avoid strong bases.
- Glycidyl ethers:
- may form unstable peroxides on storage in air, light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels
  - may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators
  - may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines
  - react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer: CAS:25085- 99- 8
- bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer: CAS:28064- 14- 4 CAS:42616- 71- 7 CAS:59029- 73- 1
- 1, 6- hexanediol diglycidyl ether: CAS:94422- 39- 6  
CAS:16096- 31- 4

### MATERIAL DATA

1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER:

BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER:

BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER:

WATTYL SEAPRO EFC PART A:

For epichlorohydrin

Odour Threshold Value: 0.08 ppm

NOTE: Detector tubes for epichlorohydrin, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for adverse respiratory, liver, kidney effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.54 (EPICHLOROHYDRIN).

1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER:

BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER:

WATTYL SEAPRO EFC PART A:

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.

BISPHENOL F 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.

1,6-HEXANEDIOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER:

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### RESPIRATOR

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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

#### ■ NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butadiene 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.
- DO NOT use solvent to clean the skin.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Black paste with a mild odour; not miscible with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Free- flowing Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	>200	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	>100 (ASTM D- 93 / PMCC)	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
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)	0.67- 0.71
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

continued...

## 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

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. This ether resin can cause diarrhoea and weight loss. Local irritation, swelling and pain and even death have been recorded. Higher molecular weight resins generally produce lower toxicity.

##### EYE

- This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

##### SKIN

- 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. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. The low molecular bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resins may produce skin redness and swelling with fluid release, crusting and scaling. There may be an initial discrete red lesion, confined to the point of contact, which may persist for 48 hours to 10 days and may give way to a blistering rash with scaling, and itching of the back of the hand, the forearm and face and neck. This lesion may persist for 10-14 days after withdrawal and recur immediately on re-exposure. 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. The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

##### INHALED

- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. In animal testing, a liquid bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin caused severe skin irritation when applied daily for 4 hours over 20 days. Animal testing suggests this group of substances may also cause tumours of the skin, kidney, blood and smooth muscle. 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. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ 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. 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. 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 in plastics 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. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative. 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. for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane): Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in male and female rats exposed via inhalation. Significant increases in nasal papillary adenomas and combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas were observed in male rats exposed to 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ethyloxirane via inhalation for 103 weeks.

## 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 diglycidyl ether polymer	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
1, 6- hexanediol diglycidyl 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.
  - DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
  - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
  - In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
  - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
  - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
  - Material may be disposed of by controlled burning in an approved incinerator or buried in an approved landfill.
  - Prior to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert.

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## 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 Risk1:	None
UN No.:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	179 274 331 335 AU01	Limited Quantity:	5 L
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 diglycidyl ether polymer)

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97A158		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing Instructions:	964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	450 L
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity		Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity	
Packing Instructions:	Y964	Maximum Qty/Pack:	30 kg G

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)

### 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 diglycidyl ether polymer)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### Indications of Danger:

N Dangerous for the environment  
Xn Harmful

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer (CAS: 25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

**bisphenol F 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"

**1, 6-hexanediol diglycidyl ether (CAS: 16096-31-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "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) - Schedule 5", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for Wattyl Seapro EFC Part A (CW: 8076-05)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
1, 6- hexanediol diglycidyl ether	16096- 31- 4	Carc3; R40 R43 Xi; R38 R52/53

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
bisphenol F 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](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*