

# Ardex WPM 256 - Part B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-May-2013

A317LP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 8044-18

Version No:4.1.1.1

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Ardex WPM 256 - Part B

### SYNONYMS

"Shelter HydrEpoxy 256 - Part B"

### PRODUCT USE

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. Part B of a two component water-based epoxy system used for sealing porous substances and as an admixture with cement-based mortars.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Ardex Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

20 Powers Road

Seven Hills

NSW, 2147

Australia

Telephone: 1800 224 070

Emergency Tel:1800 224 070 (Mon- Fri, 9am- 5pm)

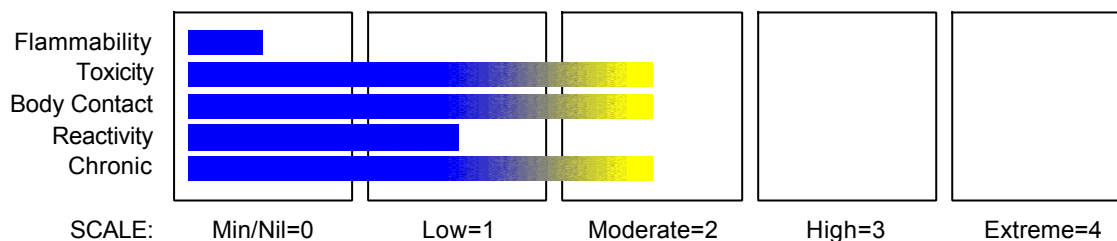
Fax: +61 2 9838 7817

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### RISK

- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Skin contact may produce health damage\*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.
  
- Possible respiratory sensitiser\*.
- May possibly affect fertility\*.

\* (limited evidence).

### SAFETY

- Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
  
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.
  
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- 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/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6	30-60
biocide, unspecified		<1
non hazardous ingredients, unspecified		30-60

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), aldehydes, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

None

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- 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.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

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.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

**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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



X



+



X



X



+

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

## 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

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.54 (bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

■ Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As "A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

## MATERIAL DATA

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. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

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. Epichlorohydrin has been implicated as a human skin sensitiser, hence individuals who are hypersusceptible or otherwise unusually responsive to certain chemicals may NOT be adequately protected from adverse health effects.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF)

OSF=0.54 (EPICHLOROHYDRIN).

## PERSONAL PROTECTION



## EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- 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

- 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.
- 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.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

### RESPIRATOR

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

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.  
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

White highly viscous liquid with a mild epoxy odour; emulsifies in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.04- 1.06
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	50- 60	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 is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

##### 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.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

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

■ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

There is some evidence to suggest that 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 is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby.

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

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.

Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

ARDEX WPM 256 - PART B:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50:11400 mg/kg

■ 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.

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.

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. There

#### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit):100mg - Mild

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

was also a significant positive trend in the incidence of combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas. Nasal papillary adenomas were also observed in 2/50 high-dose female rats with none occurring in control or low-dose animals. In mice exposed chronically via inhalation, one male mouse developed a squamous cell papilloma in the nasal cavity (300 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) but other tumours were not observed. Tumours were not observed in mice exposed chronically via dermal exposure. When trichloroethylene containing 0.8% ethyloxirane was administered orally to mice for up to 35 weeks, followed by 0.4% from weeks 40 to 69, squamous-cell carcinomas of the forestomach occurred in 3/49 males (p=0.029, age-adjusted) and 1/48 females at week 106. Trichloroethylene administered alone did not induce these tumours and they were not observed in control animals. Two structurally related substances, oxirane (ethylene oxide) and methyloxirane (propylene oxide), which are also direct-acting alkylating agents, have been classified as carcinogenic.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID:

Marine Pollutant

Yes

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. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane and data presented here may be taken as representative.

For 1,2-Butylene oxide (Ethyloxirane):

log Kow values of 0.68 and 0.86. BAF and BCF : 1 to 17 L./kg.

Aquatic Fate - Ethyloxirane is highly soluble in water and has a very low soil-adsorption coefficient, which suggests that, if released to water, adsorption of ethyloxirane to sediment and suspended solids is not expected. Volatilization of ethyloxirane from water surfaces would be expected. Ethyloxirane is hydrolysable, with a half-life of 6.5 days, and biodegradable up to 100% degradation and is not expected to persist in water. Models have predicted a biodegradation half-life in water of 15 days.

Terrestrial Fate: When released to soil, ethyloxirane is expected to have low adsorption and thus very high mobility. Volatilization from moist soil and dry soil surfaces is expected. Ethyloxirane is not expected to be persistent in soil.

Atmospheric Fate: It is expected that ethyloxirane exists solely as a vapor in ambient atmosphere.

Ethyloxirane may also be removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition processes. The half-life in air is about 5.6 days from the reaction of ethyloxirane with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals which indicates that this chemical meets the persistence criterion in air (half-life of = 2 days).

Ecotoxicity - The potential for bioaccumulation of ethyloxirane in organisms is likely to be low and has low to moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. Ethyloxirane is acutely toxic to water fleas and toxicity values for bacteria are close to 5000 mg/L. For algae, toxicity values exceed 500 mg/L.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Marine Pollutant

Yes

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:  
Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin  
resin, liquid

HIGH

No Data  
Available

LOW

HIGH

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### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- 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



#### HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, IATA, IMDG

### Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### Indications of Danger:

N Dangerous for the environment

Xi Irritant

#### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

#### REGULATIONS

##### Regulations for ingredients

bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid (CAS: 25068-38-6, 25085-99-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions,

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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-Aldrich Transport Information"

No data for Ardex WPM 256 - Part B (CW: 8044-18)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6, 25085-99-8

■ 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*