

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## EPIREZ GENERAL PURPOSE EPOXY MORTAR BINDER [133] HARDENER

Infosafe No.: 3MPR7  
ISSUED Date : 23/12/2022  
ISSUED by: ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

### Section 1 - Identification

#### Product Identifier

EPIREZ GENERAL PURPOSE EPOXY MORTAR BINDER [133] HARDENER

#### Company Name

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

#### Address

100 Hassall Street Wetherill Park  
NSW 2164 AUSTRALIA

#### Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: +61 2 9757 8800

#### Emergency Phone Number

+61 1800 951 288; +61 3 9573 3188

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Epoxy mortar binder hardener.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions

#### Additional Information

EMERGENCY RESPONSE:

Primary Number: +61 1800 951 288

Alternative Number 1: +61 3 9573 3188

Alternative Number 2: Not Available

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

### Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

#### GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Corrosive to metals: Category 1

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Dermal

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 2

Sensitisation - skin: Category 1

Eye damage/irritation: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 3

#### Signal Word (s)

DANGER

#### Hazard Statement (s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

## UNCONTROLLED COPY

H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Pictogram (s)

Corrosion, Exclamation mark



### Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

P234 Keep only in original packaging.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

### Precautionary Statement – Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

### Precautionary Statement – Disposal

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

## Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

### Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Isophorone diamine	2855-13-2	>60 %weight
Other ingredients not contributing to the classification		balance

### Other Information

Substances:

See section below for composition of Mixtures

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

### 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.

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.

Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).

As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.

Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.

This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

(ICSC13719)

### Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.

Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

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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.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### 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.

### Eye

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.

Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.

Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.

Oxygen is given as indicated.

The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.

Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

### INGESTION:

Milk and water are the preferred diluents

No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.

Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.

\* Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.

\* Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.

\* Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

Withhold oral feedings initially.

If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.

Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.

Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

### SKIN AND EYE:

Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.

Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

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### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

### Specific Methods

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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

### Fire/Explosion Hazard:

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

May emit corrosive fumes.

### Hazchem Code

2X

### Decomposition Temperature

Not Available

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

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### Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages

Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.

Check regularly for spills and leaks.

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.

### Clean-up Methods - Large Spillages

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

### Other Information

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection of the MSDS.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Safe handling:

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

Check for bulging containers.

Vent periodically

Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours

DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid contact with moisture.

Other information:

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents

No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers

Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.

Plastic pail.

Polyliner drum.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials

Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.

Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 °C) and solids (between 15 °C and 40 °C.):

Removable head packaging;

Cans with friction closures and

low pressure tubes and cartridges

may be used.

Storage incompatibility:

Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

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### Occupational exposure limit values

INGREDIENT DATA:

Not Available

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient: Epirez General Purpose Epoxy Mortar Binder [133] Hardener

Material name: Not Available

TEEL-1: Not Available

TEEL-2: Not Available

TEEL-3: Not Available

Ingredient: isophorone diamine

Original IDLH: Not Available

Revised IDLH: Not Available

### 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.

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear

### Respiratory Protection

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

### Eye and Face Protection

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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

### Hand 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.

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

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. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Leather wear not recommended: Contaminated leather footwear, watch bands, should be destroyed, i.e. burnt, as they cannot be adequately decontaminated

### Thermal Hazards

Not Available

### Body Protection

Other protection:

Overalls.

PVC Apron.

PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.

Eyewash unit.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Pale yellow liquid with a faint amine odour; does not mix with water.
Odour	Not Available	Melting/Freezing Point	Not Available
Boiling Point	Not Available	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Solubility in Water	Immiscible	pH	Not Available (as supplied) Not Available as a solution (Not Available%)
Vapour Pressure	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not Available
Evaporation Rate	Not Available	Odour Threshold	Not Available
Viscosity	Not Available	Volatile Component	Not Available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not Available	Surface Tension	Not Available
Flash Point	>100°C (Pensky-Martens Closed Cup)	Flammability	Not Applicable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not Available	Explosion Limit - Upper	Not Available
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not Available	Explosion Properties	Not Available
Molecular Weight	Not Applicable	Oxidising Properties	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not Available	Relative Density	1.0 (Water = 1)

### Other Information

Taste: Not Available

Gas group: Not Available

VOC g/L: Not Available

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

### Reactivity

See section 7 - Handling and storage

### Chemical Stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7 - Handling and storage

### Conditions to Avoid

See section 7 - Handling and storage

### Incompatible Materials

See section 7 - Handling and storage

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

See section 5 - Fire-fighting measures

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

## Toxicology Information

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's MSDs. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Epirez General Purpose Epoxy Mortar Binder [133] Hardener

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.

Isophorone diamine is a strong skin irritant, corrosive with repeated application. Frequent occupational exposure may lead to the development of allergic skin inflammation. There could be damage to the smell organ, throat and lungs following inhalational exposure. Reduced kidney weight can result.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to an non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of a highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

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.

Acute Toxicity: Data available to make classification

## Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucus.

Amines without benzene rings when swallowed are absorbed throughout the gut. Corrosive action may cause damage throughout the gastrointestinal tract.

## Inhalation

Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma".

Inhalation of amine vapours may cause irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, and lung irritation with respiratory distress and cough. Swelling and inflammation of the respiratory tract is seen in serious cases; with headache, nausea, faintness and anxiety.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

## Skin

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.

Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling.

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.

## Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Data available to make classification

## Eye

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

Vapours of volatile amines irritate the eyes, causing excessive secretion of tears, inflammation of the conjunctiva and slight swelling of the cornea, resulting in "halos" around lights. This effect is temporary, lasting only for a few hours. However this condition can reduce the efficiency of undertaking skilled tasks, such as driving a car. Direct eye contact with liquid volatile amines may produce eye damage, permanent for the lighter species.



**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

Data available to make classification

**Respiratory Sensitisation**

Data available to make classification

**Skin Sensitisation**

Data available to make classification

**Carcinogenicity**

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

**Reproductive Toxicity**

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

**STOT - Single Exposure**

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

**STOT - Repeated Exposure**

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

**Aspiration Hazard**

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

**Mutagenicity**

Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

**Chronic Effects**

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.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

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### Ecotoxicity

Not Available

Ingredient: Epirez General Purpose Epoxy Mortar Binder [133] Hardener

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Ingredient: Epirez General Purpose Epoxy Mortar Binder [133] Hardener

Endpoint: Not Available

Test Duration (hr): Not Available

Effect: Not Available

Value: Not Available

Species: Not Available

BCF: Not Available

Harmful 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.

For isophorone diamine:

Persistence/Biodegradability: 42% (DOC, OECD 303A) \*8.0% (DOC, Die away test -9/69/EEC)\*

\* [Morton]

Environmental Fate:

Isophorone diamine has a melting point of 10 °C, it mixes with water and has a vapour pressure of 0.02 hPa at 20 °C. The measured log Kow is 0.99 (23 °C).

The pKa of approximately 10.4 characterises the substance as a moderate base.

Models calculate the main target compartment for isophorone diamine to be water (99.8 %), followed by sediment and soil (both 0.08 %). Isophorone diamine exhibits very low volatility from surface waters.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient: isophorone diamine

Persistence: Water/Soil: HIGH

Persistence: Air: HIGH

### Mobility

Mobility in soil

Ingredient: isophorone diamine

LOW (KOC = 340.4)

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Ingredient: isophorone diamine

LOW (BCF = 3.4)

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

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### Waste Disposal

Product / Packaging disposal:

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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.

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.

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.

Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant.

Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with suitable dilute acid followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

## Section 14 - Transport Information

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### Transport Information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant:

NO

Not Applicable

HAZCHEM: 2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number: 1760

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

Class: 8

Subrisk: Not Applicable

Special precautions for user:

Special provisions: 223 274

Limited quantity: 5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number: 1760

Packing group: III

UN proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. \* (contains isophorone diamine)

Environmental hazard: No relevant data

Transport hazard class(es):

ICAO/IATA Class: 8

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ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable  
ERG Code: 8L  
Special precautions for user:  
Special provisions: A3 A803  
Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 856  
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 60 L  
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 852  
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y841  
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)  
UN number: 1760  
Packing group: III  
UN proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine)  
Environmental hazard: Not Applicable  
Transport hazard class(es):  
IMDG Class: 8  
IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable  
Special precautions for user:  
EMS Number: F-A, S-B  
Special provisions: 223 274  
Limited Quantities: 5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code:  
Source: Not Available  
Ingredient: Epirez General Purpose Epoxy Mortar Binder [133] Hardener

### UN Number

1760

### Proper Shipping Name

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains isophorone diamine)

### Transport Hazard Class

8

### Packing Group

III

### Hazchem Code

2X

### IERG Number

37

### IATA UN Number

1760

### IATA Proper Shipping Name

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

### IATA Transport Hazard Class

8

### IATA Packing Group

III

### IMDG UN Number

1760

### IMDG Proper Shipping Name

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

### IMDG Transport Hazard Class

8

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### IMDG Packing Group

III

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

### Regulatory Information

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

isophorone diamine(2855-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

#### National Inventory / Status

Australia - AIIC

Canada - DSL Yes

Canada - NDSL Yes

China - IECSC Yes

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS /NLP Yes

Japan - ENCS Yes

Korea - KECI Yes

New Zealand - NZIoC Yes

Philippines - PICCS Yes

USA - TSCA Yes

#### Legend:

Y = All ingredients are on the inventory

### Poisons Schedule

S5

## Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

### Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Not Applicable

### User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Wis Numbers	00738156
Wis Numbers	04476708
Wis Numbers	04478104

### Other Information

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

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

This SDS has been transcribed into Infosafe GHS format from an original, issued by the manufacturer on the date shown. Any disclaimer by the manufacturer may not be included in the transcription.

## END OF SDS

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