

METZ 19 HARDENER

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010

XC9317SC

CHEMWATCH 23426

Version No:3

CD 2011/1 Page 1 of 7

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

METZ 19 HARDENER

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(contains isophorone diamine tetraethylenepentamine)

PRODUCT USE

• Mix only as much as is required.

• DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers.

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Hardener component of 3 part solventless epoxy resin-based compound used as a water washable ceramic tile grout.

SUPPLIER

Company: Metz Specialty Materials Pty Ltd

Address:

12 Turbo Road

Kings Park

NSW, 2148

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9671 1311

Emergency Tel: 0417 691 909

Fax: +61 2 9671 4292

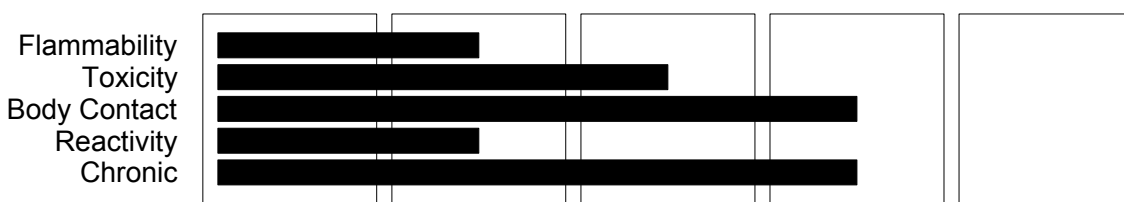
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



SCALE:

Min/Nil=0

Low=1

Moderate=2

High=3

Extreme=4



RISK

■ Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

■ Causes burns.

■ Risk of serious damage to eyes.

■ May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

■ Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

■ May cause harm to the unborn child.

SAFETY

• Keep locked up.

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

• To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Keep container tightly closed.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
modified polyamines		>60
isophorone diamine	2855-13-2	10-30
tetraethylenepentamine	112-57-2	10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- 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:
- 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.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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 as for strong alkaline material.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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 water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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).
- Other combustion products include: selected amines, nitrogen oxides (NOx) and carbon dioxide (CO2).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents and strong acids.
- Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).
- If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.
- This excess heat may generate toxic vapour.

HAZCHEM

2X

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

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.
- Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).
- If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.

continued...

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- This excess heat may generate toxic vapour.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from strong oxidisers and strong acids.

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.

DO NOT rinse or re-use container.

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- isophorone diamine:

CAS:2855- 13- 2

- tetraethylenepentamine:

CAS:112- 57- 2

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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].

HANDS/FEET

- Nitrile gloves.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

- DO NOT use solvent to clean the skin.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances.

In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear amber alkaline liquid with an amine odour; partly mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Corrosive.

State	Liquid	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)	>93	pH (1% solution)	11 (50%)
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.94
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

tetraethylenepentamine

log Kow (Prager 1995):

- 1.503

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

- Causes burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
- * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- May cause harm to the unborn child.
- Possible respiratory sensitiser*.

- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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

continued...

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

isophorone diamine	HIGH	LOW	MED
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

2X (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	8	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	2735	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	223, 274	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T7	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1, TP28
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	None	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P001, IBC03, LP01

Name and Description: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	2735	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name:	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (contains isophorone diamine tetraethylenepentamine)		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	2735	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. *
(CONTAINS ISOPHORONE DIAMINE TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2735	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A , S- B	Special provisions:	223 274
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes
Shipping Name:	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. 8		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulations for ingredients

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

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

tetraethylenepentamine (CAS: 112-57-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Metz 19 Hardener (CW: 23426)

Section 16 - 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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

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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Issue Date: 15-Oct-2010

Print Date: 8-Apr-2011

This is the end of the MSDS.

METZ LIQUID L1

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 20-May-2010
XC9317SC

CHEMWATCH 5076-37
Version No:4
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

METZ LIQUID L1

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

PRODUCT USE

Liquid component of a two or three part solventless epoxy resin formulated as the base unit of a multi-purpose system of chemical and slip resistant floor toppings, coatings and concrete repair systems.

SUPPLIER

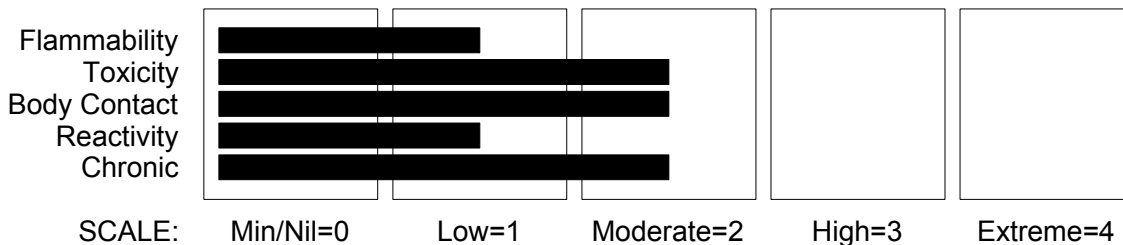
Company: Metz Specialty Materials Pty Ltd
Address:
12 Turbo Road
Kings Park
NSW, 2148
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9671 1311
Emergency Tel: 0417 691 909
Fax: +61 2 9671 4292

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



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.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- 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.
- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.
- Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- 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.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

continued...

METZ LIQUID L1

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068-38-6	>60
bisphenol F/ epichlorohydrin copolymer	55492-52-9	10-50
(C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether	68609-97-2	10-50
ferric oxide	1309-37-1	<2
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	<2
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	<1
red iron oxide	1332-37-2	<0.5

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.
- For acute or short term repeated exposures to iron and its derivatives:
 - Always treat symptoms rather than history.
 - In general, however, toxic doses exceed 20 mg/kg of ingested material (as elemental iron) with lethal doses exceeding 180 mg/kg.
 - Control of iron stores depend on variation in absorption rather than excretion. Absorption occurs through aspiration, ingestion and burned skin.
 - Hepatic damage may progress to failure with hypoprothrombinaemia and hypoglycaemia. Hepatorenal syndrome may occur.

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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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 dioxide (CO₂), 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.

continued...

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZCHEM

•3Z

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

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

MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- 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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents.
- Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides.
- Avoid use of aluminium, copper and brass alloys in storage and process equipment.
- Heat is generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases.
- Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature), these reactions generate heat.
- 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

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	ferric oxide (Iron oxide fume (Fe ₂ O ₃) (as Fe))	5	(see Chapter 17)
Australia Exposure Standards	titanium dioxide (Titanium dioxide (a))	10	(see Chapter 14)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

continued...

METZ LIQUID L1

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid:
- bisphenol F/ epichlorohydrin copolymer:

CAS:25068- 38- 6 CAS:25085- 99- 8
CAS:55492- 52- 9 CAS:58421- 55- 9 CAS:9003-
36- 5
CAS:68609- 97- 2

- (C12- 14)alkylglycidyl ether:

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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].

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.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.
 - 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.

OTHER

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Liquid with characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°C)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

continued...

METZ LIQUID L1

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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

- Irritating to eyes and skin.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.
- Inhalation, skin contact and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.
- * (limited evidence).

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Possible respiratory sensitiser*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
- May possibly affect fertility*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
- * (limited evidence).

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ 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.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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 a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

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/m³ 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/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	HIGH		LOW	HIGH
titanium dioxide	HIGH		LOW	HIGH

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.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

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

- Reduction.
- 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.

continued...

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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 risk:	None
UN No.:	3082	UN packing group:	III
Special provisions:	274; 331; 335	Packing Instructions:	None
Limited quantities:	5 L	Portable tanks and bulk containers - Instructions:	T4
Portable tanks and bulk containers - Special provisions:	TP1; TP29	Packagings and IBCs - Packing instruction:	P001; IBC03; LP01
Packagings and IBCs - Special packing provisions:	PP1		

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	9	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3082	UN packing group:	III

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III

Special provisions: A97

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. *(CONTAINS BISPHENOL A/ EPICHLOROHYDRIN RESIN, LIQUID)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A , S- F	Special provisions:	179 274 335 909
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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 Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

bisphenol F/ epichlorohydrin copolymer (CAS: 55492-52-9,58421-55-9,9003-36-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles"

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

(C12-14)alkylglycidyl ether (CAS: 68609-97-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

ferric oxide (CAS: 1309-37-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)",
"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

titanium dioxide (CAS: 13463-67-7,1317-70-0,1317-80-2,12188-41-9,1309-63-3,100292-32-8,101239-53-6,116788-85-3,12000-59-8,12701-76-7,12767-65-6,12789-63-8,1344-29-2,185323-71-1,185828-91-5,188357-76-8,188357-79-1,195740-11-5,221548-98-7,224963-00-2,246178-32-5,252962-41-7,37230-92-5,37230-94-7,37230-95-8,37230-96-9,39320-58-6,39360-64-0,39379-02-7,416845-43-7,494848-07-6,494848-23-6,494851-77-3,494851-98-8,55068-84-3,55068-85-4,552316-51-5,62338-64-1,767341-00-4,97929-50-5,98084-96-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)",
"Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines","Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-46-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Hazardous Substances","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)",
"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

red iron oxide (CAS: 1332-37-2,1309-37-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Metz Liquid L1 (CW: 5076-37)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
bisphenol A/ epichlorohydrin resin, liquid	25068- 38- 6, 25085- 99- 8
bisphenol F/ epichlorohydrin copolymer	55492- 52- 9, 58421- 55- 9, 9003- 36- 5
titanium dioxide	13463- 67- 7, 1317- 70- 0, 1317- 80- 2, 12188- 41- 9, 1309- 63- 3, 100292- 32- 8, 101239- 53- 6, 116788- 85- 3, 12000- 59- 8, 12701- 76- 7, 12767- 65- 6, 12789- 63- 8, 1344- 29- 2, 185323- 71- 1, 185828- 91- 5, 188357- 76- 8, 188357- 79- 1, 195740- 11- 5, 221548- 98- 7, 224963- 00- 2, 246178- 32- 5, 252962- 41- 7, 37230- 92- 5, 37230- 94- 7, 37230- 95- 8, 37230- 96- 9, 39320- 58- 6, 39360- 64- 0, 39379- 02- 7, 416845- 43- 7, 494848- 07- 6, 494848- 23- 6, 494851- 77- 3, 494851- 98- 8, 55068- 84- 3, 55068- 85- 4, 552316- 51- 5, 62338- 64- 1, 767341- 00- 4, 97929- 50- 5, 98084- 96- 9
red iron oxide	1332- 37- 2, 1309- 37- 1

■ 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.

■ 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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Issue Date: 20-May-2010
Print Date: 16-Dec-2010

This is the end of the MSDS.

Metz P1 Powder

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: NIL

CHEMWATCH 15752
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Metz P1 Powder

SYNONYMS

"P1 powder filler for grouts and mortars"

PRODUCT USE

Filler for grouts and mortars.

SUPPLIER

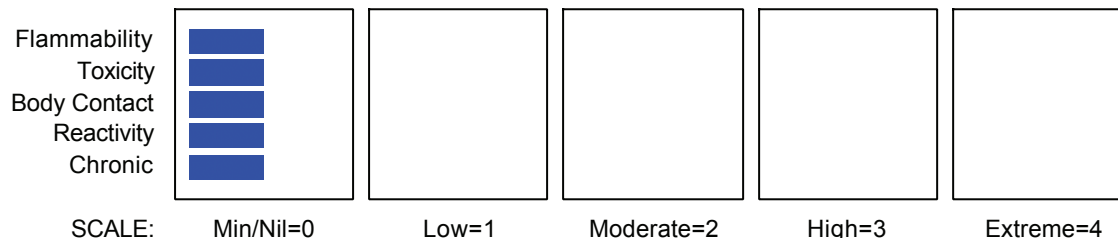
Company: Metz Specialty Materials Pty Ltd
Address:
15A Stanton Road
Seven Hills
NSW, 2147
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9671 1311
Emergency Tel: **0417 691 909**
Fax: +61 2 9671 4292

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

•None under normal operating conditions.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
graded sand may contain silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7	>60
inert organic reinforcement		<8

continued...

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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 eyes:
 - Wash out immediately with water.
 - If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.

continued...

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.
None known.

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

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silica crystalline - quartz (Silica - Crystalline Quartz)		0.1						(see Chapter 14)

MATERIAL DATA

METZ P1 POWDER:

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

Because the margin of safety of the quartz TLV is not known with certainty and given the associated link between silicosis and lung cancer it is recommended that quartz concentrations be maintained as far below the TLV as prudent practices will allow.

METZ P1 POWDER:

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ:

The concentration of dust, for application of respirable dust limits, is to be determined from the fraction that penetrates a separator whose size collection efficiency is described by a cumulative log-normal function with a median aerodynamic diameter of 4.0 µm (+-) 0.3 µm and with a geometric standard deviation of 1.5 µm (+-) 0.1 µm, i.e. generally less than 5 µm.

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY:

This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

continued...

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

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

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

■ The selection of the 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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc.

OTHER

■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

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

Off white powder. Almost immiscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

continued...

Metz P1 Powder

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.5 approx.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable and 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 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. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

silica crystalline - quartz	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	1
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
silica crystalline - quartz	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
 - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
 - Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
 - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
 - 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

silica crystalline - quartz (CAS: 14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Queensland Workplace Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous substances for which health surveillance must be supplied", "Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses", "Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or

continued...

Metz P1 Powder

Hazard Alert Code: NIL

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Methods of Handling", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) Draft National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals - Schedule 4 Hazardous chemicals Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "FisherTransport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

No data for Metz P1 Powder (CW: 15752)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0

■ 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.

■ 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.