



## ARDEX EG 15 Part A

Ardex (Ardex Australia)

Chemwatch: 52-9739

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

#### Product Identifier

Product name	ARDEX EG 15 Part A
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers directions</li><li>▶ Mix only as much as is required</li><li>▶ <b>DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers</b></li></ul> <p>Applied using a hand trowel or spreader Part A of a three component system. When mixed with Part B (hardener) and Part C (filler) of the ABapoxy System, it provides a system suitable for the fixing, grouting and floor tiles.</p>
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#### Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	Ardex (Ardex Australia)	Ardex (Ardex NZ)
Address	20 Powers Road Seven Hills 2147 NSW Australia	32 Lane Street Woolston Christchurch New Zealand
Telephone	1800 224 070	+64 3384 3029
Fax	+61 2 9838 7817	+64 3384 9779
Website	Not Available	Not Available
Email	Not Available	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 224 070 (Mon-Fri, 9am-5pm)	+64 3373 6900
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS.** According to the Model WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS


	Min	Max	
Flammability	1	2	
Toxicity	0	1	
Body Contact	2	3	
Reactivity	2	3	
Chronic	2	3	

0 = Minimum  
1 = Low  
2 = Moderate  
3 = High  
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	S5
GHS Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogen Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Continued...

GHS label elements	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>
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**Hazard statement(s)**

H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H351	Suspected of causing cancer
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
AUH019	May form explosive peroxides

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

P405	Store locked up.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6	>60	<u>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid</u>
26761-45-5	10-30	<u>glycidyl neodecanoate</u>
Not Available	10-30	non hazardous ingredients

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Fire Incompatibility</b> | ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result |
|-----------------------------|--|

**Advice for firefighters****Fire Fighting**

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear 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).

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****Minor Spills**

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
  - ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
  - ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

**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.

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****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 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.

**Other information**

- ▶ Store in original containers.
- ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.
- ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities****Suitable container**

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

**Storage incompatibility**

- ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****Control parameters**

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Not Available


**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Continued...

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin (EPON 1001)	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5900 mg/m3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin (EPON 1007)	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5900 mg/m3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin (EPON 820)	41 mg/m3	450 mg/m3	2700 mg/m3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin ERL-2795	32 mg/m3	350 mg/m3	2100 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available	Not Available
glycidyl neodecanoate	Not Available	Not Available
non hazardous ingredients	Not Available	Not Available

### Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overalls.</li> <li>P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

### Recommended material(s)

#### GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

**"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".**

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI

\* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

**NOTE:** As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

\* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

### Respiratory protection

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

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear, colourless to pale yellow liquid with a very mild odour; emulsifiable in water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.06 @ 23 C

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<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>100	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Emulsifiable	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	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. 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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition 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.
<b>Eye</b>	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
<b>Chronic</b>	There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.

<b>ARDEX EG 15 Part A</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >6000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - Mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>glycidyl neodecanoate</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	dermal (rat) LD50: 3800 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	[SHELL]
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.24 mg/L4 h <sup>[1]</sup>	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID</b>	Foototoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity); NOEL (maternal 60 mg/kg)
<b>GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE</b>	The material has a low order of acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. It is mildly irritating to the eyes and non-irritating to the skin. Dermal sensitisation has been observed in guinea pigs and has been reported in humans following occupational exposure. In vitro genotoxicity testing indicated weak mutagenic activity in point mutation assays with metabolic activation using Salmonella, but not in E. coli or yeast. Acute Toxicity The material has a low order of acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. In rats, the oral LD50 was greater than 10 ml/kg (approximately 10 g/kg) and the dermal LD50 was greater than 4 ml/kg (approximately 4 g/kg). The rat 4-hour inhalation LC50 was greater than 0.24 mg/L (approximately 240 mg/m3), a concentration exceeding the saturated vapor pressure. Due to the low vapor pressure resulting in a low level of maximal attainable vapor concentration, inhalation exposure is expected to pose a negligible hazard. Repeated Dose Toxicity A low order of toxicity was observed in rats following five-week dietary testing. Treatment-related effects were limited to the upper two dietary dose levels of 5,000 and 10,000 ppm (approximately 478 and 888 mg/kg/day body weight, respectively). Dose-related effects at these two dietary levels included: decreased food intake and body weights, minor changes in hematology and clinical chemistry, increased liver and kidney weights and nephrotoxicity to the proximal tubules of the kidneys that was more pronounced in males than in females. The Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) was 5,000 ppm in the diet (approximately 478 mg/kg/day body weight) and the No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) was 1,000 ppm in the diet (approximately 96 mg/kg/day body weight). * HPV Chemical Challenge Program 2003
<b>BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID &amp; GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE</b>	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.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☐	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	✓
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☐
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☐
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☐
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☐	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☐

**Legend:** ✓ – Data required to make classification available  
 ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ☐ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Toxicity

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.

### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	HIGH	HIGH
glycidyl neodecanoate	HIGH	HIGH

### Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)
glycidyl neodecanoate	LOW (LogKOW = 3.7305)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)
glycidyl neodecanoate	LOW (KOC = 105.5)



## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

## Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3082
Packing group	III
UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Environmental hazard	No relevant data
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 9 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions : Not Applicable Limited quantity : Not Applicable

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.

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

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

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code**

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	glycidyl neodecanoate	Y

## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

**BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID(25068-38-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

**GLYCIDYL NEODECANOATE(26761-45-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (glycidyl neodecanoate; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

**Other information****Ingredients with multiple cas numbers**

Name	CAS No
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	25068-38-6, 25085-99-8
glycidyl neodecanoate	26761-45-5, 71206-09-2

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](http://www.chemwatch.net)

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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