SOLID DAMPPROOF



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Name : SOLID DAMPPROOF

Intended Use : High Build Hybrid and Solvent Free Polyether

Dampproof Coating

Manufacturer : Solid Green Tech Solutions Sdn. Bhd.

Lot 772 (10-14), Jalan Subang 4 Kawasan Perindustrian Sg. Penaga 47620 Subang Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

Emergency Phone Number : +(60) 3 8081 4777 / 4776

Fax Numbers : +(60) 3 8081 4771

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

Poison Schedule : S5.

Classification : Skin Corrosion / Irritation Category 2; Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin

Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic

Hazard Category 2.

HAZARD PICTOGRAMS:



SIGNAL WORD: WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS

11245	\sim	1 .	
H315	(alises	skin	irritation

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H317 May cause allergic skin reaction

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS PREVENTION

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

P261 Avoid breathing mist / vapors / spray.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS RESPONSE

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

P302 + P352 If on skin, wash with plenty of soap and water.

P305 + P351 + P338 If in eyes, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS STORAGE

Not applicable

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS DISPOSAL

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations.

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3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	%
Bisphenol A/ Diglycidyl Ether Resin (liquid)	25068-38-6	10 ~ 30%
(C12-14) Alkylglycidyl Ether	68609-97-2	1 ~ 5%
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous	-nil-	30 ~ 60%

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

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

Skin Contact

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 Contact

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.

Ingestion

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

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

> Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

- > The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.
- > Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider; foam.

Fire Fighting Instruction

- > 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).

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precaution

> See Section 8

Environmental Precaution

> See Section 12

Methods for Cleaning Up:

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.
- > 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.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

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.

Storage

- > 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 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.
- > Attack some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubber.
- > 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.

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8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Control

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.

Respiratory Protection

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

Hand Protection

- > 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.
- > When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves (e.g nitrile or nitrile-butatoluene 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.

Eye / 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Apperance : White homogenous liquid; miscible with water.

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textit{Physical state} & : Liquid \\ \textit{Solubility (25°C)} & : Miscible \\ \textit{Relative Density} & : 1.15 - 1.2 \\ \textit{Flash Point} & : < 200°C \end{array}$

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

- > Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
- > Product is considered stable.
- > Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects.

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.

Ingestion

> 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.

Skin Contact

- > 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.

Eye

> This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

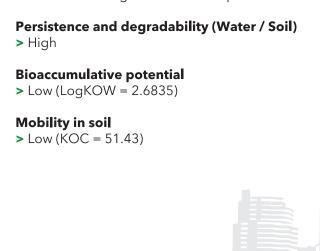
Sensitization

- > 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.
- > Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.

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.



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13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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.
- > DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- > It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- > In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- > Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- > Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- > Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- > Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- > Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

> ADR-UN number : 3082

> ADR-Class: 9, III

> ADR-Upper number: 90

> ADR-Shipping Name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol A/

diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
> ADR-Packing Group: III

> IATA-Un number : 3082

> IATA-Class: 9

> IATA-Technical name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol A/

diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
> IATA-Packing group: III

> IMDG-Un number: 3082

> IMDG-Class : 9

> IMDG-Technical name: EEnvironmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains bisphenol A/diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)

> IMDG-Packing group : III

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

- > N Dangerous for the environment
- > Xi Irritant

R Phrases

- > R51 / 53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- > R36 / 38 Irritating to eyes and skin.
- > R43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.

S Phrases

- > S51 Use only in well-ventilated areas.
- > S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions / Safety data sheets.
- > S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
- > S24 / 25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- > S37 Wear suitable gloves.

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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 Duron committee using available literature references.

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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PCSTEL:

Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC:

International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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