
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe

Date of Issue : Feb 2008

1. IDENTIFICATION

General

Product Name : Epoxy Mortar part B
Other Names : Cycloaliphatic curing agent
UN No. : N/A
Dangerous Goods Class : C.2
Subsidiary Risk : None Allocated
Hazchem Code : N/A
Pack Group : 0
EPG : N/A
Poisons Schedule : N/A
Uses :
No information available.

1.1 Physical Description / Properties

Appearance : Clear viscous liquid with ammonia odour.
Formula :
Boiling Point : Decom deg C
Melting Point : N/A deg C
Vapour Pressure : Negl.
Specific Gravity : 0.96 (water = 1)
Flash Point : Open Cup >220
pH : N/A ()
Solubility in water : N/A g/l (25 deg C)
Flammability Limits (as percentage volume in air)
Lower Explosion Limit : N/A
Upper Explosion Limit : N/A

1.2 Other Properties

Slightly soluble in water. Evaporation rate (n-Butyl acetate=1): <0.001 Vapour density (air=1): >1
Stability: stable.

1.3 Ingredients

Chemical Entity	CAS No.	Proportions (%)
FATTY ACID POLYAMIDES	[68410-23-1]	80-100
TRIETHYLENETRIAMINE	[112-24-3]	0-20

2. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

2.1 Health Effects – Acute

Swallowed

Not a likely source of exposure, however, product may cause irritation of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract.

Eye

Product is extremely irritating to the eyes and may cause severe damage including blindness. Vapours may also be irritating.

Skin

Corrosive. Causes burns. Symptoms includes redness, inflammation, blistering and chemical burns. Contact with the skin may result in sensitisation characterised by inflammation of the skin or a skin rash. Once sensitised, an affected individual may subsequently react to minute levels of the material.

Inhaled

Inhalation of high concentrations of mists or vapours may cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract.

2.2 Health Effects – Chronic

Prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis due to defatting effect.

2.3 First Aid

Swallowed: DO NOT induce vomiting. Give one glass of water unless victim is drowsy, convulsing, or unconscious. Seek medical attention.

Eye: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 20 minutes, holding eyelids open. Rinse continuously with water on way to get medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing or shoes, wipe excess from skin and flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Use soap if available or follow by washing with soap and water. Do not reuse clothing until thoroughly cleaned. Get medical attention.

Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. Get medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available for emergency use.

2.5 Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically based on individual reactions of patient and judgement of doctor.

2.6 Toxicity Data

Oral LD50: >5g/kg. Dermal LD50: >8g/kg. Triethyleneamine has been found to be a direct acting mutagen in the Ames assay. It gave positive results with and without activation. It is also fetotoxic and teratogenic when fed to rats at 0.83% and 1.67% of diet. When applied to broken skin of pregnant guinea pigs, there was a 90% abortion rate or death of fetus with secondary to copper deficiency, resulting from chelating activity of triethyleneamine.

3. PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

3.1 Exposure Standards

None established.

3.2 Engineering Controls

Where mists or vapours are generated an exhaust ventilation should be provided to maintain airborne concentration levels to a level as low as reasonably practicable.

3.3 Personal Protection

Avoid contact with the skin and eyes, and avoid breathing vapours or mists. When exposure is likely, personnel protective equipment in a combination appropriate to the degree and nature of exposure, should be selected from the following list: 1) Eye protection 2) PVC gloves 3) PVC apron and sleeves, or full PVC covering 4) PVC or rubber boots Where the concentration of vapour or mist is expected to approach the exposure limit, the following additional equipment is recommended: 1) Short elevated exposures - goggles and correct respiratory protection should be worn (if exposure standard exceeded by more than 10 times, air supplied respirator should be worn). 2) For prolonged elevated exposures - full face air supplied or self contained breathing apparatus should be worn.

3.4 Flammability

Combustible liquid. Refer to AS 1940 - Storage and handling flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2865 - Safe working in a confined space, for more specific information on these subjects.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

4.1 Storage / Transport

Store in a well ventilated place away from ignition sources, oxidizing agents, foodstuffs and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use. Store in suitable, labelled containers. Keep away from strong oxidizing agents - reaction with epoxy resins can produce considerable heat.

4.2 Packaging / Labelling

UN No. N/A

Class C.2

Sub Risk None Allocated

Hazchem Code N/A

Pack Group 0

EPG No. N/A

Shipping Name POLYAMIDE RESIN CURING RESIN

Hazard IRRITANT CORROSIVE

Risk Phrases

R34 Causes burns.

R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

Safety Phrases

S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

4.3 Spills and Disposal

Spills

Clean up personnel should wear full protective clothing including respiratory protection if risk of inhalation of mists/vapours. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition if safe to do so. For large spills - evacuate the hazard area of unprotected personnel. Do not allow spilled material to enter drains, sewers or water courses - inform local authorities if this occurs.

For large spills - Dike and contain. Take up with vacuum truck or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable absorbent material. Place in non-leaking labelled containers for proper disposal. Place used absorbent in suitable sealed containers for disposal. Small spills - Take up with a vacuum absorbent material and place in non-leaking labelled containers for later disposal. Clean down spills site after pickup is complete with soap and water.

Disposal

Dispose according to all local, state and federal regulations.

4.4 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Fire / Explosion

Combustible liquid. Will not burn unless preheated. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers (containers may rupture when exposed to fire due to pressure buildup). Oxides of nitrogen and carbon and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during thermal or oxidative decomposition or combustion. Heating in the presence of air may cause thermal and oxidative decomposition - some may produce exothermic reactions which in large masses can cause runaway polymerisation and charring of the reactants.

Extinguishing Media

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self contained breathing apparatus. Use water fog, 'alcohol' foam, dry chemical or CO₂ as extinguishing media. Product will float - water may cause frothing which may be violent if sprayed into hot or burning product.

5 OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information

Triethyleneamine is resistant to biodegradation in biological waste treatment plants. It could be toxic to the biomass in a treatment plant and could be toxic to fish. Keep out of surface waters, sewers, and waterways entering or leading to surface waters. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or environment occurs or is likely to occur.

5.1 Contact Points

Organisation	Location	Telephone	Ask For
Con-Treat Pty Ltd	2/58 Township Drv Ave, Burleigh, QLD 4220 Australia	0422 320 468	Technical Officer