

MAPEI ADESILEX PG4 COMP. B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 29-May-2007
CC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 6610-70
Version No:1
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
MAPEI ADESILEX PG4 COMP. B

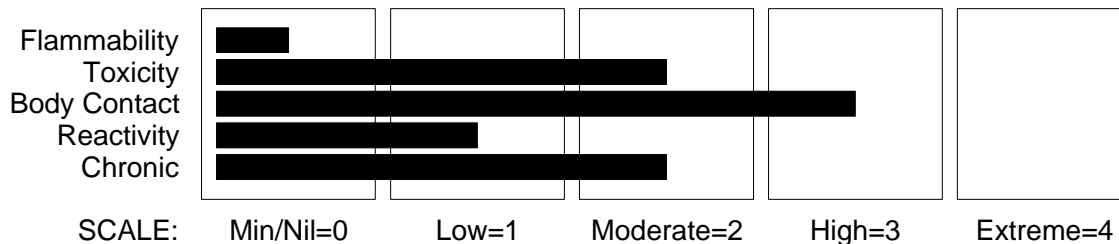
SYNONYMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME
TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINES
TRIMETHYL- HEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINES

PRODUCT USE
Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers. Hardener for epoxy products.

SUPPLIER
Company: Mapei Australia Pty Ltd
Address:
12 Parkview Drive
Archerfield
QLD, 4108
AUS
Telephone: +61 7 3276 5000
Fax: +61 7 3276 5076

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R20/22	Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R34	Causes burns.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S01	Keep locked up.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S53	Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S27	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

S60 contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	25620-58-0	10-<25
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	5-<10
2, 4, 6- tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	90-72-2	1-<2.5
nonylphenol	25154-52-3	1-<2.5

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

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.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

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

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
 - Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
 - Oxygen is given as indicated.
 - The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
 - Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.
- Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
 - * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
 - * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
 - * Gastric lavage should not be used.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours/ aerosols/ or dusts and avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

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.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

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

- Removable head packaging;
 - Cans with friction closures and
 - low pressure tubes and cartridges
- may be used.

Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.

Avoid strong acids.

Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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.
 - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.
No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- trimethylhexamethylene diamine:
- 2, 4, 6- tris(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol:
- nonylphenol:

CAS:25620- 58- 0 CAS:25513- 64- 8

CAS:90- 72- 2

CAS:25154- 52- 3 CAS:84852- 15- 3

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- 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

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White paste with an ammoniacal odour; partially miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not Available

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Free- flowing Paste

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.6

pH (as supplied): 11

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): >100

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: 300000- 400000 cSt@ 23°C

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful 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.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
 - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
 - Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurring in water; Neutralisation followed by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
 - 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: CORROSIVE
HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	8	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	2327	Packing Group:	III
Shipping Name: TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINES TRIMETHYL-HEXAMETHYLENEDIAMINES			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

trimethylhexamethylenediamine (CAS: 25620-58-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Poisons Schedule
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
trimethylhexamethylenediamine (CAS: 25513-64-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

benzyl alcohol (CAS: 100-51-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol(CAS: 90-72-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons(SUSDP)- Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons(SUSDP)- Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons(SUSDP)- Schedule 6

International Council of Chemical Associations(ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

nonylphenol(CAS: 25154-52-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons(SUSDP)- Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons(SUSDP)- Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons(SUSDP)- Schedule 6

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern

nonylphenol(CAS: 84852-15-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons(SUSDP)- Appendix E (Part 2)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons(SUSDP)- Appendix F (Part 3)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons(SUSDP)- Schedule 6

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
trimethylhexamethylenediamine	25620-58-0	Xn; R22
trimethylhexamethylenediamine	25513-64-8	Xn; R22
nonylphenol	25154-52-3	Xn; R22 R43 N; R50/53

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	25620- 58- 0, 25513- 64- 8
nonylphenol	25154- 52- 3, 84852- 15- 3

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