

Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Resin

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 67045 Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 05/07/2018 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Resin
Other means of identification	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses Resin component of two part epoxy system.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS	
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia	
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855	
Website	www.itwpf.com.au	
Email	Not Available	

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	0800 2436 2255
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD	WARNING
SIGNAL WOND	AAWIZIAIIAZ

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.	

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P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) 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 statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6	10-30	bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid
14228-73-0	0-10	cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether
	balance	ingredients non-hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General	
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.
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.
Inhalation	 If furnes 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.
Ingestion	 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.

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

Fire Incompatibility

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting

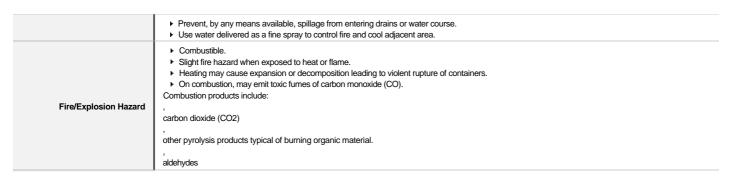
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	 Remove all ignition sources. 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	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.
	Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe 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.
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 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

Ingredient	Material name		TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Epoxy resin includes EPON 1001, 1007, 820, ERL-2795		90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revis	ed IDLH		
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available	Not Available			
cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available			

Exposure 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.
Appropriate engineering	The basic types of engineering controls are:
controls	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

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	"removes" air in the work environment.
	Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.
Personal protection	
Eye and 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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. 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 , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough times ,of: Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair. Neoprene from excellent to fair Polyvinyl (PVC) from excellent to poor As defined in ASTM F-739-96 Excellent breakthrough time > 20 min Good breakthrough time > 20 min Poor glove material degradation Gloves should be tested against each resin system prior to making a selection of the most suitable type. Systems include both the resin and any hardener, individually and collectively) DO NOT use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), natural rubber (latex), medical or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin).
Body protection	See Other protection below

Respiratory protection

Other protection

Thermal hazards

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

Overalls.

Not Available

► P.V.C. apron. ► Barrier cream.

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

^{* -} Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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 or	basic	physical	and	chemical	properties
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Appearance	Black liquid with slight odour; slightly soluble in water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.80
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	>300
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available

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Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>260	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>204	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	>1 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2 @ 20C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	7 (Conc. Soln.)
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product	
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.	
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Epoxy materials may cause allergic and/or contact dermatitis responses, which may occur on exposure or may become apparent only after repeated exposures. Sensitisation is possible. Photoallergic dermatitis may result from contact with the material. This type of response can be elicited only in individuals who have been previously allergically sensitised to the chemical agent and appropriate radiation.	
Eye	This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.	
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.	
Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Legend:	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	

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID

The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics

Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no

Cancer-causing potential: It has been concluded that bisphenol A diglycidyl ether cannot be classified with respect to its cancer-causing potential in

Genetic toxicity: Laboratory tests on genetic toxicity of BADGE have so far been negative.

Foetoxicity has been observed in animal studies Oral (rabbit, female) NOEL 180 mg/kg (teratogenicity; NOEL (maternal 60 mg/kg

BISPHENOL A/ DIGLYCIDYL ETHER RESIN, LIQUID & **CYCLOHEXANEDIMETHANOL** DIGLYCIDYL ETHER

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 antibodymediated immune reactions.

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Acute Toxicity	0	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	~	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

✓ – Data available to make classification

X - Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

O - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Resin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	нівн	HIGH
cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (LogKOW = 2.6835)
cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 1.5592)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid	LOW (KOC = 51.43)
cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- ▶ 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 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Labels Required	-abeis required	
Marine Pollutant	NO	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable	

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

: NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

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Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
	Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Resin	

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 Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

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

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule $5\,$

CYCLOHEXANEDIMETHANOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER(14228-73-0) 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 (cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan - ENCS	N (cyclohexanedimethanol diglycidyl ether; bisphenol A/ diglycidyl ether resin, liquid)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Υ
Legend:	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

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

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.

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.



Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Hardener

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: **87416** Version No: **4.1.1.1**

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 27/06/2017 Print Date: 05/07/2018 Initial Date: Not Available S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Hardener
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Part B or Hardener of a 2 pack epoxy coating system

Relevant identified uses

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

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.

Hardener for a filled epoxy resin for engineering use.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park Not Available 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855
Website	www.itwpf.com.au
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	0800 2436 2255
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112	Not Available

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132

Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S5	
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.	
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.	
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	

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H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.		
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.		
Precautionary statement(s) Prevention			
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.		
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.		

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P270

, , ,	•
P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
161278-27-9	10-30	paraformaldehyde, amine adduct
Not Available	>60	ingredients non-hazardous

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General		
Eye Contact	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 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.	
Inhalation	 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 necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor. 	
Ingestion	If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. 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. Seek medical advice.	

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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.

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Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Hardener

- * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- * Gastric lavage should not be used.

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 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents 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 fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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:

nitrogen oxides (NOx)

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Wear protective neoprene gloves and chemical goggles.

Wipe up and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.

Place in suitable containers for disposal.

Wash spill area with large quantities of water.

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.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

- ► Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.
- ▶ WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material

Other information

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- ► Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

- ► Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
 Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Storage incompatibility
 Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

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Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Hardener

Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS TEEL-2 Ingredient Material name TEEL-1 TEEL-3 Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Hardener Original IDLH Revised IDLH Ingredient Not Available paraformaldehyde, amine adduct Not Available

Not Available

ingredients non-hazardous

Not Available

Exposure controls			
Appropriate 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. Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.		
Personal protection			
Eye and face protection	 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. 		
Skin protection	See Hand protection below		
Hands/feet protection	Butyl rubber gloves PVC gloves Impervious gloves Safety footwear		
Body protection	See Other protection below		
Other protection	 PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. 		
Thermal hazards	Not Available		
·	PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit.		

Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AK-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AK-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AK-2
up to 100	10000	-	AK-3
100+			Airline**

^{* -} Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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

Appearance	White granular paste. Mild ammonia-like odour. Does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.25
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available

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			_
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>200	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>121	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	>1 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	10.5 conc. soln.
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Ingestion The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Skin Contact The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption Eye The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.	Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Eye The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.	Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.
	Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption
Chie contact with the metarial is more likely to equip a consistentian reaction in some paragraphs are proportional appropriate	Eye	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.
	Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Hardener	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
paraformaldehyde, amine adduct	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified Legend: data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

PARAFORMALDEHYDE, AMINE ADDUCT

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 antibodymediated immune reactions.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	~	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0

Legend:

🌶 – Data available to make classification

🗶 – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification

O - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Hardener

NOT AVAILABLE

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Effect	Value	Species	BCF
Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Hardener	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
paraformaldehyde, amine adduct	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

68s.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients
Bioaccumulative potential		

·	
Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients
Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

- 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.
- First to disposal in a landfill the material should be mixed with the other component and reacted to render the material inert.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

No Data available for all ingredients

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 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
	Devcon Wear Guard Fine Load Hardener	

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

PARAFORMALDEHYDE, AMINE ADDUCT(161278-27-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable	
National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	N (paraformaldehyde, amine adduct)
Canada - DSL	N (paraformaldehyde, amine adduct)
Canada - NDSL	N (paraformaldehyde, amine adduct)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Υ
Japan - ENCS	N (paraformaldehyde, amine adduct)
Korea - KECI	N (paraformaldehyde, amine adduct)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	N (paraformaldehyde, amine adduct)
USA - TSCA	N (paraformaldehyde, amine adduct)

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Legend:

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

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.

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.

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