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## GeckoARC WC Part A

## Safety Data Sheet

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA OF WORKSAFE AUSTRALIA (NOHSC)

### **1.** Identification of the preparation and the Company

1.1 Identification of the preparationProduct nameGeckoARC WC Part AProduct code:NoneIntended use:Base component of an Abrasion Resistant Wear Compound.

1.2 Identification of the Company

Manufacturer / Supplier

4/32 Buckingham Road Wangara WA 6065

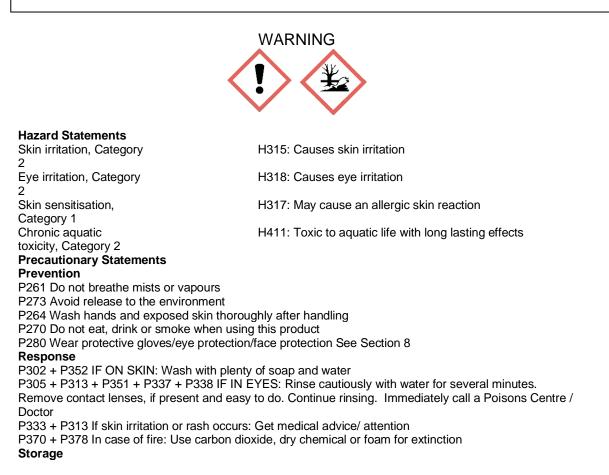
#### GECKOARC

Phone: Web : e-mail: 61432493702 www.geckoarc.com admin@geckoarc.com

Emergency phone number.

Poisons Information Centre. Phone (eg Australia 13 11 26).

## 2. Hazard Identification





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P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. **Disposal** P501 Dispose of contents/container to approved landfill

## 3. Composition/Information on ingredients

<b>Name</b>	CAS Number	Concentration <20%	Classification
Epoxy resin	Proprietary		None
Alkyl (C12-14) glycidyl ether	68609-97-2	<5%	Xi R43
Fumed silica	112954-52-5	<5%	None
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7	<1%	None
Hydrocarbon resin	25155-81-1	<1%	None
Graded alumina	1344-28-1	balance	None

## 4. First-aid measures

EYES: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Seek URGENT medical attention and maintain flooding of the eye during the interim. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

SKIN Flood affected area with water first, then remove contaminated clothing and wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Use water alone, if soap is unavailable. Seek medical attention if any irritation persists or develops later. Launder affected clothing before re-use.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth out with water ensuring that mouth wash is not swallowed. Give about 250mL (2 glasses) of water to drink. DO NOT attempt to induce vomiting. Seek URGENT medical attention.

INHALATION: Avoid becoming a casualty. DO NOT enter a hazardous area without adequate breathing protection. Remove affected persons to fresh air. Keep warm and at rest. If breathing is laboured, hold in a half upright position (this assists respiration). Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek URGENT medical attention for all but the most minor cases of over-exposure.

#### ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

Combustible, may burn if involved in a fire situation but will not ignite readily. Heating produces toxic decomposition fumes. Wear self contained breathing apparatus. Spray affected containers with water, from a protected position. Extinguish using foam, powder (bicarbonate or ammonium phosphate based) or carbon dioxide. Do not use water jets. If possible, contain any run-off for later collection and controlled disposal.

## 6. Accidental release measures

Remove unnecessary personnel from the affected area. If it is possible to do so, increase the ventilation. Wear protective equipment as specified for handling. Cover with an absorbent such as earth, sand or a commercial oil absorber. Sweep up and collect in sealable containers. Remove to a safe place. Check local regulations for appropriate disposal method.



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## 7. Handling and storage

Incompatible with strong oxidising agents. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from oxidising agents, foodstuffs and clothing and out of direct sunlight. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for damage or leaks. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection.

### EXPOSURE STANDARDS

Exposure Standards have not been allocated to this product nor any of its ingredients.

Exposure standards represent airborne concentrations that, according to current knowledge, should neither impair the health of nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. Additionally, the exposure standards are believed to guard against narcosis or irritation that could precipitate industrial accidents. Exposure standards do not represent a 'no-effect' level, and are best used to assess the quality of the working environment and indicate where control measures are required.

#### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation should be sufficient to maintain vapour levels below the appropriate exposure standards for Part B. Local exhaust ventilation is not normally necessary but should be considered if the product is used in poorly ventilated or very confined spaces.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Protective equipment requirements are based on Part A and Part B requirements.

Wear tightly fitting chemical resistant safety goggles, gloves or gauntlets and overalls. Respiratory protection is unlikely to be required if the product is used in a well ventilated area but a respirator fitted with a type A1 filter or air supplied breathing apparatus may be required, if ventilation is insufficient to maintain vapour levels below the exposure standard.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance Odour Colour Solubility Melting point Boiling point Flash point Explosive limits Vapour pressure Specific gravity Paste Faint Grey Immiscible or very difficult to mix Not determined >200°C Not applicable Not applicable <1.0 mmHg 2.33

## 10. Stability and reactivity

Non flammable but will decompose if heated strongly and may give rise to toxic fumes. Incompatible with strong oxidising agents



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## 11. Toxicological information

#### HEALTH HAZARDS ACUTE

INGESTION: Irritating to mucous membranes. Ingestion may cause abdominal spasm, nausea and vomiting as well as symptoms similar to those for inhalation.

EYE: Irritating to the eyes, brief contact may cause damage to the eyes.

SKIN: Irritating. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in sensitisation.

INHALATION: Product has very low volatility but if generated, vapours are irritating to the respiratory system.

#### HEALTH HAZARDS CHRONIC

Inhalation, ingestion and skin contact are the routes of entry into the body. Product may cause sensitisation by skin contact.

## **12. Ecological information**

Do not allow to contaminate waterways, sewers, soil or vegetation. Toxic to aquatic life forms. Is expected to sink in water and have a very slow rate of dispersal.

## 13. Disposal considerations

Check local regulations for appropriate disposal method. Disposal to approved land-fill or by controlled incineration is normally acceptable. Product and container must be disposed as hazardous waste.

## 14. Transport information

This product is a Class 9, Environmentally hazardous substance according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) **but is not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in containers not exceeding 500kg/L.** 

UN Number: Proper shipping name:	N/A ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID N.O.S. (BISPHENOL A EPOXY RESIN)
DG Class:	N/A
Hazchem code:	N/A
Packing group:	N/A

## 15. Regulatory information

Product is a Schedule 5 Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

## **16.** Further information

To the best of our knowledge, this MSDS summarizes the health and safety hazards, which may be posed by the product. However, GECKOARC makes no representation with regard to the completeness or accuracy of the information or of any recommendations contained in this data sheet, and it accepts no responsibility for loss or damage whatsoever resulting from the use of, or reliance upon, the information and any recommendations herein.

Date of Preparation: 03/07/20



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# GeckoARC WC Part A

REFERENCES

- 1. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]
- 2. Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)] and subsequent amendments
- 3. Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code), 6th Edition, 1998
- 4. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons No. 20, June 2005

#### ABBREVIATIONS

LC50 Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by inhalation.	
LDLo Lowest documented lethal dose	
LD50 Lethal dose for 50% of test population, by ingestion or skin contact	
TDLo Lowest published toxic dose	
TWA Time Weighted Average	

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