GeckoArc
Abrasion Resistant Coatings

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GECKOARC WC Part B

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 preparation
Product name GeckoARC WC Part B
Product code: None
Intended use: Curing agent used as part of an Abrasion Resistant Wear Compound.

1.2 Identification of the Company

Manufacturer / Supplier
432 Buckingham Road
Wangara
WA 6065

GECKOARC

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

Emergency phone number. Poisons Information Centre. Phone (Australia 13 11 26).

2. Hazard Identification

DANGER

Hazard Statements

Acute toxicity, Oral,Category 3	H301 + H311 + H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1B	H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious eye damage, Category 1	
Skin sensitisation, Category 1	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Category 2)	
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects
Acute aquatic toxicity Category 1	
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 1	H411: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary Statements
Prevention

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P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P261 Do not breathe mists or vapours
P273 Avoid release to the environment
P264 Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. See Section 8
Response
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water
P305 + P313 + P351 + P337 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a Poisons Centre / Doctor
P333 + P361+P353+P310: If on skin or hair, immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water / shower. Immediately call a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam for extinction
Storage
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place.
Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/container to approved landfill

3. Composition/Information on ingredients

Name	CAS Number	Concentration	Classification
Fatty acids, tallow oil, reaction products with tetraethylenepentamine	68953-36-6	1-5%	None
Phenol	108-95-2	<5%	T R24/25, R34
Trade Secret	Not available	<10%	None
2,4,6-Tris(diethylaminomethyl)phenol	90-72-2	1%	None
N,N'-bis(2-aminoethyl)-ethylenediamine	10563-26-5	1-5%	None
Triethylenetetramine	112-24-3	<1%	
Aliphatic Amines	Unknown	<5%	
Alumina Oxide- non fibrous form	1344-28-1	50-60%	

4. First-aid measures

EYES: If in eyes, IMMEDIATELY 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 for all but the most minor cases of skin contact and do so even after minor contact if any soreness or inflammation of the skin 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. Product is unlikely to generate a vapour hazard under normal conditions of use. However, if necessary, 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. Symptoms of oedema may have delayed onset.

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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.

7. Handling and storage

Incompatible with strong acids, strong bases and strong oxidising agents. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from sources of ignition, 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
Diethylenetriamine (2,2-Iminodiethylamine)

Exposure Standard	TWA	1ppm	4.2mg/m^3

Phenol

Exposure Standard	TWA	1ppm	4mg/m^3, Skin

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 standard. 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
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.

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9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Paste
Odour	Amine-like
Colour	Grey
Solubility	Immiscible or very difficult to mix
Melting point	Not determined
Boiling point	>200°C
Flash point	Not applicable
Explosive limits	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	<1.0 mmHg
Specific gravity	2.18

10. Stability and reactivity

Non flammable but will burn if heated strongly. May give rise to toxic fumes if heated strongly. Incompatible with strong acids, strong bases and strong oxidising agents

11. Toxicological information

HEALTH HAZARDS ACUTE
INGESTION: Severely irritating to mucous membranes. Ingestion may cause abdominal spasm, nausea and vomiting as well as symptoms similar to those for inhalation.
EYE: Severely irritating to the eyes, brief contact may cause permament damage to the eyes.
SKIN: Severely irritating.
INHALATION: Product has very low volatility but if generated, vapours are severely irritating to the respiratory system. Inhalation may cause sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath and laboured breathing.
HEALTH HAZARDS CHRONIC
Inhalation, ingestion and skin contact are the routes of entry into the body. Product may cause sensitisation by inhalation or skin contact. Repeated overexposure may cause liver and kidney effects.
DIETHYLENETRIAMINE: LD50 (oral, rat) 1080mg/Kg . The subchronic toxicity of diethylenetriamine has been evaluated in a 90 day dietary study in the rats. Concentrations of 7,500 and 15,000 ppm diethylenetriamine resulted in dose related pathologic effects in the liver and kidney. A no observable effect level was 1,000 ppm.
PHENOL: LD50 (oral, muc) 300mg/Kg; LD50 (dermal, rat) 670mg/Kg; LC50 4 hours (inhalation, rat) 0.3mg/m^3
TETRAETHYLENEPENTAMINE: LD50 (oral, rat, single dose) 2.1g/Kg, LD50 (oral, rabbit, single dose) 0.66g/Kg, LD50 (oral, rat) 3.99g/Kg,

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. Slow biodegradation by biological means is anticipated in soil.

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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 not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in containers not exceeding 5kg/L according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

UN Number:	Not Regulated
Proper shipping name:	Not Regulated
DG Class:	Not Regulated
Packing group:	Not Regulated
Emergency Information	Not Regulated
Limited Quantity:	5L

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 information 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: 06/04/2020

REFERENCES

1. National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets 2nd 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