



Material Safety Data Sheet

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Infosafe No. LPTDS Issue Date : August 2004 ISSUED by PARCHEMC

Product Name : **PRIMER 13 - PART B HARDENER**

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY

Product Name PRIMER 13 - PART B HARDENER
Product Use Hardener for two component epoxy primer.
Company Name Parchem Construction Products Pty Ltd (ABN 80 069 961 968)
Address 7 Lucca Road Wyong
NSW 2259 Australia
Emergency Tel. 1800 638 556
Telephone Number/Fax Tel: 02 4350 5000 Fax: 02 4351 2024
Other Information This MSDS summaries at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Since Parchem Construction Products Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this MSDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace.
If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this company. Our responsibility for product as sold is subject to our standard term and conditions, a copy of which is sent to our customers and is also available upon request.

www.parchem.com.au

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	78-93-3	30-60 %
	Xylene	1330-20-7	10-30 %
	n-Butanol	71-36-3	1-10 %
	TRIETHYLENE TETRAMINE	112-24-3	1-5 %
	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classified as Hazardous according to the criteria of NOHSC.
Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code.
Risk Phrases:
R11 Highly flammable.
R36 Irritating to eyes.
R43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Safety Phrases:
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S29 Do not empty into drains.
S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.
Ingestion If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth with water. Seek medical attention.
Skin If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. If irritation develops, seek medical attention.
Eye If in eyes wash out immediately with water. If irritation develops and persists, seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities Eye wash and normal washroom facilities.



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Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (in Australia 131 126).

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical to extinguish fire. Use water spray to cool storage tanks, pipelines and fire-exposed surfaces.

Specific Methods Fire-fighters should wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode.

Specific Hazards Highly Flammable. Keep storage tanks, pipelines, fire exposed surfaces ect cool with water spray. Shut off any leak if safe to do so and remove sources of re-ignition. Vapour/air mixtures may ignite explosively. Flashback along the vapour trail may occur. Runoff to sewer may create fire hazard. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. Accumulation of vapour may flash and/or explode if ignited.

Hazardous Combustion Products Combustion products include oxides of carbon.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to minimise exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unnecessary personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container for subsequent disposal. Dispose of waste according to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), federal, state and local regulations. If large quantities of this material enter the waterways contact the EPA, or your local Waste Management Authority.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Open containers cautiously as contents may be under pressure. Use only in a well ventilated area. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Do not enter these areas without respiratory protection or until the atmosphere has been checked. Use only in a properly constructed spray booth. The drying room should be well ventilated. Keep tank covered and containers sealed when not in use. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Avoid inhalation of vapour and mists. Do not use near welding or other ignition sources and avoid sparks. Do not smoke. When dealing with large quantities, repeated or prolonged exposure without protection should be prevented in order to lessen the possibility of disorders. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material, maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Storage Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, foodstuffs, clothing and out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Do NOT pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Reference should also be made to all Local, State and Federal regulations.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits	Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
		mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	890	300	445	150	
	Xylene	655	150	350	80	
	n-Butanol			152	50	



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Other Exposure Information	No exposure standards have been established for this material by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC). However, exposure standards for ingredients are stated above. As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC): TWA - the Time-Weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life. STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday. According to current knowledge these concentrations should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers. These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. Exposure Standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
Respiratory Protection	If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then respiratory protective equipment should be used suitable for protecting against airborne contaminants. Final choice of appropriate breathing protection is dependant upon actual airborne concentrations and the type of breathing protection required will vary according to individual circumstances. Expert advice may be required to make this decision. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices.
Eye Protection	Safety glasses with side shields or face shield as appropriate recommended. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances ie. methods of handling or engineering controls and according to risk assessments undertaken. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337- Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.
Hand Protection	Impervious gloves recommended. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances ie. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161 Occupational protective gloves- Selection, use and maintenance.
Body Protection	Wear appropriate clothing including chemical resistant apron where clothing is likely to be contaminated. It is advisable that a local supplier of personal protective clothing is consulted regarding the choice of material.
Eng. Controls	Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels below the exposure limit. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a local exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2430 - Explosive gas atmospheres for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Viscous liquid.
Melting Point	Not available.
Boiling Point	Not available.
Solubility in Water	Not available.
Specific Gravity (H2O=1)	Not available.
pH Value	Not available.
Vapour Pressure	Not available.
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available.
Evaporation Rate	Not available.
Viscosity	Not available.
Flash Point	-4°C (Methyl ethyl ketone)



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Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. This product should be stored and used in a well ventilated area away from naked flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfers of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Keep the container tightly closed.
Ignition Temperature	Not available.
Flammable Limits	Not available.
LEL	
Flammable Limits	Not available.
UEL	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.
Materials to Avoid	Contact with oxidising agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Not available.
Hazardous Reaction	Hazardous reaction with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to Avoid	Not available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information	<p>No LD50 data available for product. The toxicity of the product may be attributed to the solvents it contains. Additive effects may occur with mixtures of solvents. Similar effects can occur where the consumption of alcohol is also involved.</p> <p>For the solvent, Methyl Ethyl Ketone: Oral LD50 (rat): 2737 mg/kg Inhalation (Rat): 23500 mg/m³/8H Dermal LD50 Range (rabbit): 5000-13000 mg/kg SKIN (rabbit): Moderate/mild irritant EYES (rabbit): Moderate irritant. Eye irritation reported in humans exposed to vapour at 350 ppm.</p> <p>Toxicological data suggest that methyl ethyl ketone interacts with and enhances the neurotoxicity of n-hexane, 2,5-hexanedione and methyl-n-butyl ketone in the body but direct evidence implicating methyl ethyl ketone is lacking. Methyl ethyl ketone has been shown to be weakly hepatotoxic in experimental animals at very high doses. Negative in IN VITRO mutagenicity assays.</p> <p>For the solvent, Xylene: Oral LD50 (rat): 4300 mg/kg Inhalation LC50 (rat): 5000 ppm/4 Hrs In two year gavage studies there was no evidence of carcinogenicity for male and female F344/N rats given 250 or 500 mg/kg or for male and female B6C3F1 mice given 500 or 1000 mg/kg.</p> <p>For the solvent, n-Butyl Alcohol: Oral LD50 (rat): 790 mg/kg Dermal LD50 (rabbit): 3400 mg/kg Inhalation (Rat): LC50 Inhalation; 8000 ppm/4H [Raw Material Data Handbook, Vol.1: Organic Solvents, 1974. (National Assoc. of Printing Ink Research Institute, Francis McDonald Sinclair Memorial Laboratory, Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, PA 18015) (1,10,1974)] SKIN (rabbit): Moderate irritant EYES (rabbit): Severe/moderate irritant</p>
Inhalation	Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation to the mucous membrane and upper airways, especially where vapours or mists are generated. Symptoms include sneezing, coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath, headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.
Ingestion	May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal system. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and possible unconsciousness.
Skin	Irritating to skin. Symptoms may include redness and itchiness. Prolonged contact with skin may cause blistering, and repeated contact may have a defatting effect causing dryness and cracking.



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Eye	Irritation in contact with eyes. Symptoms may include redness, excessive tearing, stinging and swelling.
Chronic Effects	Not available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environ. Protection	Avoid contaminating waterways.
Mobility	No data available for this specific material.
Persistence / Degradability	No data available for this specific material.
Bioaccumulation	No data available for this specific material.
Ecotoxicity	No data available for this specific material.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near containers. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Contaminated containers must not be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and then re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration as appropriate. Do not incinerate closed containers. Disposal should be in accordance with the relevant local, state and federal government regulations. The recommended method of disposal is controlled incineration by approved agent. Advise highly flammable nature.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This material is a Class 3 - Flammable Liquid according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. Class 3 - Flammable Liquids are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following:

- Class 1, Explosives
- Class 2.1, Flammable Gases, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk
- Class 2.3, Toxic Gases
- Class 4.2, Spontaneously Combustible Substances
- Class 5.1, Oxidising Agents and Class 5.2, Organic Peroxides
- Class 6, Toxic Substances (where the flammable liquid is nitromethane)
- Class 7, Radioactive Substances.

ADG U.N. Number	1993
ADG Proper Shipping Name	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. - (CONTAINS: METHYL ETHYL KETONE)
ADG DG Class	3
ADG Hazchem Code	3[Y]E
ADG Packing Group	II
ADG EPG Number	3A1
ADG IERG Number	14

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Risk Phrase	R11 Highly flammable. R36 Irritating to eyes. R43 May cause sensitization by skin contact. R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Safety Phrase	S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S29 Do not empty into drains. S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges. S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
Poisons Schedule	S5
Hazard Category	Irritant, Highly Flammable
AICS (Australia)	The constituents of this material are listed on AICS.



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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Contact Person/Point Technical Support: 1800 812 864

SDS History MSDS Creation: August 2004.

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