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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET – FlexiBond Part A

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	FlexiBond Part A
Product Description	Flexible Quick set Tile Adhesive
Product code	MMC-FLEXIBOND-PA
Intended use	Base component of an epoxy structural adhesive.

1.2 Identification of the Company

Supplier	Metatron Mining Consulting Pty Ltd Jindalee QLD 4074
Phone	1300 024 411
Email	info@metatronmining.com.au
Website	www.metatronmining.com.au
Emergency phone number	Poisons Information Centre. Phone (Australia 131126)

2. Hazard Identification

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON DANGEROUS GOODS

The product is an epoxy-based component. It is classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Work Safe Australia (NOHSC).

Classification : Xi-Irritant. It is not Dangerous goods.

Risk Phrases	
R43	May cause sensitisation by skin contact
Safety Phrases	
S24	Avoid contact with the skin.
S37	Wear suitable gloves.

3. Composition/Information on ingredients

Name	CAS Number	Concentration	Classification
Epoxy resin	25085-99-0	<60%	None
Aliphatic diglycidyl ether	2425-79-8	<10%	Xi R43
Epoxy Silane	2530-83-8	<5%	R21 ,R36/38, R43
Siloxane-treated silica	67762-90-7	<5%	
Balance non-hazardous			

4. First-aid measures

EYES: If in the 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 mouthwash 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 THE 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 a 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 an appropriate disposal method.

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	Paste
Odour	Faint
Colour	Light 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	1.42

10. Stability and reactivity

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

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 permanent 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

12. Ecological information

Inhalation, ingestion, and skin contact are the routes of entry into the body. The product may cause sensitisation by skin contact. 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 the appropriate disposal method. Disposal to an approved landfill or by controlled incineration is normally acceptable. The product and container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

14. Transport information

This product is not a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code).

UN Number:	Not applicable
Proper shipping name:	Not applicable
DG Class:	None
Hazchem code:	Not applicable
Packing group:	Not applicable

15. Regulatory information

The 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 that the product may pose. However, **METATRON MINING CONSULTING PTY LTD** makes no representation regarding 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.

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

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