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**METATRON
MINING CONSULTING**
MINING SOLUTIONS WITH PASSION AND PURPOSE!

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET SicaPoxo Part B

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	SicaPoxo Part B
Product Description	SicaPoxo Hardener Paste
Product code	MMC-SICAPOXY-WC-PB
Intended use	Base component of a Silicon Carbide-filled wear compound

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 Numbers	Poisons Information Centre. Phone (Australia 131126).

2. Hazard Identification

DANGER		
Hazard Statements		
Category	Code	description
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		
Category	Code	Description
Prevention	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/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
	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
	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(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol	90-72-2	1%	None
N,N'-bis(2-aminoethyl)-ethylenediamine	10563-26-5	1–5%	None
Triethylenetetramine	112-24-3	<1%	
Silicon Carbide	409-21-2	20–25%	
Aliphatic Amines	Unknown	<5%	
Alumina Oxide (non-fibrous form)	1344-28-1	50–60%	

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.

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.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Inspect regularly for damage or leaks. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues.

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.

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 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 like 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 inhalation or skin contact. Repeated overexposure may cause liver and kidney effects.

DIETHYLENETRIAMINE:

LD50 (oral, rat) 1080mg/Kg. The sub chronic 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/m³

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.

13. Disposal considerations

Check local regulations for appropriate disposal method. Disposal to approved landfill 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:	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, **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.

Date of Preparation: 04/06/2020.

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

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