

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DEGACOTE HARDENER POWDER



DATE OF ISSUE: JANUARY 1990

IDENTIFICATION

Revision: January 2007

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PRODUCT NAME DEGACOTE HARDENER POWDER

Other Names	Di - Benzol Peroxide	Manufacturers Code	None
U.N. Number	3106	Dangerous Goods Class	5.2
Susidary Risk	None	Packaging Group	11
Hazchem Code	2WE	Poison Schedule	None

USE

As a curing agent for products formulated with Degacote Resins.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/ PROPERTIES		OTHER PROPERTIES	
Appearance	White Powder	Shock Sensitivity	Not Known
Melting Point	>40 ⁰ C. Decomposes on heating	Corrosiveness	Induces Corrosion to Metal Surfaces
		Oxidising Properties	Oxidising Agent
Vapour Pressure	Not Determined	Reactivity	With heating above 60 ⁰ C, explosive decomposition is possible. Danger of explosion with incompatable substances.
Specific Gravity	540kg / m ³	Auto Ignition Temperature	>380 ⁰ C
Flash Point	Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits	Not Determined	Odour Threshold	Almost Odourless
Solubility in Water	Insoluble in Water	PH Value	Not Applicable
		% Volatiles	Not Applicable
		Bulk Density	1230kg / m ³ at 20 ⁰ C.

INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Di - Benzol Peroxide	94 - 36 - 0	High
Dicyclohexlphthalate	-----	High

PROPORTION - % WEIGHT

VERY LOW < 1

LOW 1 - 9

MEDIUM 10 - 35

HIGH 36 - 65

VERY HIGH > 65

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HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

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HEALTH EFFECTS

Acute	Not generally considered to be hazardous following short term exposure.
Swallowed	No information is available as to the harmful dose on swallowing the product. <u>Toxicological Information</u> Data for Di - Benzol Peroxide 78% in water. Acute Oral Toxicity : LD 50 > 5000mg / kg, in a Rat.
Eye	The product is irritating to the eye.
Skin	The product is not considered a skin hazard, irritation may occur with repeated or prolonged skin contact.
Inhaled	The product is irritating to the respiratory tract and may cause sneezing with some individuals. Data for Di - Benzol Peroxide 70% in water. Acute Inhalation Toxicity LC 50 > 24.3mg / Litres / 4 hours
Chronic	There is no experimental or epidemiological evidence to suggest that exposure to this product has any long term effects, such as mutagenic, teratogenic or carcinogenic.

FIRST AID

General	For all but minor symptoms of exposure, seek medical advice as soon as possible.
Swallowed	Rinse out mouth with fresh water. Have patient drink plenty of fresh water in small sips (for dilution). Do not force patient to vomit. Consult doctor immediately.
Eye	Remove any contact lenses at once. Wash eyes thoroughly with plenty of fresh, tepid water. See an Eye Specialist immediately.
Skin	Wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and re-laundry before use.
Inhaled	Leave contaminated area at once. Remove exposed individuals to fresh air, and keep them warm and rested.

FIRST AID FACILITIES

Ample, clean, fresh water for washing of eyes and skin should be available at point of product usage. If irritation continues after washing seek medical advice.

ADVISE TO DOCTOR

No specific information available. Treat symptomatically. Refer to first aid recommendations. Show copy of this Material Safety Data Sheet to medical personnel.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

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- Exposure Standards** Worksafe Australia have established an 8 hour peak limitation exposure standard for Di - Benzoyl Peroxide of 5mg / m³. The Peak Limitation as described by Worksafe Australia is the maximum concentration to which workers may be exposed.
- Engineering Controls** No special precautions required in normal handling or use outdoors as the quantity added to Degacote formulations is usually small, averaging 10 grams / kg of formulated product. In the Factory Formulation of Products containing Di - Benzoyl Peroxide Powder, it is recommended that local exhaust ventilation be used.
- Personal Protection** It is advisable to wear gloves, eye protection and face mask while mixing Hardner Powder into the formulation, if working outdoors, stand up-wind of the mixing vessel. The above particularly applies to Hardner Powder additions in excess of 10kgs.
- Flammability** The product burns easily and decomposes violently when involved in a fire. An explosion is possible if large amounts burn. Smoking and other sources of ignition must be avoided when using this product.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

STORAGE, TRANSPORT & HANDLING

- Storage** The product should be stored in a dry, cool, (ideally below 25⁰C), well ventilated, secure areas away from sources of ignition and separate from flammable products.
- Transport** The product is classified as a dangerous good, as defined by the Australian Code for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail. Dangerous Goods Class 5.2, Packaging Group II, Emergency Procedure Guide 5K2.
- Handling**
- Do not weigh in storage area.
 - Avoid the formation of dust.
 - Keep containers tightly closed.
 - Keep empty containers away from sources of heat and ignition.
 - Keep product away from acid and alkaline solutions, heavy metal compounds, reducing agents and polymerisation accelerators.

SPIILLS AND DISPOSAL

- Spills** Wear the personal protection measures outlined under personal protection when dealing with spills. Pick up by mechanical means eg. broom and shovel. Store for re-use or disposal.
- Disposal** If re-cycling is not possible, the best method of disposal is to react with monomers to form the polymerised reacted solid. This can be disposed of with normal refuse. Small amounts of waste material can normally be disposed of at approved landfill sites. Consult State / Territory waste disposal authorities if further information is required.

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SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION *continued.*

FIRE / EXPLOSION HAZARDS

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Hazards	The product is flammable and presents a fire hazard. The product decomposes to form hazardous decomposition products of Benzoyl, Phenol Radicals and Carbon Dioxide, which form toxic corrosive vapours.		
Hazchem Code	2WE	Flammability	
Reactivity		Flash Point	Not Applicable
Ignition Temperature	Not Determined. Spontaneous ignition occurs above 380 ⁰ C.		
Personal Protection	Firefighters should wear typical protective equipment and self contained breathing apparatus.		
Extinguishing Media	Most extinguishers can be used (water spray, foam carbon dioxide, dry chemical). Run off from fire control dilution water may create fire or explosion hazard.		
Reactivity	With heating above 60 ⁰ C explosive decomposition is possible. Danger of explosion with incompatible substances.		
Special Precautions	Cool containers exposed to fire risk with water spray.		
Special Fire / Explosion Hazard	The product increases the intensity of a fire and decomposes violently when involved in a fire. It may: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explode violently through friction, shock, heat or contamination.• Ignite combustible materials and petroleum products. Reactions with fuels may be violent.		
Other Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure there are sufficient retaining facilities for water used to extinguish a fire.• The water used to extinguish a fire should not enter drainage systems, soil or stretches of water.• Contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations issued by the appropriate local authorities.		

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This Material Safety Data Sheet has been produced, following the principles and recommendations outlined in the Worksafe Australia National Code of Practice for the preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets (NOHSC 2011) March 1994.