

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DEGACOTE J2

FLEXIBLE JOINTING COMPOUND

DATE OF ISSUE AUGUST 1996

IDENTIFICATION

Revision: January 1997

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PRODUCT NAME DEGACOTE J2 FLEXIBLE JOINTING COMPOUND

Other Names	None	Manufacturers Code	None
U.N. Number	1247	Dangerous Goods Class	3
Susidary Risk	None	Packaging Group	11
Hazchem Code	3YE	Poison Schedule	None

USE

As a flexible, self levelling, waterproof sealing compound for the jointing of concrete floors, filling of expansion joints on road bridges and the repair of cracks in concrete slabs in applications where joint movements of more than 30% can be expected.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/ PROPERTIES		OTHER PROPERTIES	
Appearance	Viscous Light Grey Coloured Liquid	Shock Sensitivity	Not Shock Sensitive
		Corrosiveness	Non Corrosive
Boiling Point	100 ⁰ C	Oxidising Properties	None
Vapour Pressure	47h Pa at 20 ⁰ C	Reactivity	Not reactive with air or water. Di Benzoyl Peroxide causes Polymerisation.
Specific Gravity	1.6	Auto Ignition Temperature	430 ⁰ C
Flash Point	10 ⁰ C (closed cup)	Evaporation Rate	Not Known
Flammable Limits	2.1% - 12.5%	Odour Threshold	0.001 mg / m ³
Solubility in Water	16g / l @ 20 ⁰ C	PH Value	Not Applicable
		% Volatiles	16%
		Bulk Density	Not Applicable

INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO	PROPORTION
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer	80 - 62 - 6	High
Butyl Acrylate	141 - 32 - 2	Medium
N, N - Dimethyl - p - toluidine	99 - 97 - 8	Very Low
1, 1 ¹ - (p - Tolylimino) Dipropane 2 - 01	38 - 668 - 48 - 3	Very Low
Calcite	-----	High
Pigment	-----	Medium

PROPORTION - % WEIGHT

VERY LOW < 1

LOW 1 - 9

MEDIUM 10 - 35

HIGH 36 - 65

VERY HIGH > 65

M.S.D.S. DEGACOTE J2 FLEXIBLE JOINTING COMPOUND

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. Information from animal studies indicates a low toxicity from oral exposure (the oral LD50 in a Rat is 7872 mg / kg for the Methyl Methacrylate Monomer component).
Eye	The product is not considered an eye hazard, though it may be irritating following repeated or prolonged eye contact. High concentrations of the vapour may cause watering of the eyes.
Skin	The product is not considered a skin hazard, irritation may occur with repeated or prolonged skin contact. Product can be absorbed via the skin.
Inhaled	M.M.A only causes irritation to the mucous membrane in relatively high concentrations. Following forced intake of considerable amounts, including via skin, vomiting, dizziness, a sense of constriction and headaches occur. However, the odour is so strong that it is scarcely possible for concentrations leading to irritations of the mucous membranes and harmful resorption to be reached. The lowest reported effects in exposed workers occurred at exposure of 60 - 125ppm.
Chronic	There is no experimental or epidemiological evidence to suggest that exposure to Methyl Methacrylate Monomer (or any other component in this product) has any long term effects, such as mutagenic, teratogenic or carcinogenic properties.

FIRST AID

Swallowed	Give water to drink and seek medical attention. Vomiting must not be induced without medical advise.
Eye	Remove any contact lenses at once. Wash eyes thoroughly with plenty of fresh, tepid water. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs.
Skin	Wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water or, if necessary, wash with ethanol or methylated spirit. Seek medical attention if irritation occurs. Remove contaminated clothing and launder 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 time weighted average exposure standard for Methyl Methacrylate Monomer of 100ppm (410mg / m³).

Exposure standards represent airborne concentrations of individual chemical substances which, according to current knowledge, should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers working eight hours a day, five days a week, over an entire working lifetime. Exposure standards can provide guidance to assess the quality of the working environment and can indicate where appropriate control measures may be required.

Engineering Controls No special precautions required in normal handling or use outdoors. If the product is being used in an enclosed space, it is recommended that local exhaust ventilation or a ventilation fan be used to give at least 6 changes of air an hour.

Personal Protection Skin and eye contact should be avoided - overalls and any impervious gloves complying with As 2161 should be worn as the mixed or reacted product is difficult to remove from skin. There is some evidence to suggest that gloves made from polyvinyl acetate (PVA) offer higher protection against Methyl Methacrylate.

As an alternative to ventilation, or in situations where adequate ventilation is not available, a double cartridge type respirator with cartridges suitable for gases and vapours complying with AS 1715 and AS 1716 should be used.

Flammability The product is flammable. Smoking and other sources of ignition should be avoided when using this product. The polymerised product is non flammable though it is capable of burning.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

Storage No special storage conditions apply, though the product should be stored away from sources of ignition. Store containers in cool (ideally below 30-0-C), ventilated, secure areas away from direct sunlight and heat. Except in use, always keep containers closed.

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 3, Packaging Group II, Emergency Procedure Guide 3A1.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

Spills Wear the personal protection measures outlined above when dealing with spills. Ventilate the spill area, contain the spill with sand or sawdust, scrape up spilled material and recontainerise for reuse or disposal. Wash down area of spill with detergent and plenty of water.

Disposal Waste Material is best disposed of by reacting with Di - Benzoyl Peroxide or TCP Hardener Powder to form a polymerised reacted solid. This can be disposed of with normal refuse. Consult State / Territory waste disposal authorities if further information is required.

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SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION *continued.*

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FIRE / EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Hazards	The product is flammable and presents a fire hazard.		
Hazchem Code	3 YE		
Health Hazard	2 <i>US NFPA Hazard Classification</i>	Flammability	3 <i>US NFPA Hazard Classification</i>
Reactivity	2 <i>US NFPA Hazard Classification</i>	Flash Point	10 ⁰ C (closed cup)
Ignition Temperature	430 ⁰ C		
Personal Protection	Firefighters should wear typical protective equipment, self contained breathing apparatus if there is a risk of exposure to hazardous decomposition or combustion products.		
Extinguishing Media	Most extinguishers can be used (water spray, foam carbon dioxide, dry chemical).		
Reactivity	Polymerisation may occur on exposure to heat or oxidisers.		
Special Precautions	Containers may explode in fire or when heated because of polymerisation. Cool containers exposed to fire risk with water spray.		
Special Fire / Explosion Hazard	The product gives off a flammable vapour which is heavier than air, and which can form an explosive mixture in air (explosive limits for Methyl Methacrylate Monomer 2.1 - 12.5% by volume at 760mm Hg and 20 ⁰ C), the vapour may travel some distance to a source of ignition and flash back.		
Other Information	Product polymerises after contact with radical forms such as peroxides and under the influence of heat, light or other types of radiation.		

CONTACT POINT

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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.

Signature