

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)



Epoxy Anchor Resin

1. Chemical and Corporate Identification

- 1. Product Name: **Epoxy anchor resin**
- 2. Manufacturer's Product Code: **SV390**
- 3. Classification of Chemicals: **Elastomer sealants**
- 4. Product Use Recommendations and Use Restrictions: **Sealing and Adhesion**

2. Composition / Composition Information

- 1. Chemical Category: Mixture / Compound
- 2. Physical Form: Paste
- 3. Color: Black, White, Grey
- 4. Chemical Characteristics: Polydimethylsiloxane + filler + auxiliary + acetoxysilane crosslinker
- 5. Hazardous Ingredient: No hazardous ingredients

Chemical name	CAS NO.	% (W/W)
Epoxy resin	25068-38-6	20
silica powde	112926-00-8	40
quartz sand	7631-86-9	30
polyamide	63428-84-2	10
The rest		0. 5

3. Risk identification

- 1. Hazard Classification
 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
 - Serious eye damage/eye irritation category 2
 - Skin allergen category 1
- 2. Hazard information
 - Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- 3. Routes of exposure
 - Inhalation, percutaneous and ingestion.
- 4. Health hazards:
 - May cause burns after skin contact; inhalation may cause central nervous system depression, irritating odor may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness, vertigo, nausea, loss of appetite, and may cause lung damage after swallowing.
- 5. Other dangers:
 - Unknown

4. First aid measures

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Eyes: | Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if you continue to feel stinging. |
| 2. Skin: | Wipe off residual material with cloth or paper. Wash thoroughly with plenty of water or soapy water. Get medical attention if there is visible skin injury or other discomfort. |
| 3. Inhalation: | Remove quickly from the site to fresh air. Keep the airway open. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing stops, perform artificial respiration immediately. Seek medical attention. Give multiple small amounts of water. Do not induce vomiting. |
| 4. Ingestion: | Give multiple small amounts of water. Do not induce vomiting. |

5. Fire-fighting measures

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Fire-fighting method: | Sprinkle water to keep the fire container cool. Move the container from the fire to the open space as much as possible. If the container in the fire has changed color or produces sound from a safety relief device, it must be evacuated immediately. |
| 2. Extinguishing media: | Sprinkle water, fire dry powder, alcohol resistant foam, carbon dioxide, sand. Do not spray water. |

6. Leakage emergency treatment

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Personal Precautions: | Emergency personnel should wear safety equipment to enter the site. |
| 2. Environmental precautions: | Do not allow substances to flow into sewers or waters. |
| 3. Elimination method: | Quickly evacuate personnel from the contaminated area to a safe area and cut off the fire source. It is recommended that emergency personnel wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus and wear fire protective clothing. Cut off the source of leakage as much as possible to prevent entry into restricted spaces such as sewers and flood drains. |
| 4. Small amount of leakage: | Use a suitable material (such as dirt) to block spilled liquid. |
| 5. A large number of leaks: | Do not wash away with water. Collected by mechanical methods and treated as specified. It can be absorbed and removed with liquid, primary acid adhesion materials. Use a detergent/soap or other degradable cleaner to remove the mucus layer attached to the wall. |

7. Handling and storage

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Handling Precautions: | Ensure adequate air circulation in the work space and working position. Remove all sources of ignition and keep away from heat and incompatible materials. The work area should have a "No Fireworks" sign. Empty tanks, vessels, and pipelines may have residues that must not be cut, welded, drilled, or otherwise hot before being cleaned. Take precautions to prevent static electricity. Cooling with water can cause damage to the container. |
| 2. Storage Precautions: | Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated area to prevent moisture. Do not store outdoors and keep away from sources of ignition and incompatible materials. |

8. Contact control / personal protection

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. General protective and hygienic measures: | Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not breathe vapour. It is strictly forbidden to eat, drink or smoke while working. |
| 2. Personal protective equipment.
Respiratory protection: | Wear ABEK-grade anti-virus mask filters in the event of prolonged or excessive exposure. |
| 3. Eye protection: | Chemical safety goggles, face shield. |
| 4. Hand protection: | Wear protective gloves made of fluorinated rubber. |
| 5. Skin and body protection: | One-piece protective clothing, work shoes, and work area should have bath/eye-catching equipment. |

9. Physical and chemical properties

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Physical form: | Paste |
| 2. Color: | Translucent |
| 3. Viscosity (kinetics): | >300000mPa. s |
| 4. Odor: | Irritating |
| 5. Melting Point / Melting | Limit Not applicable |
| 6. Boiling point / boiling range | Not applicable |
| 7. Flash point: | Not applicable |
| 8. Randian: | about 400 ° C |
| 9. Upper explosion limit | Not applicable |
| 10. Lower explosion limit | Not applicable |
| 11. Steam pressure | Not applicable |
| 12. Density: | 0.98g/cm3, 25° C |
| 13. Water solubility / mixing: | almost insoluble |

10. Stability and reactivity

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Stability: | Normally stable. |
| 2. Reactivity | Acetic acid is formed upon hydrolysis. When the temperature is higher than 150 °C, a small amount of formaldehyde is formed by oxidation. |
| 3. Conditions to avoid: | Moisture, static electricity, flames, sparks, heat and ignition sources. |
| 4. Substances should be avoided: | water, strong oxidants, alcohols. |

11. Toxicological information

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. General instructions: | The product has not been tested. |
| 2. Health hazard: | After damp, the product will decompose a small amount of acetic acid, which will irritate the skin and mucous membranes. The aliphatic hydrocarbons contained in the product will slightly irritate the skin and mucous membranes, leaving the skin dry and anesthetic. If you invade the lungs directly (for example, breathing), it may cause inflammation of the lungs. |

12. Ecological information

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Environmental impact: | It is not advisable to allow harmful substances to enter the waters or soil. The silicone contained in the product is not biodegradable. |
| 2. Ecological effects: | According to experience, no fish poisoning occurred. |

13. Disposal

Refer to relevant regulations;
Store the waste to be disposed according to storage conditions;
Waste incinerators can be used for incineration disposal.

14.Transport information

Transported as general chemicals,IMO/IMDG Not Regulated

15. Regulatory Information

According to the non-hazardous chemicals safety management regulations.

16.Other information

The information given in this document is based on the latest knowledge we have at the time of revision. They do not constitute a guarantee of the characteristics of the product in the sense of a legal guarantee.

The provision of this document does not relieve the purchaser of the product of its own responsibility to comply with the applicable laws and regulations relating to the product. If the product described is processed or mixed with other materials, the information given in this document is no longer applicable to the new product being made.



HeliMate

Australia Location

☎ **Call** : 03 8907 1122

✉ **Email** : info@helimate.com.au

New Zealand Location

☎ **Call** : 0408 478 901

✉ **Email** : info@helimate.com.au

www.helimate.com.au