



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product name: METLAB EPOXY HARDENER (COLD MOUNTING)

Issue Date: 01/01/2024

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METLAB CORPORATION encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: METLAB EPOXY HARDENER (COLD MOUNTING)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Used in applications such as: Polyamide resins. Curing agent. Chemical additive.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

METLAB CORPORATION
4011 HYDE PARK BLVD.
NIAGARA FALLS NY 14305

Customer Information Number:

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1 800-255-3924

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Dermal

Skin corrosion - Category 1A

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B

Effects on or via lactation

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause harm to breast-fed children.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Avoid contact during pregnancy/ while nursing.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Triethylenetetramine mixture	112-24-3	95.0 - < 99.0 %
Aminoethylethanolamine	111-41-1	< 1.6 %
Aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8	< 1.3 %
Tetraethylenepentamine mixture	112-57-2	< 1.1 %
Diethylenetriamine	111-40-0	<= 1.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Immediate continued and thorough washing in flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative while removing contaminated clothing. Prompt medical consultation is essential. Wash clothing before reuse. Properly dispose of leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Heat is generated when product mixes with water. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water should be applied in large quantities as fine spray.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Clay. Dirt. Milsorb®. Sand. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Ground corn cobs. Moist organic absorbents. Peat moss. Sawdust. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not swallow. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Avoid contact with metals such as: Copper. Copper alloys. Brass. Bronze.

Storage stability

Storage temperature: 10 - 32 °C (50 - 90 °F) **Shelf life: Use within** 48 Month

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Triethylenetetramine mixture	US WEEL	TWA	1 ppm
	US WEEL	TWA	Absorbed via skin
Aminoethylethanolamine	Dow IHG	TWA	0.05 mg/m ³
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN, DSEN
Tetraethylenepentamine mixture	US WEEL	TWA	5 mg/m ³
	US WEEL	TWA	SKIN, DSEN
Diethylenetriamine	ACGIH	TWA	1 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	Absorbed via skin
	ACGIH	TWA	

*Skin notation based upon the possibility that the vapor limit alone may not be protective for pregnant women. There is the potential for absorption of Aminoethylethanolamine from the skin at levels that may seriously affect the fetus.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements

(cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material.

Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Yellow
Odor	Amine.
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	11.5 <i>Literature</i> 1% aqueous solution.
Melting point/range	<i>Not applicable</i>
Freezing point	-35 °C (-31 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	277 °C (531 °F) <i>Literature</i> Decomposes
Flash point	closed cup 148 °C (298 °F) <i>ASTM D 93</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	1. % vol <i>Literature</i>
Upper explosion limit	9.5 % vol <i>Literature</i>
Vapor Pressure	< 0.01 kPa at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	5.0 at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.98 <i>Literature</i>
Water solubility	100 % at 20 °C (68 °F) Visual
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: -2.65 <i>Estimated.</i>
Auto-ignition temperature	294 °C (561 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	26.0 mPa.s at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular weight	Not applicable
Molecular formula	Not Applicable

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Reaction with carbon dioxide may form an amine carbamate. Smoke may be generated depending on vapor pressure of mixture. Product absorbs carbon dioxide from the air.

Incompatible materials: Heat is generated when mixed with water. Spattering and boiling can occur. Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acids. Acrylates. Alcohols. Aldehydes. Halogenated hydrocarbons. Ketones. Nitrites. Avoid contact with metals such as: Brass. Bronze. Copper. Copper alloys. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Ground corn cobs. Moist organic absorbents. Peat moss. Sawdust.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Ammonia. Ethylenediamine. Volatile amines.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat.

LD50, Rat, male and female, 1,716 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts.

LD50, Rabbit, 1,465 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

Classified as corrosive to the skin according to DOT guidelines.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Sensitization

Has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

Has demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

Individuals having an allergic skin reaction to this product may have an allergic skin reaction to similar material(s).

The similar material(s) is/are:

Ethylenediamine (EDA).

Diethylenetriamine.

Piperazine.

Aminoethylethanolamine (AEEA).

For respiratory sensitization:

No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Material is corrosive. Material is not classified as a respiratory irritant; however, upper respiratory tract irritation or corrosivity may be expected.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Lung.

Carcinogenicity

Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

Laboratory animals that were fed exaggerated doses of Triethylenetetraamine(TETA) showed adverse fetal effects that were believed to be associated with an observed copper deficiency. For the minor component(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animal tests.

Reproductive toxicity

For the minor component(s): In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Triethylenetetramine mixture

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Aminoethylethanolamine

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Aminoethylpiperazine

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined. 8 Hour, vapour, No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Tetraethylenepentamine mixture

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

The LC50 has not been determined. Rat, 8 Hour, vapour, No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

Diethylenetriamine

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 0.07 - < 0.3 mg/l

Prolonged exposure to aerosol/mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 330 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 31.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), semi-static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 20 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 680 mg/l

Chronic aquatic toxicity**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 1.9 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is moderate (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD between 10 and 40%).

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 20 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.40 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.94 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	5.000 %
20 d	2.5 - 11 %

Photodegradation

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.55 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -2.65 Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 4.1 - 310 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local

laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Triethylenetetramine
UN number	UN 2259
Class	8
Packing group	II

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE
UN number	UN 2259
Class	8
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	No
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Triethylenetetramine
UN number	UN 2259
Class	8
Packing group	II

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute Health Hazard
 Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Triethylenetetramine mixture	112-24-3
Aminoethylethanolamine	111-41-1
Aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8
Tetraethylenepentamine mixture	112-57-2

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
3	1	0

Revision

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Legend

Absorbed via skin Absorbed via skin

ACGIH	
	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
SKIN, DSEN	Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

METLAB CORPORATION urges each customer or recipient of this SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.