

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: SWANCOR 2503-B

GB/T 16483、GB/T 17519

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE	/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY	
Product name: TOOLING HARDENER 2503-B		
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EMERGENCY TELEPHONE: 400-6267911		
Product recommendations and restrictions: Wind industry tablets or land computers		
E-mail: shanghai@swancor.com.cn	Post code: 201600	

2.HAZARDS IDENTIFIACTION

GHS Dangerous	
category LABELLING :	Warning word: danger Danger description: Swallowing harmful Skin contact is harmful Cause severe skin burns and eye damage May cause skin allergies It may have a harmful effect on long -term continuous aquatic creatures
physics and chemical	Prevention description: • Prevention measures: containers in places with good ventilation • Correspondence of the accident: wear appropriate protective clothing • Safe storage: Avoid long -term exposure • Waste disposal: Avoid direct touch
hazards	
Health hazard	skin touch is harmful
Environmental harm	have a long -term harmful effect on aquatic creatures
emergency situation	NA
Other harm	NA

3. COMPOSITION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	concentration range	CAS No	CHEMISTRY:
Lipphine	90-95%	2855-13-2	N/A
Polyethane	5-10%	9046-10-0	N/A

4.FIRST AIDS MEASURES

SKIN CONTACT:

Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

EYE CONTACT:

Flush with large amount of water immediately and continuously for 20 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally. Get medical attention.

INGESTION:

Do not induce vomiting. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

INHALATION:

If affected, remove individual to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration.

Keep person warm, quiet, and get medical attention

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

Because rapid absorption may occur through lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by an attending physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or exophageal control. Danger

from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No Specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgment of the physician in response to reactions of the patient.

5.FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT:

May form toxic materials: carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, various hydrocarbons.

OTHER FLAMMABILITY INFORMATION:

Dense smoke is produced when product burns. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low areas. Ignition and/or flash back may

occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above 74oF. Spills of these organic liquids on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the auto- ignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. EXTINUISHING MEDIA:

Water fog or fine spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishments. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function. Do not use direct water stream, straight or direct water. Stream may not be effective to extinguish fire.

MEDIA TO BE AVOIDED:

Do not use direct water stream.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:

Keep people away. Isolate fire area and deny unnecessary entry. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishments. Eliminate ignition sources. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS:

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, pants, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.



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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

PROTECT PEOPLE:

Do not breathe vapors. Vapor explosion hazard, keep out of sewers. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released

vapor to avoid fire or explosion. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Check area with explosion meter before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment

PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT:

For large spills, evacuate upwind of spills and contain with dike.

CLEANUP:

Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available use foam to smother and suppress. Remove residual with hot soapy water.

Residual can be removed with solvent. Solvents are not recommended for cleanup unless the recommended exposure guide-lines and safe handling practices for the specific solvent are followed. Consult appropriate solvent MSDS for handling information and exposure guidelines.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING INFORMATION:

Avoid inhalation and contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Use with adequate ventilation. Ground and bond containers when transferring the material to prevent static electricity sparks which could ignite the vapor. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Consult your supplier or promoters and catalysts for additional instructions on proper mixing and usage.

Empty containers may retain product residue (liquid and/or vapor). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose these containers to heat, flame, sparks, static electricity, or other sources of ignition as the container may explode and may cause injury or death. Empty drums should be completely drained and properly bunged. Empty drums should be promptly returned to a drum re-conditioner or properly disposed.

STORAGE INFORMATION:

Keep away from ignition sources; flames, pilot lights, electrical sparks, and sparking tools. NO SMOKING. Do not store in direct sunlight. Store separate from oxidizing materials, peroxides, and metal salts. Keep container closed when not in use. To ensure maximum stability and maintain optimum resin properties, resins should be stored in closed containers at temperatures below 75 degrees F (25 degrees C). Copper or copper containing alloys should be avoided as containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE GUIDELINE(S):

Styrene, monomer: ACGIH TLV is 50ppm TWA, 100 ppm STEL, skin. ACGIH classifies as A4. OSHA PEL is 50 ppm TWA, 100 ppm STEL. The styrene PEL and STEL are in accordance with the OSHA-industry agreement dated March, 1996.

PEOPLE P:

PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Wear resistant gloves such as: neoprene, nitrite rubber.

EYE PROTECTION:

Chemical splash goggles in compliance with OSHA regulations are advised; however, OSHA regulations also permit other type safety glasses (consult your safety equipment supplier).

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE	Liquid	spindle-water allocation coefficient (Ig P)	NA
рН	NA	critical temperature(°C)	NA
Following point (°C)	NA	critical pressure (MPa)	NA
Boiling point (°C)	232	Spontaneous combustion temperature(°C)	NA
Flash point (°C)	120	decomposition temperature(°C)	NA
The upper limit of the explosion	NA	burning (KJ/MOL)	NA
Smell	NA	evaporation rate	NA
Saturated vapor pressure (KPA)		flammable (solid, gas)	
Relative steam density (air is 1)	NA	0.94 viscosity (MPA · s)	NA
odor threshold (mg/m ³)	NA	5-20	
Dissolved	NA		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

May occur.

STABILITY:

Stable at room temperature.

INCOMPATIBILITY:

Strong alkalis, strong mineral acids and oxidizing agents.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Exposure to excessive heat or direct sunshine or open flame; storage in open containers; storage above 38°C (100°F).

Contamination with oxidizing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Low Molecular Weight Hydrocarbon, Organic Acids.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SKIN CONTACT:

The LD50 for skin absorption in rabbits is >2,000 mg/kg.

INGESTION:

The oral LD50 for rats is >5000 mg/kg

The oral LC50 for rats is >24000mg/kg

MUTAGENICITY (EFFECTS ON GENETIC MATERIAL):

For styrene: In vitro mutagenicity studies were inconclusive. Animal mutagenicity studies were inconclusive

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE :

LC50: 25.1-74.8mg/1/96H EC50: ----BCF: 13.5

DEGRADATION & PERSISTENCE :

Based on information for styrene. Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable. Reaches more than 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DISPOSAL:

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal methods 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



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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NO	2735
UN TRANSPORT NAM	Amine liquid
Hazard Class	8
PG	III
Packing sign	CORREDSTIVE
Packing way	NA
SEA POLLUTANTS: (YES / NO	否
Precautions for transportation	During the railway transportation, the dangerous cargo matching table should be installed in strict accordance with the Ministry of Railways' Dangerous Cargo Transport Rules. During transportation, transportation vehicles should be equipped with the corresponding varieties and quantities of fire protection equipment and leakage emergency treatment equipment. It is best to transport sooner or later in summer. The trough (can) car used during transportation should have a ground chain, and a hole partition can be set in the groove to reduce the vibration to generate static electricity. It is strictly forbidden to mix with oxidants, acids, edible chemicals and other mixes.
	During transportation, sun exposure and rain should be exposed to prevent high temperature. Stay away from fire, heat source, and high temperature zone when staying in the middle. The vehicle exhaust pipe that is transported by the item must be equipped with a fire resistance device, which is forbidden to load and unload machinery equipment and tools that are prone to sparks. During road transportation, you should drive in accordance with regulations. Do not stay in residential areas and densely populated areas. Railway is prohibited during transportation. It is strictly forbidden to use wooden boats and cement vessels to transport them.
15. REGULATORY INFO	RMATION

Laws, regulations, regulations, rules, and standards, corresponding regulations on the management of the chemicals	 Rules for labor safety and health facilities Mark and general rules of dangerous matter and harmful objects Prevention of organic solvents poisoning Road traffic safety rules Workers operation environment Thermal allows concentration standards Career waste storage and clearing treatment methods and facilities standards Standards of public dangerous items and combustible high -pressure gas settings both safety management measures
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16. OTHER INFORMATION

REVISION: R&D	NAME: Promote type concrete with coating resin (SWANCOR CP95-P	
	No.618 Songsheng Road, Songjiang industrial Zone, Shanghai, China	
	TEL: 021-57746183 FAX: 021-57746177 shanghai@swancor.com.cn	
PREPARED BY: Zhang Keshao	MSDS NO. :	
DATE: 2022.08.18	HAZARD RATING: Health 2 / Flammability 3 / Reactivity 2	