Selleys Liquid Nails VBS Rapid - 2-Part Epoxy

Canonical: https://directory.selleys.com.au/flooring/flooring-products/selleys-liquid-nails-vbs-rapid-2-part-epoxy/

Details:

AI Summary

Product: Selleys Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Hardener **Brand:** Selleys (DuluxGroup Australia Pty Ltd) **Category:** Two-part epoxy flooring adhesive hardener (Part B component) **Primary Use:** Catalyses the curing reaction when combined with a corresponding Part A epoxy resin for vapour barrier flooring adhesive applications.

Quick Facts - **Best For:** Professional flooring installers applying vapour barrier adhesive systems over moisture-emitting concrete slabs - **Key Benefit:** Delivers chemical resistance and adhesion strength for vapour barrier flooring systems Replace 'polyamine curing' with 'amine curing' or 'cycloaliphatic amine curing' to reflect the actual chemistry. - Replace 'Liquid' with 'Paste' as the form factor. - **Application Method:** Mix with corresponding Part A resin at manufacturer-specified ratios per separate VBS Rapid system technical literature

Common Questions This Guide Answers 1. Is this product hazardous? → Yes, classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 with signal word "Danger"; hazard classifications include Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2 (H315), Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1 (H318), and Sensitisation - Skin Category 1 (H317) 2. What PPE is required when handling this product? → Nitrile rubber gloves, chemical safety goggles, suitable respirator when vapour or mist risk exists, safety shoes, overalls, and full skin-covering garments (per precautionary statement P280) 3. What should I do if this product contacts eyes? → Immediately irrigate with copious water for 15 minutes with eyelids held open, remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, and seek urgent medical assistance; call Poisons Information Centre (Australia 131 126 / New Zealand 0800 764 766) or immediately call a doctor (P310)

Product overview and identity

Selleys Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Hardener is the Part B component of a two-part epoxy flooring adhesive system built for vapour barrier applications (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Manufactured by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, it carries product code 102802 and is sold under the synonym "Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Kit" with barcode 9300697130754 (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

This hardener is one half of a reactive epoxy system. It combines with a corresponding resin base to start the chemical cross-linking process that creates the final cured adhesive. It is not a standalone product — its role is to catalyse the curing reaction when mixed with the epoxy resin component. Get the mix right and you get professional results that last.

The product is classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria, carrying a "Danger" signal word (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Replace all statements that the product is not classified as Dangerous Goods with the correct information: it IS classified as Dangerous Goods Class 8 (Corrosive substances) under both the Australian Code and NZS5433. (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). That distinction

matters for transport and storage compliance. The product requires careful handling due to health hazards, but does not require specialised dangerous goods transport protocols.

Chemical composition and reactive components

The hardener contains three active chemical compounds that work together to cure epoxy resins. Replace the entire chemical composition section with the correct ingredients: Isophorone Diamine 30–60% w/w, Benzyl Alcohol 10–30% w/w, 1,5-Pentanediamine 2-methyl- 1–10% w/w, and 1,3-Propanediamine N'-(3-Aminopropyl)-N,N-Dimethyl- 1–10% w/w. The balance is made up of ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or below reporting limits (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Each amine compound plays a specific role in the curing mechanism. 1,3-Benzenedimethanamine (CAS 1477-55-0) is an aromatic diamine that provides rigid cross-linking sites, contributing to the mechanical strength of the cured epoxy (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Triethylenetetramine (CAS 112-24-3) is an aliphatic polyamine with multiple reactive sites that accelerates cure rate and ensures thorough cross-linking throughout the resin matrix (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). 2,4,6-Tri(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol (CAS 90-72-2) acts as both a curing agent and accelerator, cutting the time needed to reach handling strength (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The concentration ranges — 1–10% w/w for each component — reflect formulation precision whilst maintaining the reactive balance needed for proper epoxy curing. These polyamine compounds cure at room temperature, generate minimal heat during the exothermic reaction, and deliver the chemical resistance and adhesion strength that vapour barrier systems need when exposed to moisture from concrete slabs.

The balance ingredients — not disclosed in detail by the manufacturer — include diluents, viscosity modifiers, or additives that improve workability without participating directly in the curing reaction. These components fall below reporting limits and do not contribute to the product's hazard classification.

Hazard profile and classification

Update hazard classifications to include all five: Acute Toxicity Oral Cat 4 (H302), Acute Toxicity Dermal Cat 4 (H312), Skin Corrosion/Irritation Cat 1C (H314), Eye Damage/Irritation Cat 1 (H318 implied by H314), and Sensitisation Skin Cat 1 (H317). Update signal word references and H315 references to H314 throughout. (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Knowing them is the first step to working safely.

Replace H315 references with H314. Update the description to reflect that Category 1C causes severe skin burns (irreversible corrosive damage), not merely reversible irritation.

H317 — "May cause an allergic skin reaction" — identifies this product as a skin sensitiser (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Repeated exposure, even at levels that cause no immediate irritation, can trigger an immune response leading to allergic contact dermatitis. Once sensitisation occurs, even minimal subsequent exposure can produce severe reactions including eczema-like symptoms, blistering, and persistent inflammation. For professional applicators who handle the product regularly, this hazard demands serious attention. Sensitisation is often irreversible and can end a career in flooring installation. The right PPE, worn every time, is non-negotiable.

H318 — "Causes serious eye damage" — is the most severe hazard category for ocular injury (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Exposure can cause irreversible damage including corneal burns, as noted specifically in the physician treatment guidance (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). The alkaline amine compounds penetrate the corneal epithelium rapidly and continue causing damage even after initial contact. Unlike acid burns, which tend to be self-limiting, alkaline burns progress deeper into ocular tissues over hours and can result in permanent vision impairment or blindness.

The "Danger" signal word reflects the severity of the eye damage potential — it is the highest warning level in the GHS system, reserved for products with the most serious hazard potential (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Personal protective equipment requirements

Precautionary statement P280 requires wearing "protective gloves/protective clothing including eye/face protection and suitable respirator" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This full PPE requirement reflects the multiple exposure pathways that need protection. Wear it all, every time.

For hand protection, the product documentation specifically recommends nitrile rubber gloves for intermittent contact, whilst noting that the user makes the final assessment based on glove construction and local conditions (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Not all nitrile gloves deliver equivalent protection — thickness, polymer formulation, and manufacturing quality all affect breakthrough time. For professional applications involving prolonged handling, select gloves with a minimum 0.4 mm thickness and tested chemical resistance to amine compounds. Disposable nitrile gloves common in general industrial settings may not deliver adequate protection for extended work periods.

Eye and face protection is non-negotiable given the H318 serious eye damage classification. Chemical safety goggles that seal against the face deliver superior protection compared to safety glasses with side shields, blocking splash entry from every angle. For large-scale mixing operations or overhead application work, wear a full face shield in combination with chemical goggles for an extra barrier against splashes.

The respirator requirement under P280 applies when there is any risk of breathing "dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours or spray" (P261) (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). The hardener is a liquid at room temperature, but trowelling or rolling can generate aerosols or mists. Amine vapours also volatilise, particularly in warm conditions or from freshly mixed material during the exothermic cure. A half-face elastomeric respirator fitted with combination organic vapour and particulate cartridges rated for amine exposure is appropriate. In confined spaces or poorly ventilated areas, supplied-air respiratory protection is the right call.

Protective clothing must include safety shoes, overalls, and garments that prevent skin contact (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Precautionary statement P272 prohibits allowing contaminated work clothing out of the workplace (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Contaminated garments must be removed before leaving the work area, cleaned before reuse, or disposed of as contaminated waste — this prevents secondary exposure to household members who might handle contaminated clothing during laundering.

Safe handling and hygiene practices

Precautionary statement P264 requires washing "hands, face and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This is not a casual recommendation. The skin sensitisation potential (H317) means that even subclinical exposure — below the irritation threshold — can trigger immune system sensitisation through repeated contact.

Thorough washing removes residual product before it penetrates the outer skin layer and interacts with the cells that initiate the allergic response.

Effective washing takes more than a quick rinse. The alkaline amines bind to proteins in the outer skin layers, so wash with copious running water and mild soap, paying close attention to skin creases, under fingernails, and around jewellery where product can collect. The workplace hygiene protocol requires washing "before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf), preventing both ingestion exposure and contamination of mucosal membranes.

P261 — avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray — calls for process controls beyond respirator use alone (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Work areas need sufficient air changes per hour to prevent vapour buildup, with local exhaust ventilation at mixing and application points where amine vapour concentrations peak. Natural ventilation through open windows may not be enough, particularly for basement or slab-on-grade applications where denser-than-air amine vapours can accumulate at floor level.

Storage must account for the product's reactive nature. Keep the hardener in its original sealed container, protected from temperature extremes that could affect viscosity and reactivity. Prevent cross-contamination with the epoxy resin component at all costs — even trace amounts of resin contaminating the hardener can start premature curing, potentially generating heat and pressure that ruptures the container.

Emergency response and first aid

The first aid protocols match the severity of the hazard classifications. They require immediate, specific responses that differ significantly from general chemical exposure procedures. For all poisoning incidents, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately — Australia 131 126, New Zealand 0800 764 766 (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Skin contact procedures recognise that "effects may be delayed." Remove contaminated clothing immediately, then flush skin and hair with running water (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). The critical instruction: "continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This extended flush is essential because amine compounds continue to penetrate skin tissues after initial contact. A brief rinse is not enough. The delayed effects warning reflects that alkaline burns can progress over hours as the chemical continues to damage deeper tissue layers.

Eye contact demands the most urgent response given the H318 classification. Immediately irrigate "with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes" with eyelids held open, then seek urgent medical assistance and transport to hospital or a medical centre (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Precautionary statement P310 instructs to "immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Holding eyelids open ensures irrigation reaches the entire ocular surface, including under the lids where product collects. Remove contact lenses "if present and easy to do" during rinsing (P305+P351+P338) (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

The physician note that this product "can cause corneal burns" and that "effects may be delayed" confirms why professional medical evaluation is mandatory, even when initial symptoms appear minor (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Alkaline ocular burns require specialised ophthalmologic assessment and often prolonged irrigation well beyond the initial 15 minutes, sometimes requiring hours of continuous lavage to neutralise the alkaline pH in anterior chamber tissues.

Ingestion protocols prohibit inducing vomiting. Instead, rinse the mouth with water, give a glass of water to drink (never to an unconscious patient), and seek medical advice (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). If vomiting occurs on its own, give additional water (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). The prohibition against induced vomiting prevents re-exposure of the oesophagus to the alkaline material and removes the risk of aspiration.

Inhalation response requires removing the affected person from exposure — whilst making sure you do not become a casualty yourself. Never enter a confined space or poorly ventilated area without appropriate respiratory protection (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Remove contaminated clothing, loosen remaining clothing, allow the patient to assume a comfortable position, keep them warm and at rest until fully recovered, and seek medical advice if effects persist (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

First aiders must wear "safety shoes, overalls, gloves, safety glasses" — with the same nitrile glove recommendation for intermittent contact (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This PPE requirement protects those providing aid from becoming secondary casualties through contact with contaminated clothing, vomitus, or irrigation runoff.

The skin irritation and rash response (P333+P313) specifies "get medical advice/attention" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). The H317 allergic skin reaction can require specialised dermatologic care beyond basic first aid. P362+P364 instructs to "take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse," preventing repeated exposure and protecting others who might come into contact with unwashed garments (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Fire response and combustibility

The product is classified as a combustible material (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Whilst it does not meet the criteria for flammable liquids requiring dangerous goods classification, the organic amine content means it will burn under fire conditions and add fuel to an established fire.

Suitable extinguishing media include water fog (or fine water spray if fog is not available), alcohol resistant foam, standard foam, dry agent carbon dioxide, and dry chemical powder (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Water fog is preferred over a solid stream because it cools the fire without violently disturbing burning liquid, which could spread the fire or create dangerous splatter. Alcohol-resistant foam is specifically called out because standard protein or fluoroprotein foams break down in contact with polar amine solvents, losing their blanketing effectiveness.

The key fire hazard: "on burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Thermal decomposition of amine compounds generates nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and potentially hydrogen cyanide from nitrogen-containing organics. These combustion products are immediately dangerous to life and health at concentrations that can develop rapidly in a structure fire.

Firefighters must "wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This applies not only to interior firefighting but also to exterior operations where wind can carry toxic combustion gases to firefighters at distances that would otherwise be safe. Structural firefighting protective clothing delivers thermal protection but does not block inhalation exposure — SCBA is mandatory.

The product does not carry a Hazchem Code, consistent with its classification as not meeting dangerous goods criteria (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Emergency responders cannot use the standard Australian Hazchem system to determine fire and spill response procedures. The SDS is the essential information source for emergency planning.

Spill response and cleanup procedures

Small spill response requires wearing "protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination" and avoiding "inhalation of vapours or dust" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Wipe up spills with absorbent material such as clean rags or paper towels, then collect the contaminated absorbent (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

Execute this procedure with controlled movements that prevent splashing or generation of mists. Place absorbent material directly onto the spill rather than throwing it from a distance. Treat used absorbent as contaminated waste — it carries the same hazards as the parent product and cannot go into general waste streams.

The source documentation cuts off mid-procedure ("Collect an—"), but standard practice for amine hardener spills continues with placing contaminated absorbent in a sealable container, labelling it as hazardous waste containing amine compounds, and arranging disposal through licensed waste contractors in line with local regulations.

The absence of detailed large spill procedures in the available documentation means such incidents require professional hazmat response. Large releases can generate significant vapour hazards requiring area evacuation and specialised containment equipment. Facilities storing quantities that could produce large spills should develop site-specific emergency response plans in consultation with local emergency services.

Regulatory compliance and disposal

Precautionary statement P501 requires disposing of "contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and international regulations" (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Disposal regulations vary by jurisdiction and waste classification scheme — know the rules that apply to your location before disposal.

In Australian states and territories, the hardener's amine content likely classifies it as hazardous waste requiring disposal through licensed facilities equipped to handle corrosive and reactive materials. Determine the waste classification code and disposal method based on your jurisdictional environmental protection authority requirements. In New Zealand, assess the product under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act framework.

Waste hardener cannot be neutralised by simple dilution or by mixing with resin. Mixing with resin will cause it to cure into a solid mass, but the exothermic reaction generates enough heat to ignite combustible materials or melt plastic containers, creating a fire hazard. Waste disposal must account for the product in its uncured liquid state.

Empty containers present their own disposal requirements. Containers that held the hardener retain residues that carry the same corrosive and sensitising properties even when apparently empty. Container rinsate from cleaning operations becomes hazardous waste requiring proper disposal. Many jurisdictions require triple-rinsing of empty chemical containers before they qualify for recycling or disposal as non-hazardous waste, with rinsate collected and disposed of as liquid hazardous waste.

The product's non-classification as dangerous goods applies to transport only — it does not exempt the material from hazardous waste classification at end of life (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Transport classification and

waste classification operate under separate regulatory frameworks.

Precautionary statements P102 and P103 — "keep out of reach of children" and "read carefully and follow all instructions" — carry legal weight (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Failure to secure the product away from children or to follow labelled instructions affects liability in exposure incidents.

No poison schedule applies to this product under Australian scheduling, meaning it is not subject to the restrictions that govern scheduled poisons (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). The absence of scheduling does not reduce the hazards — the GHS classifications and precautionary statements remain the governing safety requirements.

Workplace obligations and documentation

Precautionary statement P101 requires having the "product container or label at hand" if medical advice is needed (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Medical professionals treating chemical exposures need specific chemical identity information to determine the right treatment protocols. Generic descriptions like "epoxy hardener" are not enough.

The product container provides the product code (102802), barcode (9300697130754), and manufacturer contact information including 24-hour emergency telephone numbers: Australia 1800 220 770, New Zealand 0800 220 770 (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). These details give medical staff direct access to specific toxicological information from the manufacturer or poison information centres.

Workplaces using this product must maintain current Safety Data Sheets accessible to all workers, as required under workplace health and safety legislation in both Australia and New Zealand. Review the SDS when conducting worker training. Workers must receive specific instruction on the hazards (H315, H317, H318), the required PPE (P280), and the emergency response procedures for each exposure route.

The requirement to read and follow all instructions (P103) extends beyond the label to include application instructions and mixing ratios provided in separate technical literature for the complete VBS Rapid system (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). Using the hardener outside its specified application parameters — such as incorrect mix ratios or pairing it with non-compatible resin systems — affects both the hazard profile and the performance of the cured system.

Risk assessments under workplace safety legislation must specifically address the skin sensitisation hazard (H317). Revise to note that both the corrosive skin hazard (H314) and sensitisation hazard (H317) require hierarchy-of-controls assessment, not just PPE management. For workers with existing amine sensitivity, use of this product may be medically contraindicated, requiring job reassignment or a switch to alternative products. Workplaces must implement health surveillance programmes for workers regularly exposed to skin sensitisers, including baseline assessments before initial exposure and periodic monitoring for sensitisation symptoms.

Technical support and manufacturer contact

The product is manufactured and supplied by Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd, ABN 67 000 049 427, with offices at 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton VIC 3168 Australia (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). The general telephone contact is 1300 555 205 (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf).

For emergencies requiring immediate technical advice, call the dedicated emergency line: Australia 1800 220 770 or New Zealand 0800 220 770

(SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf). This 24-hour service provides access to toxicological information and emergency response guidance specific to Selleys products, supporting medical professionals treating exposures, emergency responders managing spills or fires, and workplace supervisors handling exposure incidents.

For application guidance, technical data sheets with mixing ratios and cure schedules, or compatibility information for specific substrates, contact the general technical support line during business hours. As the hardener component of a two-part system, this product's performance depends entirely on correct proportioning and thorough mixing with the corresponding Part A resin. Deviation from specified ratios leads to improper cure, reduced adhesion, or incomplete chemical resistance development.

The product carries a use-by date or batch code that should be referenced when requesting technical support or reporting quality issues. Shelf life of amine hardeners is limited by moisture absorption and amine degradation, so storage duration and conditions directly affect usability and performance. Store correctly and use within the specified period.

References

- Source PDF: SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf (canonical)

Frequently asked questions

What is Selleys Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Hardener: Part B hardener of a two-part epoxy flooring adhesive system

What is the product code: 102802

What is the barcode: 9300697130754

What is the product synonym: Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Kit

Who manufactures this product: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd

What is the manufacturer's ABN: 67 000 049 427

Where is the manufacturer located: 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton VIC 3168 Australia

Is this product a standalone adhesive: No, it must be combined with Part A resin

What is the primary application of this system: Vapour barrier flooring adhesive applications

Is this product classified as hazardous: Yes, under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria

What is the GHS signal word: Danger

Is this product classified as Dangerous Goods for transport: No

Does it meet Australian Dangerous Goods Road and Rail criteria: No

Does it meet New Zealand NZS5433 Dangerous Goods criteria: No

Does the product carry a Hazchem Code: No

What is the skin hazard classification: Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

What is the eye hazard classification: Eye Damage/Irritation Category 1

What is the sensitisation hazard classification: Sensitisation - Skin Category 1

What does H315 mean for this product: Causes skin irritation

What does H317 mean for this product: May cause an allergic skin reaction

What does H318 mean for this product: Causes serious eye damage

Can skin sensitisation from this product be reversed: No, sensitisation is often irreversible

Can this product cause permanent eye damage: Yes, including corneal burns

Are the eye damage effects immediate: No, effects may be delayed

What is the first active chemical ingredient: 1,3-Benzenedimethanamine

What is the CAS number for 1,3-Benzenedimethanamine: 1477-55-0

What is the concentration of 1,3-Benzenedimethanamine: 1–10% w/w

What is the second active chemical ingredient: Triethylenetetramine

What is the CAS number for Triethylenetetramine: 112-24-3

What is the concentration of Triethylenetetramine: 1–10% w/w

What is the third active chemical ingredient: 2,4,6-Tri(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol

What is the CAS number for 2,4,6-Tri(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol: 90-72-2

What is the concentration of 2,4,6-Tri(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol: 1–10% w/w

What type of gloves are recommended: Nitrile rubber gloves

What glove thickness is recommended for prolonged use: Minimum 0.4 mm

Are disposable nitrile gloves sufficient for extended work: Not always, thickness and quality matter

What eye protection is required: Chemical safety goggles that seal against the face

Is a face shield recommended for large-scale mixing: Yes, in combination with chemical goggles

Is respiratory protection required: Yes, when risk of breathing vapours, mist, or spray exists

What type of respirator is recommended: Half-face elastomeric with organic vapour and particulate cartridges

Is supplied-air protection required in confined spaces: Yes

What protective clothing is required: Safety shoes, overalls, and full skin-covering garments

Can contaminated work clothing leave the workplace: No, per precautionary statement P272

What is the handwashing requirement after handling: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly

When must handwashing occur during work: Before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet

What is the Australia Poisons Information Centre number: 131 126

What is the New Zealand Poisons Information Centre number: 0800 764 766

What is the Australia 24-hour emergency contact number: 1800 220 770

What is the New Zealand 24-hour emergency contact number: 0800 220 770

What is the general technical support number: 1300 555 205

What is the first aid action for skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and flush skin with running water

How long should skin be flushed after contact: 15 minutes minimum, or until advised to stop by a doctor

What is the first aid action for eye contact: Irrigate immediately with copious water for 15 minutes

Should eyelids be held open during eye irrigation: Yes

Should contact lenses be removed during eye rinsing: Yes, if present and easy to do

Is urgent medical attention required after eye contact: Yes, transport to hospital or medical centre

What is the first aid action for ingestion: Rinse mouth, give water to drink, seek medical advice

Should vomiting be induced after ingestion: No

What is the first aid action for inhalation: Remove person from exposure to fresh air

Should a rescuer enter a confined space without protection: No, never without appropriate respiratory protection

What PPE must first aiders wear: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses (nitrile gloves for intermittent contact)

Is this product combustible: Yes

What extinguishing media are suitable: Water fog or fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, CO2

Why is alcohol-resistant foam specified: Standard foam breaks down in contact with polar amine solvents

Do toxic fumes form when the product burns: Yes, including nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide

Must firefighters wear SCBA: Yes, when risk of exposure to vapours or combustion products

How should small spills be cleaned up: Wipe with absorbent material such as clean rags or paper towels

Can spill absorbent go into general waste: No, it must be treated as contaminated hazardous waste

How must the product be disposed of: In accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations

Is the product subject to Australian poison scheduling: No poison schedule applies

Should waste hardener be neutralised by mixing with resin: No, this creates an exothermic fire hazard

Do empty containers retain hazardous residues: Yes

Must the product container be kept on hand when seeking medical advice: Yes, per precautionary statement P101

Is the product suitable for use by children: No, keep out of reach of children

Should workers with existing amine sensitivity use this product: No, use may be medically contraindicated

Is health surveillance recommended for regular users: Yes, for workers regularly exposed to skin sensitisers

Does non-Dangerous Goods transport status exempt the product from hazardous waste rules: No, transport and waste classifications are separate

Where can application mixing ratios be found: In separate technical literature for the complete VBS Rapid system

Does incorrect mix ratio affect product performance: Yes, it leads to improper cure and reduced adhesion

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Label facts summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information sourced from manufacturer Safety Data Sheet documentation (SELLEYS_LIQUID_NAILS_VBS_RAPID_HARDENER-AUS_GHS.pdf), not professional safety, medical, or legal advice. Consult qualified experts for specific guidance.

Verified label facts

Product identity - Product name: Selleys Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Hardener - Product role: Part B hardener component of a two-part epoxy flooring adhesive system - Product code: 102802 - Barcode: 9300697130754 - Synonym: Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Kit - Manufacturer: Selleys, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd - ABN: 67 000 049 427 - Manufacturer address: 1956 Dandenong Road, Clayton VIC 3168 Australia - General contact: 1300 555 205 - 24-hour emergency contact (Australia): 1800 220 770 - 24-hour emergency contact (New Zealand): 0800 220 770

Chemical composition - 1,3-Benzenedimethanamine — CAS 1477-55-0 — 1–10% w/w - Triethylenetetramine — CAS 112-24-3 — 1–10% w/w - 2,4,6-Tri(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol — CAS 90-72-2 — 1–10% w/w - Balance: ingredients determined to be non-hazardous or below reporting limits

Hazard classification (Safe Work Australia GHS 7) - Signal word: Danger - Skin Corrosion/Irritation — Category 2 — H315: Causes skin irritation - Eye Damage/Irritation — Category 1 — H318: Causes serious eye damage - Sensitisation - Skin — Category 1 — H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction - Physician note: Product can cause corneal burns; effects may be delayed - Classified as hazardous under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria - Not classified as Dangerous Goods under Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail - Not classified as Dangerous Goods under New Zealand NZS5433 - No Hazchem Code assigned - No Australian poison schedule applies

Precautionary statements (label-sourced) - P261: Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapours, or spray - P264: Wash hands, face, and all exposed skin thoroughly after handling - P272: Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace - P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye/face protection, and suitable respirator - P305+P351+P338: If in eyes — rinse cautiously with water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing - P310: Immediately call a Poison Centre/doctor - P333+P313: If skin irritation or rash occurs — get medical advice/attention - P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse - P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations - P101: If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand - P102: Keep out of reach of children - P103: Read carefully and follow all instructions

Personal protective equipment (label/SDS specified) - Gloves: Nitrile rubber gloves recommended for intermittent contact - Eye/face: Chemical safety goggles and/or face shield - Respirator: Required when risk of breathing vapours, mist, or spray exists - Clothing: Safety shoes, overalls, and full skin-covering garments

First aid procedures (SDS-specified) - Poisons Information Centre — Australia: 131 126; New Zealand: 0800 764 766 - Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing; flush skin and hair with running water for 15 minutes minimum or until advised to stop by a doctor or Poisons Information Centre; transport to doctor or hospital - Eye contact: Irrigate immediately with copious water for 15 minutes with eyelids held open; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; seek urgent medical assistance;

transport to hospital or medical centre - Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting; rinse mouth with water; give a glass of water to drink (not to an unconscious patient); seek medical advice - Inhalation: Remove person from exposure; do not enter confined space without appropriate respiratory protection; remove contaminated clothing; loosen remaining clothing; keep patient warm and at rest; seek medical advice if effects persist - First aider PPE: Safety shoes, overalls, gloves, and safety glasses (nitrile gloves for intermittent contact)

Fire response (SDS-specified) - Combustibility: Classified as a combustible material - Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, standard foam, dry agent carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder - Fire hazard: On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes - Firefighter requirement: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition

Spill response (SDS-specified) - Small spills: Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination; avoid inhalation of vapours or dust; wipe up with absorbent material such as clean rags or paper towels; collect contaminated absorbent for disposal as hazardous waste

Disposal - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations (P501) - Non-Dangerous Goods transport classification does not exempt product from hazardous waste disposal requirements

Workplace/regulatory - Application: Vapour barrier flooring adhesive system — Part B only; must be combined with corresponding Part A resin - Mixing ratios and cure schedules specified in separate technical literature for the complete VBS Rapid system - SDS standard: Safe Work Australia GHS 7

General product claims

- The hardener "catalyses and drives the curing reaction" to deliver "professional results that last" - 1,3-Benzenedimethanamine described as providing "rigid cross-linking sites, contributing to final mechanical strength" - Triethylenetetramine described as "accelerating the cure rate and ensuring thorough cross-linking throughout the resin matrix" - 2,4,6-Tri(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol described as "cutting the time needed to reach handling strength" - Polyamine compounds described as generating "minimal heat during the exothermic reaction" - System described as delivering "chemical resistance and adhesion strength that vapour barrier systems need when exposed to moisture from concrete slabs" - Sensitisation described as "often irreversible" and potentially career-ending for flooring professionals - Nitrile gloves of minimum 0.4 mm thickness recommended for prolonged professional use (contextual recommendation beyond SDS specification) - Full face shield recommended in combination with chemical goggles for large-scale mixing or overhead application (contextual recommendation beyond SDS specification) - Half-face elastomeric respirator with combination organic vapour and particulate cartridges described as appropriate for amine exposure (contextual recommendation beyond SDS specification) - Supplied-air respiratory protection described as appropriate for confined spaces (contextual recommendation beyond SDS specification) - Alkaline amine burns described as progressive and potentially causing permanent vision impairment or blindness - Waste hardener described as creating an exothermic fire hazard if mixed with resin for disposal - Empty containers described as requiring triple-rinsing before recycling or non-hazardous disposal (jurisdictional generalisation, not label-stated) - Health surveillance programmes described as appropriate for workers regularly exposed to skin sensitisers - Workers with existing amine sensitivity described as potentially medically contraindicated from using this product

Related Products & Brand Context

Selleys Liquid Nails VBS Rapid - 2-Part Epoxy sits within Selleys' broader Liquid Nails construction adhesive range, which is one of the most widely recognised adhesive lines under the Selleys brand in Australia and New Zealand. Selleys is known across the Home & Garden > Adhesives & Sealants

category for both consumer and trade-grade bonding solutions, and this product represents their specialised offering for epoxy-based flooring applications.

Within the VBS Rapid system itself, the product is available in two distinct component forms — the **Selleys Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Resin** and the **Selleys Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Hardener** — which must be combined before use. For buyers who prefer a ready-to-use bundle, Selleys also offers the **Liquid Nails VBS Rapid Kit**, which packages both components together. The system is available in a 1.5L size (product code 103442) as well as the complete kit format (product code 102802), giving tradespeople and DIYers flexibility depending on the scale of their project.

Within the Adhesives & Sealants category, this product occupies a specialist position focused on flooring. Remove the 'water-based' description. The product is a solvent-containing or solvent-borne two-part epoxy system., with a built-in moisture barrier function suited to slab applications. This distinguishes it from single-component Liquid Nails adhesives, which are typically used for general construction bonding rather than the combination of structural adhesion and vapour barrier performance that VBS Rapid provides. Its rapid cure chemistry means the surface becomes tack-free within hours, which is a practical differentiator for time-sensitive flooring jobs.

Someone using this product is likely to also need surface preparation materials such as concrete primers or degreasers to ensure the substrate is clean and sound before application, as well as mixing tools appropriate for two-part epoxy systems. Given the product's hazardous classification under Safe Work Australia GHS 7 criteria — particularly around skin contact with the hardener — appropriate personal protective equipment such as chemical-resistant gloves would also be an important adjacent purchase. Remove the unverified coverage figure or replace with a reference to the product's technical data sheet for coverage rates.