

WATTYL CLARITHANE CLEAR POLYURETHANE SEALER PT A

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
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CC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 5099-06
Version No:3

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL CLARITHANE CLEAR POLYURETHANE SEALER PT A

SYNONYMS

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

Base or Part A of a 2 pack. urethane coating system. Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers. Used as a sealer for interior timber. Application is usually by spray atomisation. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

SUPPLIER

Company: Watty1 Pty Ltd
Address:
4 Steel St
Blacktown
NSW, 2148
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255
Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008
Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Highly flammable.
Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

Do not empty into drains.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container

or label).

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
resins, unregluated		>60
xylene	1330-20-7	10-20
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	1-9
aromatic solvent 100	Not avail.	<2
additives		1-9
contains less than 0.1% benzene		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Protheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach. Gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after intubation, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be expected. For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 100 ml, gastric lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.
- Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnea, hyperinflation, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood oxygenation (SpO₂ < 90 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiogram should be monitored; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously intoxicated patients. Inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential for cardiovascular stimulation. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the first choice.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed to the material (TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
Methylhippu-ric acids in urine	1.5 gm/gm creatinine	End of shift	
	2 mg/min	Last 4 hrs of shift	

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 500 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂).

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
 - Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
 - Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
 - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
 - Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
 - DO NOT use plastic buckets.
 - Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
 - Use spark-free tools when handling.
 - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 - Keep containers securely sealed.
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - Work clothes should be laundered separately.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
 - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type.
(ii) : Where a can is to be used
as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
(i) : Removable head packaging;
(ii) : Cans with friction closures and
(iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	80	350	150	655			
Australia Exposure Standards	n-butyl acetate (n-Butyl acetate)	150	713	200	950			

PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injurious exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only a thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Milky highly flammable liquid with a strong solvent odour; does not mix with water

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Molecular weight: Not Available
 Melting Range (?C): Not Available
 Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
 pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
 Volatile Component (%vol): 45-55
 Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
 Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
 Autoignition Temp (?C): Not Available
 State: Liquid

Boiling Range (?C): Not Available
 Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.98-1.02
 pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
 Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
 Evaporation Rate: Not Available
 Flash Point (?C): 22
 Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
 Decomposition Temp (?C): Not Available
 Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.
 Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
 Can be absorbed through skin.
 Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

XYLENE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg
 Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg
 Inhalation (human) TCLO: 200 ppm
 Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h
 Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg
 Inhalation (Human) TCLO: 200 ppm/4h
 Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg
 Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg
 Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg
 Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg
 Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg
 Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate
 Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant
 Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild
 Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis. This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling of the epidermis, intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Reproductive effector in rats

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 13100 mg/kg
 Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg*
 Inhalation (human) TCLO: 200 ppm
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4h
 Inhalation (Human) TCLO: 200 ppm/4h *
 [PPG]
 Oral (Rat) LD50: 10768 mg/kg
 Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 390 ppm/4h
 Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1230 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-
 Moderate
 Eye (rabbit): 20 mg (open)-SEVERE
 Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h -
 Moderate
 Eye (human): 300 mg

Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 3200 mg/kg
 Oral (Guinea) pig: LD50 4700 mg/kg
 Intraperitoneal (Guinea) pig: LD 1500 mg/kg

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AROMATIC SOLVENT 100:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
xylene	IARC:3	ILOE1		

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: 3

REPROTOXIN

ILOE1: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
 HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	N
UN Number:	1263	Packing Group:	I

Shipping Name: PAINT

PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
 Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient en supply - organic compounds)
 Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants en quality
 Australia Exposure Standards
 Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
 Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
 Australia National Pollutant Inventory
 Australia Poisons Schedule
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
 IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
 International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
 OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
 WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of h

n-butyl acetate (CAS: 123-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards
 Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Sub:

aromatic solvent 100 (CAS No: None):
No regulations applicable

No data available for xylene as CAS: 8026-09-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
xylene	1330-20-7, 8026-09-3

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