

WATTYL ESTAPOL SP GLOSS RANGE

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet

CHEMWATCH 5045-74

Date of Issue: Wed 18-Feb-2004

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL ESTAPOL SP GLOSS RANGE

SYNONYMS

polyurethane urethane moisture cure
coating paint floor finish socyanate

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PAINT

PRODUCT USE

A single pack solvent based moisture curing clear polyurethane coating; Application is by lambswool applicator may also be applied by brush or hand roller. CONTAINS free organic isocyanate. Mixing and application requires special precautions and use of personal protective gear [APMF]. 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

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AUSTRALIA

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

RISK

Flammable.

Toxic by inhalation.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

HARMFUL-May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Keep locked up.

Keep away from sources of ignition. No smoking.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

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 you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
aromatic polyisocyanate solution residual as	9081-90-7	30-60
toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	<0.3
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent additives	64742-95-6.	30-60 <10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as

casualty can comfortably drink.

- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- 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.
- Prostheses 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

For sub-chronic and chronic exposures to isocyanates:

- This material may be a potent pulmonary sensitiser which causes bronchospasm even in patients without prior airway hyperreactivity.
- Clinical symptoms of exposure involve mucosal irritation of respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.
- Conjunctival irritation, skin inflammation (erythema, pain vesiculation) and gastrointestinal disturbances occur soon after exposure.
- Pulmonary symptoms include cough, burning, substernal pain and dyspnoea.
- Some cross-sensitivity occurs between different isocyanates.
- Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema and bronchospasm are the most serious consequences of exposure. Markedly symptomatic patients should receive oxygen, ventilatory support and an intravenous line.
- Treatment for asthma includes inhaled sympathomimetics (epinephrine [adrenalin], terbutaline) and steroids.
- Activated charcoal (1 g/kg) and a cathartic (sorbitol, magnesium citrate) may be useful for ingestion.
- Mydriatics, systemic analgesics and topical antibiotics (Sulamyd) may be used for corneal abrasions.
- There is no effective therapy for sensitised workers.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux; Medical Toxicology]

NOTE: Isocyanates cause airway restriction in naive individuals with the degree of response dependant on the concentration and duration of exposure. They induce smooth muscle contraction which leads to bronchoconstrictive episodes. Acute changes in lung function, such as decreased FEV₁, may not represent sensitivity. [Karol & Jin, Frontiers in Molecular Toxicology, pp 56-61, 1992].

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related

hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO₂ 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Alcohol stable 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.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control 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 flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
- Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- 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).

Other combustion products include.
carbon dioxide (CO₂).
isocyanates.
nitrogen oxides (NO_x).
and minor amounts of.
hydrogen cyanide

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

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

Avoid reaction with water, alcohols, strong bases, alkalis, metal compounds and detergent solutions. Reacts with water, may generate a large volume of foam, carbon dioxide gas (CO₂) and heat. Foaming in confined space may produce pressure. Isocyanates will attack and embrittle some plastics and rubbers.

HAZCHEM

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Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:

Safety Glasses.

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Butyl rubber.

Neoprene.

Respirator:

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

DO NOT touch the spill material.

- 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

DO NOT touch the spill material.

- 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.
- 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.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	14

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 128 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure 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 or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- 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.

Avoid generating and breathing dust. Effective dust extraction and good ventilation is required when using cutting, shaping or sanding tools. Wear a disposable dust mask AS 1715 (1991) class P1 or P2 when machining.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from strong oxidizing agents, amines and acids.

- Avoid contamination with water, alkalis and detergent solutions.
- Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
- DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected.
- Open all containers with care.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- No smoking, naked lights/ignition sources.
- 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

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.029 (aromatic polyisocyanate solution)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm
 Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m ³):	6.8419 mg/m ³	If the b
toluene diisocyanate		0
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic		2.72

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is aromatic polyisocyanate solution

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) at the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
naphtha petroleum, l	12 mg/m ³	100	D	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
 American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

INGREDIENT DATA

AROMATIC POLYISOCYANATE SOLUTION:

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

isocyanates, all

ES TWA: 0.02 mg/m³; STEL: 0.07 mg/m³ SENSITISER [WORKSAFE 1995]

Many isocyanate compounds cause respiratory and skin sensitisation.

Worker exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled and kept to a minimum when handling/mixing components and during spray application.

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:

isocyanates, all as NCO (Mol.Wt: 42.00)

ES TWA: 0.02 mg/m³; STEL: 0.07 mg/m³ sensitiser

MEL TWA: 0.02 mg/m³; STEL: 0.07 mg/m³ sensitiser

Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers. This should emphasise:

- demography, occupational and medical history and health advice
- completion of a standardised respiratory questionnaire
- physical examination of the respiratory system and skin
- standardised respiratory function tests such as FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC.

Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF]

for toluene-2,4-diisocyanate

TLV TWA: 0.005 ppm, 0.036 mg/m³; STEL: 0.02ppm, 0.14 mg/m³ A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable a causing Cancer in humans

NOTICE OF INTENDED CHANGE

for toluene-2,4- and 2,6-diisocyanate

TLV TWA 0.005 ppm, 0.036 mg/m³; STEL: 0.02 ppm, 0.14 mg/m³ A4 Sensitiser

The odour recognition threshold, 0.05-0.4 ppm in air, is not reliable and being above exposure standard, gives no warning of exposure.

NOTE: Detector tubes for toluene diisocyanate, measuring in excess of 0.02 ppm, are commercially available.

A substantial proportion of the working population (4.3% to 25%) can be sensitised to TDI at the ES-TWA. Such sensitisation was not limited to highly susceptible individuals and workers often developed symptoms early. Preplacement exams have been unsuccessful in identifying those who may develop sensitisation. Allergy, bronchial asthma and chronic bronchitis sufferers should be excluded from exposure to TDI. Chronic low level exposures below 0.02 ppm have been reported to cause sensitisation. Workers complained of cough, phlegm production, breathlessness and wheezing 2 to 17 years after the last exposure and it is reported that several workers developed chronic bronchitis 40 months after removal from exposure. Effects of TDI appear to be dose-related and there is a threshold (0.005 ppm) below which no respiratory effects are produced by at least the isomer 2,4-TDI. It should be noted that some polyurethane production facilities also emit amines which are the most important cause of respiratory symptoms and occupational asthma.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

REL TWA: 25-100 ppm*, 125 mg/m³* [Various Manufacturers]

CEL TWA: 50 ppm, 125 mg/m³

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

DO NOT use skin cream unless necessary and then use only minimum amount. Isocyanate vapour may be absorbed into skin cream and this increases hazard. Neoprene rubber gloves.

or.
Butyl rubber gloves.
Safety footwear

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection is required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor (Min)	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
10 x ES	AB-AUS AB-PAPR-AUS	- -
50 x ES	-	AB-AUS AB-PAPR-AUS
100 x ES	-	AB-2 AB-PAPR-2

^ - Full-face

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF].

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear flammable liquid with a mild odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Toxic or noxious vapours/gas.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Boiling Range (°C): 150-175

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.97

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (as supplied): Not applicable
pH (1% solution): Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): >1
Volatile Component (%vol): 30-60
Evaporation Rate: Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): > 1
Flash Point (°C): 43 (OC-lit)
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 1.0
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 7.0
Autoignition Temp (°C): 250
Decomposition Temp (°C):
State: Liquid

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

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful or toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis

EYE

The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis.
and may cause.

in some cases, sensitisation.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

INHALED

The vapour/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary oedema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterised by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitisation may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitised persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping. Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by.
inhalation of vapour.

inhalation of vapour from the curing material.
and.

skin contact.

with the material.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

Sensitisation reactions may appear suddenly after repeated symptom free exposures.

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Wattyl Estapol SP Gloss Range

No data for Wattyl Estapol SP Gloss Range.

AROMATIC POLYISOCYANATE SOLUTION:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): non-irritant/24hr

Eye (rabbit): mild-irritant

[Bayer]

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4130 mg/kg
 Inhalation (human) TClO: 0.5 ppm
 Inhalation (human) TClO: 0.020 ppm/2 yr
 Inhalation (human) TClO: 0.080 ppm
 Inhalation (woman) TClO: 0.0003 ppm/8h/5d
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 14 ppm/14h
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 610mg aerosol/m3/1h*
 Inhalation (rat) LClO: 600 ppm/6h

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg (open) - SEVERE
 Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

*[Bayer]

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]

CAUTION: TDI is a potent respiratory and skin sensitiser. Sensitized people can react to very low levels of airborne isocyanates. Cross sensitization to other isocyanates can occur.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *
 Inhalation (rat) TClO: 1320 ppm/6h/90D-I

IRRITATION

Nil reported

* [Devoe]

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Watty1 Estapol SP Gloss Range.
 Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

AROMATIC POLYISOCYANATE SOLUTION:

No data for aromatic polyisocyanate solution.

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:

Water pollution class (WGK): 2 - impairment of water quality

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

No data for naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent.

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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:

PAINT

Hazard Class: 3

UN/NA Number: 1263

ADR Number: 30

Packing Group: III
Labels Required: flammable liquid
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: 3139

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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