



Manufacturers of UTHANE Polyurethane Coatings
2 Hume Road, Smithfield, N.S.W., 2164, Australia
Phone +612 9729-2000 Fax +612 9729-2279

Emergency Telephone No. (02) 9634-5560

Date Of Issue : 30/04/07

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Page 1 of 8

EP210 TWO-PACK ANTI-CORROSIVE EPOXY PRIMER - PART "A" Ref msds 00063A

Hazardous According to Criteria of Worksafe Australia

COMPANY DETAILS

Company : BC Coatings
Address : 2 Hume Road, Smithfield, N.S.W. 2164
Telephone Number : +612 9729-2000
Emergency Telephone Number : +612 9634.5560

IDENTIFICATION

Product Name : **EP210 TWO-PACK EPOXY ANTI-CORROSIVE PRIMER PART "A"**
Other Names : EP210 Epoxy Primer
Product Code : EP210 "A"
U.N Number : 1263
Dangerous Goods Class : 3
Subsidiary Risk : None allocated
Hazchem Code : 3[Y]
Poisons Schedule : S6
Use : General anticorrosive coating for ferrous substrates.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES

Appearance : Gray viscous liquid. Strong lacquer odour.
Boiling Point : 114 - 143 °C
Vapour Pressure : 6 kPa @ 38 °C
Specific Gravity : 1.63 (Water = 1)
Flash Point : 20 °C (Tag Closed Cup)
Flammability Limits (% volume) : 1.1 LEL / 7.7 UEL
Solubility in Water (% Weight) : Negligible
VOC : 420 .0 g/litre.
Evaporation Rate : 0.70 (Butyl acetate = 1)
Other Properties : Leaks of gas or spills of liquid can readily form flammable mixtures at temperatures at or above flash point.

For industrial use only in spray areas complying with relevant regulations.

This product is one component of a two component system.

Both components must be mixed together immediately prior to use.

INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS NO.	PROPORTION (% w/w)
Xylene	1330-20-7	10 - 30 %
Methyl iso-Butyl Ketone	108-10-1	10 - 30 %
Epoxy resin	25068-38-6	10 - 30 %
Pigments	Not applicable	30 - 60 %

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION**HEALTH EFFECTS - ACUTE EXPOSURE**

- Swallowed** : Moderately toxic.
May cause irritation.
Small amounts of liquid aspirated into the respiratory system during ingestion, or from vomiting may cause bronchopneumonia or pulmonary oedema.
- Eye** : Irritating to eyes.
- Skin** : Contact with the skin may result in mild irritation.
Capable of causing skin sensitisation and allergic skin reactions.
- Inhaled** : Toxic by inhalation.
Vapour/mist is extremely irritating to mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract and lungs.
Repeated exposure may cause sensitisation and/or allergic reactions.
Inhalation of high concentrations of solvent vapours can cause central nervous system depression with effects such as loss of co-ordination, impaired judgment, headache and, if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

HEALTH EFFECTS - CHRONIC EXPOSURE

Chronic (long term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to this product and can last for months or years.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour.

Prolonged or continuous skin contact with liquid may cause de-fatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

Evidence from animal tests indicate that repeated or prolonged solvent inhalation exposures could result in kidney disorders, nervous system impairment, liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION - continued**FIRST AID**

- Swallowed** : Give milk or water to drink.
Do **NOT** induce vomiting.
Should vomiting occur, place patient's head downwards, head lower than hips, to prevent vomit entering the lungs.
This is especially important as aspiration of this material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonia, which can be fatal.
Call a doctor and/or transport to an emergency facility or hospital **IMMEDIATELY**.
- Eye** : **IMMEDIATELY** and continuously irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 15 minutes.
Eyelids should be held open.
Seek **IMMEDIATE** medical attention.
- Skin** : Remove contaminated clothing and wash the affected areas thoroughly with water, then mild soap and water.
If exposure has been prolonged or severe or if swelling, redness or irritation occur, seek medical advice.
Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Inhaled** : Remove affected person(s) to fresh air, taking care not to become affected yourself.
Remove any contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing.
If breathing is normal, allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position and keep warm.
Keep at rest until fully recovered.
If breathing is difficult and patient is cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask.

If breathing has stopped, commence Expired Air Resuscitation (E.A.R.).
In the event of cardiac arrest commence Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (C.P.R.) and seek **IMMEDIATE** medical attention.
- First aid facilities** : Shower facilities and eye wash stations should be provided.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION - continued**ADVICE TO DOCTOR**

- Oral** : Gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and cramping.
CNS depression, ranging from mild headache to anaesthesia and coma.
Liver and kidney injury delayed.
Effect may include anuria, dysuria, hematuria and laboratory evidence of kidney damage;
hepatic tenderness, jaundice, liver enlargement and other evidence of liver damage.
Pulmonary irritation secondary to exhalation of solvent.
- Aspiration** : Severe lung irritation with coughing, gagging, dyspnea, substernal distress and rapidly developing pulmonary oedema .
Later signs of bronchopneumonia and pneumonitis.

TREATMENT

- Oral** : Lavage with cuffed tube if large quantity ingested.
Give activated charcoal.
Observe for several days for renal or hepatic injury.
- Aspiration** : Aspiration is main danger.
Enforce bed rest and observe carefully.
Administer oxygen with slight positive pressure and anti-foaming agent.
Maintain airways and vital functions.
Prophylactic antibiotics useful.
- Inhalation** : Administer oxygen with slight positive pressure and anti-foaming agent.
Avoid sympathomimetic amines.

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE**EXPOSURE STANDARDS**

Threshold limit value (TLV) for Xylene : 100 ppm.

Time weighted average (TWA) for MIBK : 50 ppm

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ensure sufficient ventilation to maintain concentration below exposure standard in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Refer also to protective measures for the other components used with this product.

NOTE

Vapour is heavier than air and may collect in hollows, pits storage tanks or sumps.

Do **NOT** enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected using an approved, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and an observer is present for assistance.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Skin : Contact should be avoided by wearing chemically resistant work clothing, boots and gloves.
Do **NOT** use solvent to clean the skin but use cleanings cream.

Eyes : Should be protected by chemical splash goggles or safety glasses fitted with side shields or full face shield.

Respiratory : Local exhaust ventilation required.
If vapour causes eye irritation or if an inhalation risk exists an air supplied breathing apparatus should be used.
Correct respirator fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.
ALWAYS wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet.

FLAMMABILITY

Can readily form flammable mixture with air.

Flammable Liquid.

Avoid all ignition sources.

Avoid direct sources of heat.

Flameproof equipment necessary where this product is being used.

Nearby equipment should be earthed.



Manufacturers of UTHANE Polyurethane Coatings
2 Hume Road, Smithfield, N.S.W., 2164, Australia
Phone +612 9729-2000 Fax +612 9729-2279

Date Of Issue : 30/04/07

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Page 6 of 8

EP210 TWO-PACK ANTI-CORROSIVE EPOXY PRIMER - PART "A" Ref msds 00063A

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

UN No. : 1263 **Package Group** : III
Class : 3 (Flammable Liquid)

Class 3 flammable liquids shall NOT be loaded in the same vehicle with :-

- Class 1 Explosives
- Class 2.1 Flammable gases (when both in bulk)
- Class 2.3 Poisonous gases
- Class 4.2 Spontaneously combustible substances
- Class 5.1 Oxidizing agents
- Class 5.2 Organic peroxides
- Class 7 Radioactive substances
- Foodstuffs and foodstuff empties.

Refer to Australian Code for the Transport of dangerous goods by Road and Rail (6th Edition) for transport regulations and state Dangerous Goods regulations for storage requirements.

Materials are stable on storage, but should be stored in a cool, well ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidizing agents and odour sensitive materials.

Keep containers tightly closed when not in use and check regularly for leaks.

Use non- sparking tools and equipment.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION - continued**SPILLS AND DISPOSAL**

Shut off all possible sources if ignition.

Instruct others to keep at a safe distance.

Advise authorities product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses or extensive land areas.

SMALL SPILL may be absorbed onto any absorbent material such as sand, soil or vermiculite.

WITH LARGE SPILLS

Use only spark-free and/or explosion proof equipment.

Wear breathing apparatus, gloves and full protective clothing.

Stop liquid at the source.

Dike the area to prevent spreading and to prevent it entering sewers, drains or natural waterways.

Pump the liquid to a salvage tank.

Absorb remaining material with suitable absorbent (sand, soil & etc.).

Shovel into sealed containers for later disposal.

Ventilate area well to evaporate remaining liquid and to dispel vapour.

DISPOSAL

Refer to State Waste Management Authority.

Normally suitable for incineration by an approved agent.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flammable liquid.

When burning may form toxic materials such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, fumes and smoke.

Heating can cause rupturing of containers with explosive force.

If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of the fire and keep cool with water spray.

Fire-fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece and operated in positive pressure mode.

FIREFIGHTING

Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical .

Water spray may be ineffective.

OTHER INFORMATION**TOXICITY**

1. Ethel Browning's "Toxicity and metabolism of industrial solvents", 2nd ed.

Volume 1 "Hydrocarbons" Snyder, R. (ed.)
Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1987 pp 64-84.

2. "Chemical hazards of the workplace", 2nd ed.

Proctor, Nick H. and others
Philadelphia, USA: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1988 pp 512-513.

REACTIVITY/COMPATIBILITY

Hazardous polymerization : Cannot occur

Stability : Stable

Incompatibility : Avoid contact with strong alkalis mineral acids and strong oxidizers.
Keep away from heat and open flame.

Conditions to avoid : None known.

Hazardous decomposition products : Burning may produce carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide.

CONTACT POINT

BC COATINGS +612 9729-2000

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR Mr. David Decorte

The information contained herein is based on data available to BC Coatings from both our own technical sources and from recognised published references and is believed to be both accurate and reliable. Since we cannot anticipate or control the many different conditions under which this information and our products may be used, each user should review these recommendations in the specific context of the intended application and confirm whether they are applicable.