

Emergency Telephone No. +612 9634 5560

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Ref msds 00109a

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET UT150 UTHANE - PART "A"

Hazardous according to criteria of Worksafe Australia

IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME : UT150 UTHANE - PART " A "

AVAILABLE COLORS : White Gloss, Various tints, Clear Gloss

OTHER NAMES : Not applicable

U.N. NUMBER : 1263

DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS : 3.1 (Flammable Liquid)

SUBSIDIARY RISK : Nil HAZCHEM CODE : 3[Y]E POISONS SCHEDULE : S5 EPG : 3C1

USE

: Reactive acrylic spray coating to provide a tough, durable air dried or force dried finish with the properties of baked enamels on suitably prepared surfaces.

For industrial or automotive 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.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION / PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE : Various colors. Strong lacquer odor.

BOILING POINT	(°C)	: 138.0		(Xylene)
VAPOR PRESSURE	(kPa @ 38°C)	: 5.2		(Xylene)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	(@ 25°C)	: 0.980 - 1.290	(Depends on color)	(Water = 1)
% VOLATILES	(by volume)	: 50.0 - 60.0	(Depends on color)	
EVAPORATION RATE		: 0.7	(Butyl Acetate =1)	(Xylene)
FLASH POINT	(°C)	: 27.0	Tag Closed Cup	(Xylene)
FLAMMABILITY LIMITS	(% volume)	: 1.7 LEL / 7.0 UEL		(Xylene)
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE	(°C)	: 499.0		(Xylene)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER (% weight) : Negligible

OTHER PROPERTIES

: Flammable, vapors can readily form explosive mixture with air

INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS No.	PROPORTION (% w/w)
XYLENE	1330-20-7	20 - 60
PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON MIXTURE	N/A	< 10
BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	< 10
2-ETHOXY ETHYL ACETATE	111-15-9	< 10
1-METHOXY-2-PROPYL ACETATE	108-65-6	< 10
ACRYLIC POLYOLS, HYDROXY FUNCTIONAL	Proprietary Blend	20 - 60
MISCELLANEOUS ADDITIVES	N/A	< 10
PIGMENTS	Non-Hazardous	0 - 30

More detailed information available to medical staff in case of an emergency.

All components are registered in accordance with Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.



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UT150 UTHANE - PART "A"

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

HEALTH EFFECTS - ACUTE EXPOSURE

SWALLOWED: Ingestion may result in irritation of the mouth and throat.

Ingestion of small quantities can result in headache, weakness, dizziness nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Ingestion of larger amounts may lead to unconsciousness.

If the victim is uncoordinated there is a greater likelihood of vomit entering the lungs and causing subsequent

complications.

EYE : Vapor and liquid can cause irritation.

A moderate eye irritant.

May cause redness, tearing or blurred vision.

SKIN : Contact with the skin may result in mild to moderate irritation.

Will have a degreasing action on the skin.

INHALED : Vapor is irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract.

Inhalation of high concentrations 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

SKIN : Prolonged or repeated skin contact causes severe irritation and may lead to irritant contact dermatitis.

Can be absorbed through the skin.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water.

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 immediately drench with water and remove clothing.

if swelling, redness or irritation occurs 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.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR : Treat symptomatically.



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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

No value has been assigned for this specific material by the N.H.M.R.C.

However for some of the components:-

XYLENE

TLV-TWA - 80 ppm (350 mg/m^3) WORKSAFE 1991 - 150 ppm (655 mg/m^3) WORKSAFE 1991 STEL

BUTYL ACETATE

TLV-TWA : 150 ppm (713 mg/m³) / STEL 200 ppm (950 mg/m³) A4

ES TWA $: 150 \text{ ppm } (713 \text{ mg/m}^3) / \text{STEL } 200 \text{ ppm } (950 \text{ mg/m}^3) \\ \text{PEL } (\text{PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT}) : 710 \text{ mg/m}^3 \ (150 \text{ ppm})$

: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4

NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.

CARCINOGENICITY : NTP: NO IARC: NO Z LIST: NO OSHA REG: NO

: 10,000 ppm IDLH Level

: 0.0063 ppm (detection), 0.038 - 12 ppm (recognition) Odour Threshold Value

2-ETHOXYETHYL ACETATE

TLV-TWA (27 mg/m^3) 5 ppm

NOHSC-1991 (Worksafe Australia) "Sk" "Peak Limitation"

TLV is the time weighted average concentration of the workplace atmosphere for a normal 8 hour work day and a 40 hour work week, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect.

These TLV's are issued as guidelines only and should not be interpreted as the fine line between safe and dangerous conditions. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is practically possible.

STEL's are expressed as airborne concentrations of substances, averaged over a period of 15 minutes.

This short term TWA concentration should not be exceeded at any time during a normal 8 hour working day.

Workers should not be exposed at the STEL concentration continuously for longer than 15 minutes, or for more than four such periods per working day.

A minimum of 60 minutes should be allowed between successive exposures at the STEL concentration.

"Sk" Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure.

The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

"Peak Limitation" - a ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Ensure sufficient ventilation to maintain concentration below exposure standard.

Use with local exhaust ventilation or while wearing organic vapor respirator.

The effectiveness of an air purifying respirator is limited.

Use it only for a single, short term exposure.

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

Do **NOT** enter confined spaces where vapor may have collected without using an approved, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (meeting the requirements of AS1715 & AS1716) and an observer present for assistance.



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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE (Continued)

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Skin contact should be avoided by wearing chemically resistant work clothing, boots and gloves. Eyes should be protected by chemical splash goggles or safety glasses fitted with side shields. If vapor causes eye irritation or if an inhalation risk exists a full-face, organic vapor respirator (meeting the requirements of AS1715 & AS1716) should be used.

NOTE: Make sure the correct cartridges are used for the potential air contamination.

The effectiveness of an air purifying respirator is limited.

Use it only for a single, short term exposure.

For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guide line may be greatly exceeded, use an approved, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (meeting the requirements of AS1715 & AS1716) and an observer present for assistance.

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.



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SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

UN No : 1263 PACKAGING GROUP : II

Class : 3.1 (Highly Flammable Liquid)

EPG : 3C1

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 agentsClass 5.2 Organic peroxidesClass 7 Radioactive substances

- Halogens (Chlorinated compounds & etc.)

- 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 odor sensitive materials.

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

Use non-sparking tools and equipment.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

Shut off all possible sources of ignition.

Instruct others to keep at a safe distance.

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

Small spills may be absorbed onto any absorbent material such as sand, soil or vermiculite.

With large spills:

Wear breathing apparatus, gloves and full protective clothing.

Stop liquid at the source.

Dyke 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 vapor.

DISPOSAL : Refer to State Waste Management Authority. Advise of flammable nature

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.

Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face piece and operated in

positive pressure mode.

FIRE FIGHTING: Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical.

Water spray may be ineffective.



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OTHER INFORMATION

TOXICITY

No LD₅₀ data available for this specific product.

However for some of the components

XYLENE

Inhalation TLCO (human) : 200 ppm Irritant (CNS recording changes, hallucinations)

Eyes : Moderate irritant Skin : Mild irritant

Evidence from animal tests is available to indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to Xylene could result in liver, kidney and central nervous system disorders.

BUTYL ACETATE

 LD_{50} : 13,100 mg/kg Oral (rat) 7,060 mg/kg Oral LD_{50} (mouse) Oral LD_{50} (rabbit) 3,200 mg/kg Inspired 1,230 mg/kg LD_{50} (mouse) Dermal :> 5,000 mg/kg LD_{50} (rabbit) : 2,000 ppm/4 hours Inhalation LC_{50} (rat)

Inhalation LC_{50} (rat) : < 391 ppm/4 hr (aerosol)

Inhalation TLCO (human) : Not Available (CNS recording changes, hallucinations)

Skin (rabbit) : 500 mg/24 hr, mild to moderate irritant Eye (rabbit) : 20-100 mg, moderate to severe irritant

2-ETHOXYETHYL ACETATE

Skin : Harmful

Other : Harmful if swallowed or by inhalation.

Inhalation studies conducted in rats and rabbits during gestation produced maternal and developmental toxicity at 100-300 ppm, including teratogenicity at 200-300 ppm.

There was no evidence of maternal or developmental toxicity (including teratogenicity) in either species at 50 ppm. (Tyl, R.W. et al; Fundam. Appl. Toxicol. 1988, 10(1), 20-39).

PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS

Evidence from animal tests is available to indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to hydrocarbon solvents could result in liver, kidney and central nervous disorders.

REACTIVITY / COMPATIBILITY

Hazardous polymerization : Cannot occur Stability : Stable

Incompatibility : Avoid contact with strong alkalis, mineral acids, halogens and strong oxidizers.



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CONTACT POINT

B.C COATINGS

2 Hume Road, Smithfield, N.S.W. 2164

Phone (02) 9729-2000, FAX (02) 9729-2279

Emergency Telephone No. +612 9634-5560

The following personnel should be contacted depending on the nature of the inquiry.

TECHNICAL MANAGER PRODUCTION MANAGER

MANAGING DIRECTOR SALES MANAGER

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 24 HOUR SERVICE : 13 11 26

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE : 000 (exchange) : 1100

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Dunedin : (03) 479 1200 (Normal hours)

: (03) 474 0999 (Emergency)

Released by:

Safety Data Sheets are current for a maximum of three years but may be updated more frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure.

The information given in this bulletin and by the company's technical staff is provided as a general guide only to facilitate the adoption of appropriate measures in relation to handling, storage and disposal of the product.

Although BC Coatings Sales has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information is accurate, it accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage however caused that results therefrom and does not warrant such accuracy whether or not the information originated with BC Coatings.

BC Coatings urges each recipient of this MSDS to study it carefully to become aware of and understand the hazards associated with the product. The reader should consider consulting reference works or individuals who are experts in ventilation, toxicology, and fire prevention, as necessary or appropriate to use and understand the data contained in this MSDS.

To promote safe handling, each customer or recipient should notify its employees, agents, contractors and others whom it knows or believes will use this material or the information in this MSDS and any other information regarding hazards or safety. Users of the product are requested to contact BC Coatings technical section for detailed information regarding the qualities and characteristics of the product before it is used.

We reserve the right to revise Material Safety Data Sheets periodically as new information becomes available.