

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013
9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930
Version No:4.1.1.1
CD 2013/2 Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 202779"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains n-butyl acetate)

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

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.

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

Company: Valspar Australia Pty Ltd Pty Limited

Address:

Level 4, 2 Burbank Place

Baulkham Hills

NSW, 2153

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 8867 3333

Emergency Tel:+61 1800 039 008

Emergency Tel:+61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +61 2 8867 3344

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

Risk Codes

R10

R20

R42/43

R52/53

Risk Phrases

• Flammable.

• Harmful by inhalation.

• May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation and skin contact.

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

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S23

S24

S36

S37

S51

S09

S401

Safety Phrases

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• Avoid contact with skin.

• Wear suitable protective clothing.

• Wear suitable gloves.

• Use only in well ventilated areas.

• Keep container in a well ventilated place.

• 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.

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

S60

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

S63

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

continued...

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930

Version No:4.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 2 of 10

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	28182-81-2	>60
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	1-10
n- butyl acetate	123-86-4	1-10
hexamethylene diisocyanate	822-06-0	0-1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- - 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.

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.
- Seek medical attention without delay; 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, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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.
-

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- - Water spray or fog.
 - Alcohol stable foam.
 - Dry chemical powder.
 - Carbon dioxide.
- Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

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.

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.
- Combustion products include:.
carbon dioxide (CO2).

continued...

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930

Version No:4.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 3 of 10

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

isocyanates.

and minor amounts of.

hydrogen cyanide.

nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

- Flooding quantities of water only.

- Combustible.

- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

- When heated to high temperatures decomposes rapidly generating vapour which pressures and may then rupture containers with release of flammable and highly toxic isocyanate vapour.

- Burns with acrid black smoke and poisonous fumes.

- Small quantities of water in contact with hot liquid may react violently with generation of a large volume of rapidly expanding hot sticky semi-solid foam.

- Presents additional hazard when fire fighting in a confined space.

- Cooling with flooding quantities of water reduces this risk.

- Water spray or fog may cause frothing and should be used in large quantities.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

•3Y

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

■ - Remove all ignition sources.

- Clean up all spills immediately.

- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.

- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

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.

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 overexposure occurs.

- Use in a well-ventilated area.

- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

- 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.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ - Avoid reaction with water, alcohols and detergent solutions.

- Isocyanates and thioisocyanates are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, strong bases, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidisers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerisation reactions in these materials.

continued...

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930

Version No:4.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 4 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Isocyanates easily form adducts with carbodiimides, isothiocyanates, ketenes, or with substrates containing activated CC or CN bonds.
 - Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. This reaction may also generate large volumes of foam and heat. Foaming in confined spaces may produce pressure in confined spaces or containers. Gas generation may pressurise drums to the point of rupture.
 - Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).
 - If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.
 - This excess heat may generate toxic vapour.
 - Avoid contamination with water, alkalies 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.
 - Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- amines.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- - Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	(Isocyanates, all (as-NCO))			0.07	NOHSC documentation available for these values.
Australia Exposure Standards	(n- Butyl acetate)	150	200	950	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)4, 5 is the documentation source

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent:

CAS:64742- 95- 6

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=3.8E2 (n-BUTYLACETATE)

MATERIAL DATA

HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE POLYMER:

HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE:

- for 1,6-hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI):

The toxicological action of HDI is similar to that of toluene diisocyanate and the TLV-TWA is analogous. In light of reported asthmatic/ respiratory sensitisation-like responses in HDI exposed workers, individuals who may be hypersusceptible or otherwise unusually responsive may not be adequately protected at this limit.

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B:

- Exposed individuals are reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class A or B.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

continued...

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930

Version No:4.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 5 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

Odour threshold: 0.25 ppm.

The TLV-TWA is protective against ocular and upper respiratory tract irritation and is recommended for bulk handling of gasoline based on calculations of hydrocarbon content of gasoline vapour.

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

CEL TWA: 50 ppm, 125 mg/m³

N-BUTYL ACETATE:

■ For n-butyl acetate

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

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent significant irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages as well as narcotic effects. In light of the lack of substantive evidence regarding teratogenicity and a review of acute oral data a STEL is considered inappropriate.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=3.8E2 (n-BUTYL ACETATE).

HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE:

■ for hexamethylenediamine:

Saturated Vapour Concentration: 526 ppm (estimate) at 25 C.

Odour Threshold: 0.0032 mg/m³ (for the most sensitive individual) Hexamethylenediamine is moderately toxic following a single skin application, corrosive to the eye and skin and irritating to the upper respiratory tract.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

•Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

■ - Safety glasses with side shields.

- Chemical goggles.

- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

■ - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

NOTE:

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

continued...

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930

Version No:4.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- - Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- When spraying the MIXED material use a positive air pressure, air supplied full face respirator while spraying and until spray mist has been effectively dispersed.

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless to slightly yellow, flammable liquid with faint odour; immiscible in water.

Reacts with water, with formation of carbon dioxide

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	160	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	56	pH (1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	430	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	5.0
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	7.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.13
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

- There is some evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic

continued...

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930

Version No:4.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 7 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

■ Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

INHALED

■ Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ 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]. Animal testing shows that polymeric MDI can damage the nasal cavities and lungs, causing inflammation and increased cell growth. This product contains a polymer with a functional group considered to be of high concern. Isothiocyanates may cause hypersensitivity of the skin and airways. Aromatic isothiocyanates (with benzene rings) may have the potential to cause cancer. Toxicity is lower for larger species because they are less easily absorbed by the body. However even large polymers with more than one high-risk reactive group cannot be classified as a low risk polymer. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is some evidence from animal testing that exposure to this material may result in toxic effects to the unborn baby. Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur. CONTAINS free organic isocyanate. Mixing and application requires special precautions and use of personal protective gear [APMF].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	Sen
hexamethylene diisocyanate	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	Sen

SKIN

n- butyl acetate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	0
hexamethylene diisocyanate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW

continued...

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930

Version No:4.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 8 of 10

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
n- butyl acetate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
hexamethylene diisocyanate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ - 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.

- 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

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•3Y (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division:	3	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Special Provision:	223 274	Limited Quantity:	5 L
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	T4	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	TP1 TP29
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	P001 IBC03 LP01	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	None

Name and Description: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains n-butyl acetate)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing Instructions:	366	Maximum Qty/Pack:	220 L
Passenger and Cargo			
Packing Instructions:	355	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Passenger and Cargo			
Limited Quantity			
Packing Instructions:	Y344	Maximum Qty/Pack:	10 L

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains n-butyl acetate)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1993	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- E	Special provisions:	223 274 955
Limited Quantities:	5 L		

Shipping name:FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains n-butyl acetate)

continued...

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930

Version No:4.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 9 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

Xn

Harmful

POISONS SCHEDULE None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer (CAS: 28182-81-2,53200-31-0,1192214-73-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)"

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

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "FisherTransport Information", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

hexamethylene diisocyanate (CAS: 822-06-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Acros Transport Information", "Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring", "Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

No data for (CW: 15-8930)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name

hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer

CAS

28182- 81- 2, 53200- 31- 0, 1192214- 73- 5

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

continued...

WATTYL POLY U630 PART B

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

9317SP(cs)

CHEMWATCH 15-8930

Version No:4.1.1.1

CD 2013/2 Page 10 of 10

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2013

Print Date: 2-Sep-2013

This is the end of the MSDS.