

WATTYL PASCOL POLYURETHANE SATIN AEROSOL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 24-Nov-2010
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH Interim
Version No:JRF

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL PASCOL POLYURETHANE SATIN AEROSOL

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 355165.530"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

■ 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.

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack.

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: Wattyl Pty Ltd

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Australia

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

Risk Codes Risk Phrases

R12 • Extremely flammable.

R22 • Harmful if swallowed.

R37/38 • Irritating to respiratory system and skin.

R40(3) • Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

R44 • Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

R48/20 • Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

R51/53 • Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R63(3) • Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.

R67 • Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes Safety Phrases

S36 • Wear suitable protective clothing.

S37 • Wear suitable gloves.

S29 • Do not empty into drains.

S401 • To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

S35 • This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

S13 • Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

S46 • If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

S57 • Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.

S61 • Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

S60 • This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methylene chloride	75-09-2	10-30
mineral turpentine	Not avail.	30-60
synthetic resin		10-30
pigments		<10
additives		< 10
propellant as		
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-30
Solvent grades have less than 0.1% benzene content		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· Avoid giving milk or oils.

· Avoid giving alcohol.

· Not considered a normal route of entry.

· If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

EYE

■ If aerosols come in contact with the eyes:

· Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.

· Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

· Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
 - DO NOT use solvents.
 - Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

- If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
 - Remove to fresh air.
 - 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.
 - If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- for intoxication due to Freons/ Halons;
 - A: Emergency and Supportive Measures
 - Maintain an open airway and assist ventilation if necessary
 - Treat coma and arrhythmias if they occur. Avoid (adrenaline) epinephrine or other sympathomimetic amines that may precipitate ventricular arrhythmias.
 - Tachyarrhythmias caused by increased myocardial sensitisation may be treated with propranolol, 1- 2 mg IV or esmolol 25- 100 microgm/kg/min IV.
 - Monitor the ECG for 4- 6 hours
 - B: Specific drugs and antidotes:
 - There is no specific antidote.

Treat symptomatically.

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- SMALL FIRE:
 - Water spray, dry chemical or CO₂
- LARGE FIRE:
 - Water spray or fog.

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.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO).
 Combustible. Will burn if ignited., carbon dioxide (CO₂), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
 Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
 May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

2YE

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
 Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
 Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place if possible.
- Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions by opening the valve.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.

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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from alcohol, water.

- Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.
- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	WATTYL PASCOL Polyurethane Satin Aerosol (White spirits)		790	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	WATTYL PASCOL Polyurethane Satin Aerosol (Petrol (gasoline))		900	(see Chapter 16)
Australia Exposure Standards	methylene chloride (Methylene chloride)	50	174	Sk
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrocarbon propellant (LPG (liquified petroleum gas))	1000	1800	

PERSONAL PROTECTION**RESPIRATOR**

- type ax 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 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].

HANDS/FEET

- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- For potentially moderate exposures:
- Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER

- The clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas- air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton.
 - Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.
- BRETHERRICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
 - For large scale or continuous use wear tight- weave non- static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.
- No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
- OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
 - Skin cleansing cream.
 - Eyewash unit.
 - Do not spray on hot surfaces.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.
- General exhaust is adequate under normal conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator.
- Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

- Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE.
- Coloured highly flammable liquid with a strong odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	40- 175	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash	-22	pH	

Point (°C)	(CC) est.	(1% solution)	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	250	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	>1
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	18.0	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.8 calc.
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.5	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	> 1.0
Volatile Component (% vol)	>60	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

methylene chloride	
log Kow (Prager 1995):	1.25

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
 - Presence of open flame.
 - 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	CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Harmful if swallowed.	■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
■ Irritating to respiratory system and skin.	■ Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
■ Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.	■ Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
■ Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

MINERAL TURPENTINE:

WATTYL PASCOL POLYURETHANE SATIN AEROSOL:

- The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis.

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

■ for petroleum:

This product contains benzene which is known to cause acute myeloid leukaemia and n-hexane which has been shown to metabolize to compounds which are neuropathic. This product contains toluene.

This product contains ethyl benzene and naphthalene from which there is evidence of tumours in rodents

Carcinogenicity: Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE:

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 357 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 8 hr

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 88000 mg/m³/30 m

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 810 mg/24hr-SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-Moderate

Eye(rabbit): 162 mg - Moderate

Eye(rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - Mild

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

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.<</>.

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

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm/ 1 y - I Eye(rabbit): 10 mg - mild

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gases:

In many cases, there is more than one potentially toxic constituent in a refinery gas. In those cases, the constituent that is most toxic for a particular endpoint in an individual refinery stream is used to characterize the endpoint hazard for that stream.

CARCINOGEN

Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
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REPROTOXIN

methylene chloride	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility
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SKIN

methylene chloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic 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.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
WATTYL				
PASCOL	No Data	No Data		
Polyurethane Satin	Available	Available		
Aerosol methylene chloride	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH
mineral turpentine	No Data Available	No Data Available		
hydrocarbon propellant	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE GAS

HAZCHEM:

2YE (ADG7)

ADG7:

Class or Division	2.1	Subsidiary Risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Special Provision:	63, 190, 277, 327	Limited Quantity:	See SP 277
Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Instruction:	None	Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers - Special Provision:	None
Packagings & IBCs - Packing Instruction:	PP17, PP87, L2	Packagings & IBCs - Special Packing Provision:	P003, LP02

Name and Description: AEROSOLS

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division	2.1	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1950	UN packing group:	None

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Air Transport IATA:

UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	-
Special provisions:	A145		

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS, FLAMMABLE

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D, S-U	Special provisions:	63 190 277 327 959
Limited Quantities:	See SP277	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Shipping Name: AEROSOLS

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

methylene chloride (CAS: 75-09-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Ecosystem maintenance - Organic chemicals - Non-pesticide anthropogenic organics", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "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) - Appendix I", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "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 health significance in drinking-water"

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7, 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for WATTYL PASCOL Polyurethane Satin Aerosol (CW: Interim)

No data for mineral turpentine (CAS: , Not avail)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
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hydrocarbon propellant

68476-85-7, 68476-86-8

■ 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.

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This is the end of the MSDS.