

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product Identifier
Product Name
Synonyms

URETHANE 2PACK® (PART B)

URETHANE 2PACK GLOSS • URETHANE 2PACK SATIN • URETHANE 2PACK MATTE

1.2 Uses and uses advised against Uses

PROTECTIVE COATING This product is used in conjunction with Urethane 2Pack® (Part A). Please consult the appropiate SDS before use.

1.3	Details	of the	Supplier	of the	Product
	Dotano	01 1110	oupplier	01 1110	1104406

Supplier Name	DURABLE CONCRETE COATINGS PTY LTD
ABN	48 602 499 052
Address	10 Lapis Street, Underwood, QLD, 4119, Australia
Telephone	(07) 3808 2769
Email	sales@durableconcretecoatings.com.au
Website	http://www.durableconcretecoatings.com.au

1.4 Emergency Telephone Numbers

Poison Information Centre 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the subs	
	S ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA
GHS Classifications	Flammable Liquids: Category 3 Aspiration Hazard: Category 1 Acute Toxicity: Skin: Category 4 Skin Sensitation: Category 1 Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 4 Respiratory Sensitation: Category 1 Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 2
2.2 Label Elements	
Signal Word	DANGER
Pictograms	
Hazard Statements	
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H317 H332	May cause an allergic skin reaction. Harmful if inhaled.
Н334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms, or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Prevention Statements	
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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P271 P272	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of workplace.
P273	Avoid release into the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
Response Statements	
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
	Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P342 + P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use appropriate Media for extinction.
Storage Statements	
P403 + P233 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
Disposal Statements	
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
2.3 Other Hazards	
No information provided.	

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION OF INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC	-	-	<60%
ISOCYANATE PREPOLYMER	-	-	<60%
2-ETHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	54839-24-6	259-370-9	<10%
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE (HMDI)	822-06-0	212-485-8	<1%
NON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	Not Available	Not Available	Remainder

Ingredient Notes

Ingredients (not listed above) are considered trade secret and determined not to be hazardous, below cut off limits, or do not affect classifications.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid mea	<u>sures</u>
Eye	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue
	flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at
	least 15 minutes.
Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A
	(Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas).
	Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and
	hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a
	Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
Ingestion	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or
-	a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
First aid facilities	Eye wash facilities and safety shower are recommended.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

May cause sensitation by inhalation and skin contact. Individuals with pre-existing respiratory impairment (e.g. asthmatics) or known sensitives to isocyanates should avoid exposure.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry agent, carbon dioxide, foam or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon/nitrogen oxides, isocyanates, cyanides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, pilot lights, heaters, naked lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code	
•3Y	
•3	Alcohol Resistant Foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal foam can be used.
Y	Risk of violent reaction or explosion. Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Contain spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<u>6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</u> Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover/absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Only trained personnel should undertake clean up.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precaution for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store tightly seled in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, direct sunlight, moisture, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation and fire protection systems.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters Exposure Standards

Ingradiant	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
ISOCYANATES, ALL (as-NCO)	SWA (AUS)	-	0.02	-	0.07

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Biological Limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls Engineering controls	Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.
PPE	
Eye/Face	Wear splash-proof googles
Hands	Wear viton (R) or nitrile gloves
Body	Wear coveralls.
Respiratory	Wear a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator. If cutting or sanding with potential for dust generation, wear a Type A-Class P1 (Organic gases/vapours and particulate) respirator. If spraying, with prolonged use, or if in confined areas, wear an Air-line respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties		
Appearance	CLEAR LIQUID	
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC AROMATOC ODOUR	
Flammability	FLAMMABLE	
Flash Point	>44°C (cc)	
Boiling Point	>170°C	
Melting Point	NOT AVAILABLE	
Evaporation Rate	NOT AVAILABLE	
рН	NOT AVAILABLE	
Vapour Density	>1 (Air = 1)	
Specific Gravity	0.95	
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE	
Vapour Pressure	NOT AVAILABLE	
Upper Explosion Limit	7%	
Lower Explosion Limit	1%	
Partition Coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE	
Autoignition Temperature	NOT AVAILABLE	
Decomposition Temperature	NOT AVAILABLE	
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE	
Explosive Properties	NOT AVAILABLE	
Oxidising Properties	NOT AVAILABLE	
Odour Threshold	NOT AVAILABLE	

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

May polymerise on contact with water or other materials that react with isocyanates.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), alcohols, amines, heat and ignition sources. Reacts with water or moisture, generating carbon dioxide, which may cause container

rupture.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon/nitrogen oxides, isocyanates, cyanides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Harmful if inhaled and/or in contact with skin.

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE (HMDI)	350 mg/kg (mouse)	570 uL/kg (rabbit)	30mg/kg
Skin Contact ma	v result in irritation, rednes	s and rash	

SKIN	Contact may result in initiation, redness and rash.
Еуе	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
Sensitisation	May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or
	breathing difficulties if inhaled. Exposure to low concentrations of isocyanates
	may cause asthma-like symptoms, including tightness of the chest, coughing,
	wheezing and shortness of breath.
Mutagenicity	Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Insufficient data available to classify as a carcinogen.
Reproductive	Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin.
STOT - single exposure	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea,
	dizziness and headache. High level exposure may result in breathing difficulties
	and unconsciouness.
STOT - repeated exposure	Repeated exposure may damage the respiratory system resulting in irritation of the
	respiratory tract and lung tissue damage. Repeated exposure to some solvents
	have been reported to cause adverse effects to the central nervous system (CNS),
	liver and kidney.
Aspiration	Aspiration into lungs may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema.
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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

SOIL: If aromatic hydrocarbons are released to soil, they will evaporate from near-surface soil & leach to groundwater. WATER: Biodegradation of aromatics occurs in soil & groundwaterbut may be slow. Isocyanates will react with water producing carbon dioxide. ATMOPSHERE: Aromatic hydrocarbons will exist largley as vapour. Half life in atmhosphere varies, (e.g. 1-2 days (xylene); 3 hrs-1day (toluene)).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS		
13.1 Waste treatment methods		
Waste disposal	Mix components together (small amounts), absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Make sure protective equipment is worn when mixing. Do not seal containers/tins until reaction is complete. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information if disposing of large quantities (if required). Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result.	
Legislation	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.	

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT	SEA TRANSPORT	AIR TRANSPORT
	(ADG)	(IMDG/IMO)	(IATA/ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1263	1263	1263
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	PAINT or PAINT	PAINT or PAINT	PAINT or PAINT
	RELATED MATERIAL	RELATED MATERIAL	RELATED MATERIAL
14.3 Transport Hazard Class	3	3	3
14.4 Packing Group			=

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user	
Hazchem code	•3Y
GTEPG	3C1
EMS	F-E, S-E

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION			
15.1 Safety, health and envir	onmental regulation	ons/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	
Poison schedule		Classified as a Schedule 5 (S5) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisions (SUSMP).	
Classifications		Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.	
		ications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].	
Hazard Codes	F	Flammable	
	Ν	Dangerous for the environment	
	Xi	Irritant	
	Xn	Harmful	
Risk Phrases	R10	Flammable	
	R20/21	Harmful by inhalation and in contact with the skin.	
	R42/43	May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact.	
	R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.	
	R65	Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.	
	R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	
Safety phrases	S16	Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.	
	S24/25	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.	
	S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.	
	S36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.	
	S46	If swallowed, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately and show container or label.	
	S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets.	
Inventory Listings		IA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) ents are listed on AICS, or are exempt.	

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS1020 (The control of undesireable static electricity) and AS1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

Spillage decontaminants for isocyanates: For TDI or HMDI, use a mixture of sawdust (20%), silica sand (or china clay or Fuller's Earth) (40%) and breakdown solution (40%). The breakdown solutionis made up of water (90%), non-ionic surfactant (2%) and concentrated ammonia (8% v/v). For spillage of any other isocyanate a solid absorbent of silica sand or sawdust may be used.

ISOCYANATES: Asthma sufferers, respiratory impaired or previously sensitised individuals are advised to avoid all exposure to isocyanates. Please note that products containing isocyanates often require the preparation of safe working procedures before product is used.

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid all exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremley uncompfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES: The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE: It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify
	chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying
	Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
рН	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic)
-	to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

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Report status

SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

This document has been compiled by DCC in good faith from the best information available at the time of issue. It is based on the present level of research and on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the raw materials, or products and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to DCC by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

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[END OF SDS]