Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Write On Wall Paint – Part B
Other Names: PAINT, Product Codes: 137990_K.
Recommended Use: Part of a two component system; consult the SDS for Part A prior to use.

Company Name: Resene Paints (Australia) Limited.
Address: 7 Production Avenue
Molendinar, Queensland 4214.

Emergency Tel: Available Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Free Call: 1800 738 383
Phone: 07 3287 0222
Fax: 07 3287 0226

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Statement: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.
According to the criteria of the Safe Work Australia and the ADG code.

GHS Classification:
- Flammable Liquid: Category 2
- Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4
- Sensitisation – Skin: Category 1
- Sensitisation - Respiratory: Category 1
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single exposure: Category 3

Label Elements:

DANGER

Hazard Statements:
- Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- Harmful if inhaled.
- May cause an allergic skin reaction.
- May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
- May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statements:
- Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
- Keep container tightly closed.
- Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
- Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
- Use only non-sparking tools.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection and other personal protection as required.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Avoid breathing fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
- Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Proportion (v/v) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Polymeric hexamethylene diisocyanate</td>
<td>4035-89-6</td>
<td>&gt; 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n-Butyl acetate</td>
<td>123-86-4</td>
<td>10 - &lt; 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hexamethylene diisocyanate</td>
<td>822-06-0</td>
<td>&lt; 0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed
Rinse mouth with plenty of water then provide liquid slowly and as much as the person can comfortably drink.
If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, place person on their left side, tilt head back to maintain open airway and to prevent aspiration.
Observe patient and seek medical advice.

Eyes
Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do so. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice or attention.

Skin (or hair)
Remove all contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Wash skin with plenty of soap and water/shower. If skin irritation or rash occurs get medical advice or attention.

Inhaled
If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a comfortable position for breathing. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.

First Aid Facilities
Safety shower and eye wash facilities.

Aggravated medical conditions caused by exposure.
The normal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and/or inhalation of the vapour.
Contact with skin or eyes may cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact with the liquid may cause sensitisation which may manifest as Allergic Contact Dermatitis and/or asthma.
Inhalation of vapour or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to sensitisation.
May be harmful if swallowed or inhaled.

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.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in the workplace atmosphere, should be avoided. Ingestion in any form can be avoided by observing correct occupational hygiene.

Advice to Doctor
Basic life support. Treat symptomatically. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary in the event of an allergic reaction.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguisher
Alcohol stable foam.
Dry chemical powder.
Carbon dioxide.
For large fires - water spray or fog.

Hazards from combustion products
Carbon monoxide and/or Carbon dioxide may be evolved.
Vapour is heavier than air, can spread along ground and distant ignition is possible.

Special protective precautions and equipment for fire fighters
Wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
DO NOT approach containers suspected of being hot.
Hazchem code: 3[Y]E

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures
- Avoid contact with spilled or released material. Avoid breathing vapour and avoid contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Clean up spills immediately.

Environmental precautions
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course or soil.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up.

Minor spills
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculate or other non-flammable absorbent material.
- After approximately one hour transfer to a suitable waste container. Do not seal due to evolution of CO$_2$ gas. Keep damp in a safe, ventilated area for several days.

Major spills
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert fire brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- After approximately one hour transfer to a suitable waste container. Do not seal due to evolution of CO$_2$ gas. Keep damp in a safe, ventilated area for several days.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling
- Use and store in a well ventilated area.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Use spark free tools when handling.
- Always wash hands with soap and water.
- Observe proper occupational work practices.

When spraying with isocyanate based products we recommend the use of air supplied positive pressure respirators.

Conditions for safe storage including any incompatibilities
- Store in a metal can or drum in an approved flammable liquids storage area.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool dry, well-ventilated area, away from sources of ignition.
- Avoid storage with oxidizers, amines and alcohols.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

National exposure standards for mixture
- No exposure standard has been established for this product.
- Exposed individuals are not reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the exposure standard is being exceeded.
- If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components is exceeded then the individual is deemed to be over exposed.
Component | TWA | STEL
--- | --- | ---
Butyl acetate | 150 ppm, 713 mg/m³ | 200 ppm, 950 mg/m³
Isocyanates | - ppm, 0.02 mg/m³ | - ppm, 0.07 mg/m³

**Biological Limit Values**
No biological limits allocated.

**Biological Monitoring**
Demographic, medical and occupational history.
Completion of standardised respiratory questionnaire.
Physical examination of the respiratory system and skin.
Standardised respiratory function tests, for example, FEV₁, FVC AND FEV₁/FVC.

**Engineering Controls**
Use in a well ventilated area.
General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator in compliance with AS1716.

**Personal Protection**
- **Eyes.** Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.
- **Hands/Feet** Wear chemical protective gloves. Wear safety footwear.
- **Other** Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes.

**Respirator**
Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend on the level of confinement of the contamination. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

When spraying with isocyanate based products we recommend the use of air supplied positive pressure respirators.

In case of hypersensitivity of the respiratory tract (e.g. Asthmatics and those who suffer from chronic bronchitis) it is inadvisable to work with the product.

### SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- **Appearance**
  Clear liquid.
- **Odour**
  Solvent odour.
- **pH**
  Not Applicable
- **Vapour pressure**
  Not established
- **Vapour density**
  >1 (air =1)
- **Boiling point**
  Not established
- **Freezing Point**
  Not established
- **Flash Point**
  22 °C
- **Solubility**
  No data.
- **Density**
  Not established
- **UEL**
  Not established
- **LEL**
  Not established

### SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- **Chemical stability**
  Product is considered stable.
- **Conditions to avoid**
  Ignition sources
  Presence of incompatible materials.
Incompatible materials

Flammable liquids should not be stored with:
- Class 1 – Explosives
- Class 2 – Flammable gases
- Class 2.3 – Poisonous gases
- Class 4.2 – Spontaneously combustible substances
- Class 5.1 – Oxidising agents
- Class 5.2 – Organic peroxides
- Class 7 – Radioactive substances.

Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide and/or Carbon dioxide may be evolved.
Will float and can be rekindled on surface water.
Vapour is heavier than air, can spread along ground and distant ignition is possible.

Hazardous reactions

Exothermic reaction with amines and alcohols. Reacts slowly with water forming CO₂. In closed containers there is the risk of bursting owing to the increase in pressure.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information for this product is not available. Reference is made, where possible, to the individual constituents.

Component: Hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate

Acute toxicity

Toxic by inhalation
*Inhalation \{vapour\} (rat) \(LC_{50}\): 0.124 mg/l/4H.
Oral (Rat) \(LD_{50}\) 746 mg/kg.
Dermal (Rabbit) \(LD_{50}\): 599 mg/kg.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Rabbit – Severe irritant

Serious eye damage/irritation

Rabbit – Corrosive

Sensitisation (skin)

Guinea pig (maximising text): Positive

Sensitisation (inhalation)

Yes (Human): Weight of evidence used to classify. Large number of anecdotal reports of sensitisation.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not mutagenic

Carcinogenicity

No data

Reproductive toxicity

No data

STOT – single exposure

No data

STOT – repeated exposure

Chronic inhalation toxicity (rat):
Corrosion and formation of lesions of the nasal cavity observed at high dosage.

Aspiration hazard

No data

Acute Health Effects:

* Concentration of the saturated vapour of hexamethylene 1,6-diisocyanate at 25°C: 0.095 mg/l

Inhaled.

Isocyanates can cause respiratory sensitisation and lead to occupational asthma.
Sensitised workers may exhibit asthmatic symptoms when subsequently exposed to atmospheric concentrations well below the exposure standard.
Exposure of sensitised workers may initiate reduction in respiratory capacity immediately on exposure, some hours later or both. There is evidence that for sensitised workers, recurrent exposure may result in impairment of lung function and poor recovery.
Skin Contact.
Isocyanates are mild skin irritants and can cause Allergic Contact Dermatitis. Sensitisation of the skin may occur. Exposure to a sensitisier, once sensitisation has occurred, may manifest itself as a skin rash or inflammation or as an asthmatic condition, and in some individuals this reaction can be extremely severe.

Eye Contact.
Splashes in the eyes may cause severe irritation.

Swallowed.
May be harmful if swallowed.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data available for this product. Refer to data for ingredients below:
Expected to be harmful to the aquatic environment. Do not empty into drains.

Hexamethylene diisocyanate polymer
Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility
Water/Soil HIGH NO DATA LOW LOW

Not readily degradable – 0% 28 days

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods and containers
Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Special precautions for landfill or incineration
Incinerate residue at an approved site.
Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an approved landfill.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number 1263
UN Proper shipping name PAINT
Class 3 Flammable Liquid
Subsidiary risk None
Packing Group II
Special precautions for user The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before commencing consider the use of mechanical ventilation to control exposure.

Hazchem Code 3[Y]

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule Not scheduled

NZ Group Standard: HSR002662 Surface Coatings & Colourants (Flammable)
NZ HSNO 3.1B 6.1D 6.2D 6.3B 6.4A 6.5A 6.5B

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Preparation: 10th September 2015
Supersedes: 25th October 2012
Literature references.


SDS’s for individual raw materials.

Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Substances Information System: Exposure Standards:

GHS Hazardous Substances list:

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.  No. 4


Abbreviations:

NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
ADG Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail
LD50 Median lethal dose
LC50 Median lethal concentration.
TWA Time weighted average. The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day, for a five-day working week.
STEL Short term exposure limit. A 15 minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a working day even if the average is within the TWA exposure standard. Exposures at the STEL should not be longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL.
CAS Number Chemical Abstract Service registry number

Safety data sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy.

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END OF SDS