

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822 Version No:2.0 Page 1 of 10

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### **PRODUCT NAME**

**ERAPOL OC93A PART B** 

## **PRODUCT USE**

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions. Polyurethane elastomer curative.

## **SUPPLIER**

Company: Era Polymers Pty Ltd

Address:

25- 27 Green Street Banksmeadow NSW, 2019 Australia

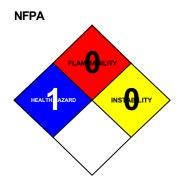
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## **Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**



**GHS Classification**Acute Toxicity Category 4

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822
Version No:2.0
Page 2 of 10
Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

#### **HAZARD**

WARNING

Determined by Chemwatch using GHS criteria H302 Harmful if swallowed.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME CAS RN %
polyether polyol >60
glycol 10-30
organomercurcy compound <1
organotin compound <1

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## **SWALLOWED**

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
- If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822 Version No:2.0 Page 3 of 10 Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

• INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

#### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with eyes:
- · Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, 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**

■ Treat symptomatically.

## **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- · Carbon dioxide.
- · Water spray or fog Large fires only.

### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- 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.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- · However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- · Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822
Version No:2.0
Page 4 of 10
Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### 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 by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

#### **MAJOR SPILLS**

- Moderate hazard.
- · 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.
- · No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- · Increase ventilation.
- · Stop leak if safe to do so.
- · Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- · Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- · Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- · Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- · Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- · Avoid physical damage to containers.

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822 Version No:2.0 Page 5 of 10 Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- · Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- · Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- · Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- · Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- · Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
- · Avoid strong acids, bases.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- · Store in original containers.
- · Keep containers securely sealed.
- · No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- · Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS













- +: May be stored together
- O: May be stored together with specific preventions
- X: Must not be stored together

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## **EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

## **MATERIAL DATA**

ERAPOL OC93A PART B:

Not available

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822
Version No:2.0
Page 6 of 10
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION





## **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, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- · chemical resistance of glove material,
- · glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

## OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- · Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

## **RESPIRATOR**

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822
Version No:2.0
Page 7 of 10
Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

■ 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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

### Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### **APPEARANCE**

Water-clear liquid.

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°F)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available
Flash Point (°F)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.03

Lower Explosive Limit (%)

Not Available

Relative Vapour Density

Not Available

Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1)

Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available Evaporation Rate Not Available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

## 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

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822
Version No:2.0
Page 8 of 10
Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### **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**

■ Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

## SKIN

- Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

#### **INHALED**

■ The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

■ Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

ERAPOL OC93A PART B:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ERAPOL OC93A PART B:

LOO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**Ecotoxicity** 

Ingredient Persistence: Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation Mobility

Water/Soil

ERAPOL OC93A PART B No Data No Data Available Available

continued...

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822 Version No:2.0 Page 9 of 10

#### Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common the user should investigate:
- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- 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.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

## **REGULATIONS**

<br>No data for ERAPOL OC93A PART B (CW: 24-3822)

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ 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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE** 

Chemwatch GHS Safety Data Sheet Aug-5-2010 C614LP

CHEMWATCH 24-3822
Version No:2.0
Page 10 of 10
Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:

OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements

1910.133 - Eye and face protection

1910.134 - Respiratory Protection

1910.136 - Occupational foot protection

1910.138 - Hand Protection

Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1

Foot protection - ANSI Z41

Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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