

WATTYL EPINAMEL DTM900 PART B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Feb-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 86268

Version No:5

CD 2007/4 Page 1 of 6

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL EPINAMEL DTM900 PART B

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 200879", "epoxy coating amine adduct hardener curing agent"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
(contains isophorone diamine)

PRODUCT USE

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. Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomisation. may also be applied by spray atomisation. 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. Part B of a two- component, high solids, high build, polyamine-cured epoxy mastic.

SUPPLIER

Company: Wattyl Pty Ltd

Address:

4 Steel St

Blacktown

NSW, 2148

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9621 6255

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008

Fax: +61 2 9831 4244

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Risk Codes	Risk Phrases
R11	Highly flammable.
R20/21/22	Harmful by inhalation in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R34	Causes burns.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S01	Keep locked up.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
S27	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL DTM900 PART B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Feb-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 86268

Version No:5

CD 2007/4 Page 2 of 6

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isophorone diamine	2855-13-2	30-60
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	30-60
additives unregulated		1-10

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
 - Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Clinical experience of benzyl alcohol poisoning is generally confined to premature neonates in receipt of preserved intravenous salines.

- Metabolic acidosis, bradycardia, skin breakdown, hypotonia, hepatorenal failure, hypotension and cardiovascular collapse are characteristic.
- High urine benzoate and hippuric acid as well as elevated serum benzoic acid levels are found.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustion products include:

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers., carbon dioxide (CO₂), aldehydes, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), 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 corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc.

HAZCHEM: 3X

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL DTM900 PART B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Feb-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 86268

Version No:5

CD 2007/4 Page 3 of 6

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
- Vent periodically.
- DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.
- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

Avoid strong acids.

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Store in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- No smoking, naked lights/ignition sources.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- isophorone diamine:
- benzyl alcohol:

CAS:2855- 13- 2

CAS:100- 51- 6

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.

HANDS/FEET

Leather wear not recommended: Contaminated leather footwear, watch bands, should be destroyed, i.e. burnt, as they cannot be adequately decontaminated.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL DTM900 PART B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Feb-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 86268

Version No:5

CD 2007/4 Page 4 of 6

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

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.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Pale yellow to amber liquid with strong amine odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Corrosive.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): 25- 30

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.96- 1.00

pH (as supplied): 11

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): 14

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ISOPHORONE DIAMINE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1030 mg/kg [Manufacturer

HUE]

IRRITATION

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation.

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 epidermis.

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL DTM900 PART B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Feb-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 86268

Version No:5

CD 2007/4 Page 5 of 6

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

BENZYL ALCOHOL:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LCLo: 2000 ppm/4h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1000 ppm/8h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >4178 mg/m³/4h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (man): 16 mg/48h- Mild

Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h open- Mild

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg Open SEVERE

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.

(aerosol)

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

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.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM: 3X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods

8

Subrisk:

None

Class:

UN Number:

2735

Packing Group:

II

Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

(contains isophorone diamine)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:

8

IMDG Subrisk:

None

UN Number:

2735

Packing Group:

II

EMS Number:

F- A, S- B

Special provisions:

274 944

Limited Quantities:

1 L

Marine Pollutant:

Not Determined

Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. or
POLYAMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: IATA

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Wattyl Epinamel DTM900 Part B (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

isophorone diamine (CAS: 2855-13-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Dangerous Goods Code Draft 7th Edition - Goods too Dangerous to be Transported

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

benzyl alcohol (CAS: 100-51-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

continued...

WATTYL EPINAMEL DTM900 PART B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 27-Feb-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 86268

Version No:5

CD 2007/4 Page 6 of 6

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australia Hazardous Substances
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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.

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.

Issue Date: 27-Feb-2008

Print Date: 27-Feb-2008