

WATTYL EPINAMEL MF920 PART B

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 31-May-2008

XC9317EC

CHEMWATCH 15-7019

Version No:1

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL EPINAMEL MF920 PART B

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 202679"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.
(contains xylene and epoxy amine adduct)

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. Used according to manufacturer's directions. Hardener or Part B of a 2 pack. epoxy coating system. 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.

SUPPLIER

Company: Watty! 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
R10	Flammable.
R20/21/22	Harmful by inhalation in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R34	Causes burns.
R40(3)	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
R52	Harmful to aquatic organisms.
R65	HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S01	Keep locked up.
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.
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...

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
epoxy amine adduct		20-40
benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	10-20
xylene	1330-20-7	10-20
alkyl alcohol		1-10
isophorone diamine	2855-13-2	10-20
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	25620-58-0	10-20

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.
contains less than 0.1% benzene

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

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

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.

Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to xylene:

- Gastro-intestinal absorption is significant with ingestions. For ingestions exceeding 1-2 ml (xylene)/kg, intubation and lavage with cuffed endotracheal tube is recommended. The use of charcoal and cathartics is equivocal.
- Pulmonary absorption is rapid with about 60-65% retained at rest.

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 1000 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
- Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), 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.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 3W

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

MAJOR SPILLS

- 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

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C).

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.
Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.
Avoid storage with strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, oxidising agents.
Avoid strong acids.
· Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
Incompatible with aluminium. DO NOT heat above 49 deg.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- DO NOT store near acids, or oxidising agents.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• benzyl alcohol:

CAS:100- 51- 6

• isophorone diamine:

CAS:2855- 13- 2

• trimethylhexamethylene diamine:

CAS:25620- 58- 0 CAS:25513- 64- 8

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

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

• frequency and duration of contact,

• chemical resistance of glove material,

OTHER

• Overalls.

• PVC Apron.

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.

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required.

Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear colourless flammable liquid with a solvent odour; not miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Corrosive.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not available.
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible
pH (1% solution): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: LIQUID

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.90- 0.95
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): 27 (xylene)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

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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.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

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

Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

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 produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced 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 the epidermis.

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

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)

IRRITATION

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

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

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg Open SEVERE

XYLENE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 4300 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 200 ppm

Inhalation (man) LCLo: 10000 ppm/6h

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 5000 ppm/4h

Oral (Human) LD: 50 mg/kg

Inhalation (Human) TCLo: 200 ppm/4h

Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 2459 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (Rat) LD50: 1700 mg/kg

Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2119 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 1548 mg/kg

Intravenous (Rabbit) LD: 129 mg/kg

Inhalation (Guinea) pig: LC 450 ppm/4h

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

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 substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Reproductive effector in rats

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Moderate

Eye (human): 200 ppm Irritant

Eye (rabbit): 87 mg Mild

Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

TRIMETHYLHEXAMETHYLENE DIAMINE:

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

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): Corrosive *

Eye (rabbit): Corrosive *

Sensitiser **

[* = Manufacturer CG]

[** = Manufacturer Degussa]

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

xylene

IARC:3

ILOEI

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: xylene Category: The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

REPROTOXIN

ILOEI: ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction: xylene

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant:Not Determined

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

· Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

· Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

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.

· 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID,CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM: 3W

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods

3

Subrisk:

8

Class:

UN Number:

2924

Packing Group:

III

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

(contains xylene and epoxy amine adduct)

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	8
UN/ID Number:	2924	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Cargo Only			
Packing	310	Maximum Qty/Pack:	60 L
Instructions:			
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Packing	309	Maximum Qty/Pack:	5 L
Instructions:			
Passenger and Cargo		Passenger and Cargo	
Limited Quantity		Limited Quantity	
Packing	Y309	Maximum Qty/Pack:	1 L
Instructions:			
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE N.O.S.			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	8
UN Number:	2924	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- E, S- C	Special provisions:	274
Limited Quantities:	None	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Wattyl Epinamel MF920 Part B (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

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

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

xylene (CAS: 1330-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO IBC Code Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
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

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

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

trimethylhexamethylenediamine (CAS: 25620-58-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
trimethylhexamethylenediamine	25620-58-0	Xn; R22
trimethylhexamethylenediamine	25513-64-8	Xn; R22

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	25620-58-0, 25513-64-8

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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.

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