Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: March 2013

TIMBERSEAL

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name	TIMBERSEAL
Product Use	Quick drying sealer for timber, cork, and parquetry.
Company Name	Urethane Coatings a division of Era Polymers Pty Ltd.
Address	25-27 Green Street Banksmeadow NSW 2019
Telephone	(02) 9666 3788
Fax	(02) 9666 4805
Emergency Telephone	1800 039 008

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazards Identification	According to the criteria of WorkSafe Australia, this product is classified as Hazardous.
Poisons Schedule	S6
Risk Phrases	R10, R20/22, R36/37/38, R51.
Safety Phrases	S02, S03.09/14, S07/8, S13, S15, S16, S20/21, S23, S24/25, S26, S28, S29, S30, S35, S36/37/39, S38, S41, S61, S62.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS No	PROPORTION
HAZARDOUS		
Toluene	108-88-3	<20%
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	<15%
Xylene	1330-20-7	<10%
All other substances non-hazardous		Balance to 100%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water and give water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, place person's face downwards, head lower than hips to prevent vomit entering lungs. Seek immediate medical advice and/or call poisons information centre, (Australia 131126).
Eye	Irrigate affected eye(s) with copious quantities of water for 15 minutes ensuring eyelids are held open. Seek medical advice if any pain or redness develops or persists.
Skin	Wash affected skin and surrounding area thoroughly with soap and water as soon as possible. Remove contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin. Launder clothing before re-use.
Inhalation	Inhalation of mists, fumes or vapour may irritate the nose or throat. Remove to fresh air. Employ artificial respiration if needed. If symptoms persist obtain medical assistance.
Other Information	Eye wash fountains and safety showers should be easily accessible.
Advice to Doctor	Treat Symptomatically

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazards	Flammable liquid. May form flammable mixtures with air. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc.) must be eliminated both in and near the work area. Do NOT smoke. Keep containers cool with water spray.
Extinguishing Media	Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water fog, and water spray. Avoid spreading liquid and fire by water flooding.
Fire Fighting Measures	Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion and suitable personal protective equipment.
Hazchem Code	3[Y] E

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills

Extinguish or remove all potential sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid contact with liquid. Absorb with an inert non-combustible material such as vermiculite or sand. Wear full protective clothing and goggles. Prevent run off into drains or waterways. Collect and place into drums with non-sparking tools for recovery or disposal.

Major Spills

Inform authorities if a major spillage occurs. Evacuate all non-emergency personnel from area. Keep public away. Warn occupants downwind. Dike area far ahead of liquid and recover. Extinguish all ignition sources. Prevent entry into drainage systems, rivers etc. Collect with absorbent material such as sand, earth or vermiculite. Ensure waste disposal conforms to Local, State and Federal regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Ensure high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. Always wash hands before eating, drinking etc. Ensure all sources of ignition in or near the workplace are extinguished. DO NOT smoke.

Storage

Store in accordance with AS 1940-1993 and local and state regulations. Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from oxidising agents and foodstuffs. Keep containers closed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits[1]

Name	mg/m^3 TWA	ppm TWA
Toluene	191	50
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	205	50
Xylene	377	100

Other Exposure Info

Exposure Standard means the average concentration of a particular substance in the worker's breathing zone, exposure to which, according to current knowledge, should not cause adverse health effects nor cause undue discomfort to nearly all workers. It can be of three forms: Time Weighted Average (TWA) means the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-

hour working day, for a five-day working week; peak limitation; or short term exposure limit (STEL).

Engineering Controls Exposure can be controlled in a number of ways. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how the material is used and on the potential for exposure. Engineering methods to prevent or control exposure are preferred. Methods include process or personnel enclosure, mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust), and control of process conditions. If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in preventing or controlling exposure, then suitable personal protective equipment, which is known to perform satisfactorily, should be used.

Protective Equipment Avoid eye and skin contact. Avoid inhaling the vapour or mist. Follow normal industrial safety practices. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends on the degree of exposure. The following personal protective equipment should be used:

Respirator	Where concentrations in air exceed recommended exposure limits, or work practice or other means of exposure reduction are not adequate, use respirator fitted with filters that conform to AS 1716.
Eye Protection	Use safety glasses, chemical goggles or face shield as appropriate, refer to AS 1337.
Hand Protection	Use chemical resistant rubber gloves, refer to AS 2161.
Protective Clothing	Use long sleeved chemical resistant overalls, fastened at neck and wrists, refer to AS 3765.
Footwear	Wear chemically impervious safety shoes/boots, refer to AS 2210.
Work/Hygienic Practices	Ensure high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product. Always wash hands before eating, drinking etc.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Light yellow liquid
Odour	Aromatic odour
Density (g/l @ 25°C)	870
pH	Not applicable
Volatiles (v/v %)	50
Solubility	Insoluble in water. Soluble in most organic solvents

Melting Point (°C)	Not available
Boiling Point (°C)	110
Vapour Pressure (mm Hg @ 20°C, 1 atm)	22.5
Flash Point (°C ABEL)	4
Flammability Limits (v/v %)	1.3-7
Auto ignition temperature (^{o}C)	536
Rel. Vapour Density (Air = 1)	3.1
Evaporation Rate (relative to n-butyl acetate)	2.2
Molar mass (g/mol)	Mixture

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Sparks, heat, sources of ignition.
Incompatible Materials	No data available.
Decomposition Products	Oxides of carbon (CO_2, CO) and nitrogen.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology

No specific toxicology information is available or this product. For information for component product Toluene see the following:

Toluene
Animal studies have shown this compound to cause CNS effects and behavioural changes. CNS disorders and tubular renal damage have been reported in humans involved in addictive sniffing of Toluene at extremely high concentrations.

Ingestion

May cause irritation to mouth, throat and digestive tract. May cause nausea and vomiting. Large dose may cause unconsciousness.

Eye Contact

May cause eye irritation.

Skin contact

Will cause skin irritation

Inhalation

Harmful by inhalation. Vapour is an irritant to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Vapours can affect the central nervous system and result in headaches and dizziness. High concentrations of vapours, and exposure is prolonged, may cause unconsciousness. Aspiration of liquid into the lungs can cause serious (even fatal) pneumonitis.

Chronic Effects Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact as the product may cause dermatitis.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Mobility Potentially mobile in soil.

Biodegradability Biodegradable.

Bioaccumulation Will not bioaccumulate.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations Recycle and recover if possible. Ensure disposal conforms to Local, State, and Federal regulations. Product is to be fully cured or adsorbed before disposal in landfill or other appropriate disposal method. Empty containers should be recycled or disposed through a licensed contractor. Care should be taken with empty packaging, which may contain product residue.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information Store and transport in accordance with AS 1940-1993 and local and state regulations. Classified as Dangerous Goods, Class 3 Flammable Liquid, by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous goods code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail.

UN number	1263
Proper Shipping Name	Paint
DG Class	3
Hazchem Code	3[Y]
Packaging Method	
Packaging Group	II
EPG Number	
IERG Number	
IMDG	
CAS No	PROPRIETARY
Subsidiary Risk	Nil

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule	S6
Packing & Labelling	20, 10, 4 and 1 litre drums and containers with Class 3 labels according to Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods and labels to meet the requirements of a Schedule 6 poison.
Shelf Life	This product is best if used within 12 months from manufacture (refer to batch number), when stored in unopened containers under normal conditions of temperature and humidity.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Safe Work Australia, 1993, 'Adopted national exposure standards for atmospheric contaminants in the occupational environment', www.worksafeaustralia.gov.au [cited] 27January 2010.

NOTICE to READERS

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritive sources using available literature references. Urethane Coatings make no representation as to the completeness and accuracy of the data contained in this MSDS. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this data, and to comply with all relevant Federal, State and local Government laws and regulations. Urethane Coatings shall not be responsible for loss, damage or injury resulting from reliance upon or failure to adhere to any recommendations contained herein, from abnormal use of the material, or from any hazard inherent in the nature of the material.

End of MSDS