



# Material Safety Data Sheet

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Issue date: July 2010

## Polyurea 2000 Polyol

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Product Name:** Polyurea 2000 Polyol

**Synonym:** Polyurea 2000 Part B

**Use:** Polyurethane spray elastomer polyol component

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**Emergency Advice All Hours:**  
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### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA

**Hazard Category:** Harmful (Xn), Corrosive (C)

**Hazard Classification:** HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, DANGEROUS GOOD

#### RISK PHRASES

R20/21 Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

R34 Causes burns.

R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

#### SAFETY PHRASES

S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and contact a doctor.

S28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.

S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

S38 In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.

S42 During spraying wear suitable respiratory equipment.

S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, contact a doctor immediately and show this container or label.

**Poison Schedule:** S5 [Aust]

This material is a Scheduled S5 Poison and must be stored, handled and used according to the appropriate regulations.

#### Warning Statement:

Avoid breathing vapours. Avoid skin and eye contact. Skin and eye contact will cause burns. Avoid release into the aquatic environment.

### 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

SUBSTANCE NAME	Proportion	CAS Number
Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], alpha-(2-aminomethylethyl)-omega-(2-aminomethylethoxy)-	30 to 60%	9046-10-0

All other ingredients not hazardous according to NOHSC Criteria.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Swallowed:

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Drink plenty of water. Seek urgent medical assistance.



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**Eye:**

If material is splashed into eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, ensuring eyelids are held open. Seek urgent medical attention.

**Skin:**

If material is splashed onto the skin, remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with plenty of water and soap. Seek medical attention if skin irritation persists.

**Inhaled:**

Remove victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention after significant exposure.

**First Aid Facilities:**

Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

**Advice to Doctor:**

Treat symptomatically.

**In case of poisoning, contact Poisons Information Centre**

**In Australia call Tel: 131126**

**In New Zealand Tel: 034747000**

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Fire/Explosion Hazard**

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical. Do not use high-volume water jet.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) required for fire-fighting personnel. Full protective clothing is also recommended. If possible to do so safely, shut off fuel to fire.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Burning produces irritating fumes.

**HAZCHEM CODE:** 3X [Aust]

**FLAMMABILITY**

This material is not flammable.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS:**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS:**

Do not let product enter drains.

**METHODS FOR CLEANING UP:**

Dam up, scrape up, or soak up with inert absorbent material. Transfer to covered steel drums.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**HANDLING:**

Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices - do not eat, drink, or smoke in the when using the product.

**STORAGE:**

Keep container tightly closed in a dry, well-ventilated place.



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### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Exposure Standards

No exposure standards have been assigned by [NOHSC] for this product or any of the components:

#### *Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], alpha-(2-aminomethylethyl)-omega-(2-aminomethylethoxy)-*

No exposure standards have been assigned by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (NOHSC)

#### Engineering Controls

Corrosive liquid. Single significant exposure may cause severe injury. Maintain adequate ventilation at all times. Engineering methods to prevent or control exposure 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.

#### Personal Protection Equipment

CLOTHING: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin contact.

GLOVES: Wear impervious gloves to prevent skin contact - PVC, nitrile, neoprene, or natural rubber.

EYES: Wear safety glasses with side shield, chemical goggles or face shield to protect eyes.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Avoid breathing of gases. If ventilation is inadequate, wear approved respiratory protection. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When the concentration of airborne contaminants reach the exposure standards then the use of a half-face respirator with acid vapour cartridge is recommended. For high concentration use a atmosphere-supplied, positive pressure demand self-contained or airline-breathing apparatus supplied air respirator complying with the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 is recommended. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. If entering spaces where the airborne concentration of a contaminant is unknown then the use of a Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with positive pressure air supply complying with AS/NZS 1715 / 1716, or any other acceptable International Standard is recommended. The use of fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits is also recommended.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance:</b>	Light yellow liquid
<b>Boiling Point Melting Point:</b>	Not determined
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	< 1.2 mmHg @ 20°C
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	> 1.0 @ 20°C
<b>Flash Point:</b>	> 185°C
<b>Flammability Limits:</b>	Not determined
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	Slightly soluble

#### Other Properties

pH (50 g/L in water) = 8.5 - 10.5 @ 20°C

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

#### STABILITY:

Stable under normal conditions of use.

#### HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:

Emits toxic and or irritating fumes including oxides of carbon and nitrogen when heated to decomposition.

#### HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:

Will not occur under normal conditions of use.

#### INCOMPATIBILITIES:

Acids.

#### CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Heat, flames, ignition sources and incompatibles. Heating can release hazardous gases.



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### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects are expected, if the product is handled in accordance with this Material Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms and effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

#### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:**

##### **Swallowed:**

Will cause burns to the mouth, mucous membranes, throat, oesophagus and stomach. If sufficient quantities are ingested (swallowed) death may occur.

##### **Eye:**

Will cause burns to the eyes with effects including: pain, tearing, conjunctivitis and if duration of exposure is long enough, blindness will occur.

##### **Skin:**

Harmful by skin contact.

Will cause burns to the skin, with effects including: redness, blistering, localised pain and dermatitis.

##### **Inhaled:**

Harmful if inhaled.

Will cause severe irritation to the nose, throat and respiratory system with effects including: dizziness, headache, coughing, loss of co-ordination, chest pains, respiratory paralysis and or failure.

##### **Chronic:**

Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to irreversible damage to health.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact will lead to necrosis (death) of the skin.

Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.

Liver and kidney injuries may occur as a result of repeated or prolonged exposure.

##### **Toxicological Data:**

LD50 (oral, rat) > 480 mg/kg

LD50 (dermal, rabbit) = 2090 mg/kg

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### **Ecotoxicity:**

LC50 (rainbow trout, 96hr) > 100 mg/L

LC50 (daphnia, 48hr) = 15 mg/L

#### **Mobility:**

Do not contaminate water.

#### **Persistence / Degradability:**

There is no information available for this product.

#### **Chemical Fate Information:**

This product is harmful to aquatic organisms and may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Avoid release of this product into drains, sewers and waterways.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with all relevant Local, State and Federal regulations. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Any processing, use, or contamination of this product may change the requirements for disposal. It is the responsibility of the generator of the waste to properly classify, transport and dispose of the waste.





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## Polyurea 2000 Polyol

[Aust/NZ] = Australian New Zealand

[Int] = International

[US] = United States of America

Removal of the heading of *Poison Schedule [Aust]*, in section 3 and 15 of this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) makes this a valid health and safety document in other international jurisdictions/countries. For full compliance please contact your Federal, State or Local regulators for further information.

### **Disclaimer**

This MSDS summarises our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information available on the product and the measures to be used to handle and use the product safely. Each user should read this MSDS and consider the information in connection with the way the product is intended to be handled or used.

### **Principal References:**

Information supplied by manufacturer, reference sources including the public domain.

**END OF MSDS**