

# Material Safety Data Sheet - Airestec Bond Coat - BCCM (WSP)

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME : **AIRESTEC BOND COAT (WSP)**  
CORRECT SHIPPING NAME : None Allocated  
OTHER NAMES : **BCCM**  
AVAILABLE COLORS : Jade Green & Clear  
U.N. NUMBER : None Allocated  
CAS NUMBER : None Allocated  
AICS STATUS : All components listed  
DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS : None Allocated  
IMO HAZARD CLASS : None Allocated  
PACKAGING GROUP : None Allocated  
AS 1940 CLASS : None Allocated  
SUBSIDIARY RISK : Not Applicable  
HAZCHEM CODE : None Allocated  
POISONS SCHEDULE : None Allocated  
EPG : None Allocated  
USE : Waterborne / water reducible surface coating

### For industrial use only and in areas complying with relevant regulations

Company / undertaking Airestec (Aust) Pty Ltd (A.C.N. 057 902 600)  
25 Barclay Road, North Rocks, NSW 2151  
Australia  
Tel: (61 2) 8920 2260

The following personnel should be contacted depending on the nature of the inquiry.

#### TECHNICAL MANAGER

AUSTRALIAN POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE 24 HOUR SERVICE: 13 11 26

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE : 000 (exchange): 1100

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Always read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for any products you use at work. They contain useful information on hazards and control measures. Safety Data Sheets are current for a maximum of three years but may be updated more frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy. The information given in this bulletin and by the company's technical staff is provided as a general guide only to facilitate the adoption of appropriate measures in relation to handling, storage and disposal of the product. Although Airestec has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the information is accurate, it accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage however caused that results there from and does not warrant such accuracy whether or not the information originated with Airestec. Airestec urges each recipient of this MSDS to study it carefully to become aware of and understand the hazards associated with the product. The reader should consider consulting reference works or individuals who are experts in ventilation, toxicology, and fire prevention, as necessary or appropriate to use and understand the data contained in this MSDS. To promote safe handling, each customer or recipient should notify its employees, agents, contractors and others whom it knows or believes will use this material or the information in this MSDS and any other information regarding hazards or safety. Users of the product are requested to contact Airestec technical section for detailed information regarding the qualities and characteristics of the product before it is used. We reserve the right to revise Material Safety Data Sheets periodically as new information becomes available

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## 2. COMPOSITION

<u>CHEMICAL ENTITY</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>PROPORTION (% w/w)</u>
Synthetic Resins (Proprietary Blend)	N/A	30 - 60
Additives (Proprietary Blend)	N/A	< 10
Colouring Agents (Proprietary Blend)	N/A	< 10
Waxes	N/A	< 10
Ethylene Glycol Mono-n-Butyl Ether	117-76-2	< 10

All components are registered in accordance with Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. More detailed information available to medical staff in case of an emergency.

## 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Not classified as hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC**

### HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

R20/21/22 Harmful in contact with skin, by inhalation and if swallowed  
R36/37 Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.

### SAFETY ADVICE

S09 Keep container in a well ventilated place.  
S23 Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray  
S25 Avoid contact with eyes.  
S51 Use only in well ventilated areas

### HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability : 0  
Health Hazard : 1  
Body Contact : 1  
Reactivity : 0

SCALE: Min/Nil = 0 Low = 1 Moderate = 2 High = 3 Extreme = 4

### HEALTH EFFECTS - ACUTE EXPOSURE

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin/eye contact/absorption. Acute (short term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to this product. High vapour concentrations are irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract, may cause vomiting, coughing, pulmonary irritation, headaches and dizziness, and may have other central nervous system effects. Prolonged, repeated skin contact with low viscosity materials may defat the skin resulting in possible irritation and dermatitis. Effects of chemicals on human health and the environment depend on how much chemical is present and the length and frequency of exposure. Effects also depend on the health of a person or the condition of the environment when exposure occurs.

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## **SWALLOWED**

It is considered as an unlikely route of entry in commercial and industrial environments. Ingestion can result in nausea, cramps, pain, vomiting, diarrhoea and central nervous system depression.

## **EYE**

The liquid is moderately irritating to the eye. However, immediate flushing of the eyes with water will minimize any irritative effect. High concentration of vapours may cause irritation.

## **SKIN**

Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause irritation and dermatitic effects. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.  
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

## **INHALED**

Acute effects from inhalation of vapour/mist concentrations above recommended exposure levels produce dryness of the mouth and throat, are irritating to the eyes, mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Toxic effects are increased by consumption of alcohol. Repeated exposure may cause sensitisation and/or allergic reactions.

## **HEALTH EFFECTS - CHRONIC EXPOSURE**

Chronic (long term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to this product and can last for months or years. Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with liquid may cause de-fatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. This chemical has not been adequately evaluated to determine whether brain or other nerve damage could occur with repeated exposure. However, many solvents and other petroleum-based chemicals have been shown to cause such damage.

## **MIXED EXPOSURES**

Because smoking can cause heart disease, as well as lung cancer, emphysema, and other respiratory problems, it may worsen respiratory conditions caused by chemical exposure. Even if you have smoked for a long time, stopping now will reduce your risk of developing health problems. Because more than light alcohol consumption can cause liver damage, drinking alcohol can increase the liver damage caused by this product.

## **4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**Poison Information Centres in each State capital city can provide additional assistance for scheduled poisons.**

### **SWALLOWED**

Thoroughly rinse mouth out with plenty of water and give water to drink to dilute the chemical. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If swallowed, do **NOT** induce vomiting due to the hazard of aspiration into the lungs which may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.

Should vomiting occur, place patient's head downwards, head lower than hips, to prevent vomit entering the lungs. Call a doctor and/or transport to an emergency facility or hospital **IMMEDIATELY**.

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## EYE

Immediately and continuously irrigate with copious quantities of fresh, low pressure, running water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held open.

Ensure irrigation under the eyelids by occasionally lifting upper and lower lids.

Remove any contaminated clothing and flush area with water until irritation subsides. If easy to do so, remove contact lenses. Skilled personnel should only undertake removal of contact lenses after an eye injury.

Seek IMMEDIATE medical attention.

## SKIN

Immediately soak contaminated clothing, including footwear, with water and then remove.

Gently wash the affected areas thoroughly with water, then mild soap and water.

If exposure has been prolonged or severe or if swelling, redness or irritation occurs seek medical advice.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Thoroughly dry contaminated shoes before re-use.

Discard internally contaminated gloves and footwear.

## INHALED

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled: - Remove affected person(s) to fresh air, taking care not to become affected yourself. Remove any contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing.

If breathing is normal, allow the patient to assume the most comfortable position and keep warm.

Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult and/or patient is cyanotic (blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask.

For all but the most minor symptoms, seek IMMEDIATE medical attention or transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

## FIRST AID FACILITIES

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility.

## ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

Product contains Ethylene Glycol Mono-n-Butyl Ether, a glycol ether which can be absorbed through the skin. Principal routes of exposure are skin contact/absorption and inhalation of the vapor/spray mist. Onset of symptoms may be delayed several hours after exposure. Primary threat to life from ingestion and/or inhalation is respiratory failure. Extreme care must be taken to prevent aspiration. Material if aspirated into lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis. Gastric lavage with a cuffed endotracheal tube to prevent further aspiration should be done. In the absence of depression or convulsions, or impaired gag-reflex, ipectic emesis can also be done without increasing the hazard of aspiration. When vomiting occurs, hold patient with head below the hips to prevent pulmonary aspiration.

## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### **FOR LARGE SPILLS AND FIRES IMMEDIATELY CALL YOUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

#### **FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD**

**NOT** considered to be a significant fire risk because of its high water content.

Dry polymer film can burn. In the case of incomplete combustion may form toxic materials such as carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), various hydrocarbons, fumes and smoke. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. If safe to do so,

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remove containers from the path of the fire and keep cool with water spray. Material can splatter above 100 °C. Keep storage tanks, pipelines, fire-exposed surfaces etc. cool with water spray. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect personnel attempting to stop leak. Minimize breathing gases, vapour, fumes or decomposition products. Fire-fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus with a full-face piece and operated in positive pressure mode. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Prevent run off from fire control or dilution from entering waterways, sewers or drinking water supply.

### **FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA:**

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. For small fires use water spray, water fog in large quantities, foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder). For large fires either allow fire to burn under controlled conditions or extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), or dry chemical. Try to cover liquid spills with foam. Water spray should be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Avoid spraying water directly into storage containers due to danger of boilover.

If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse the vapours and to protect men attempting to stop leak.

Firemen have to wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

### **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES FOR LARGE SPILLS AND FIRES IMMEDIATELY CALL YOUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

There should a written emergency plan developed for each workplace or work operation. Clean up spills immediately. Keep chemicals out of a confined space, such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion, unless the sewer is designed to prevent the build up of explosive concentrations. Do not empty into drains. Keep unauthorized persons away at a safe distance and move upwind until clean up is complete. Shut off all possible sources of ignition ensure adequate ventilation / exhaust ventilation. Stop liquid at the source if safe to do so. Dry polymer film will burn if involved in a fire. No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. Use only spark-free and/or explosion proof equipment. Increase ventilation. Ventilate confined spaces. Open all windows and doors. Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour. Water spray may be used to flush spills away from exposures. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact by using protective equipment. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray or fog to disperse the vapours and to protect men attempting to stop leak. Advise authorities if product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses or extensive land areas. Take measures to minimize the effect on ground water.

### **MINOR SPILLS**

Clean up spills immediately. Small spills may be absorbed onto any absorbent material such as sand, soil or vermiculite or other absorbent material. Collect residues and place in sealed, labelled, waste container for later disposal. Ventilate area well to evaporate remaining liquid and to dispel vapour.

### **MAJOR SPILLS**

Consider evacuation. Warn occupants of downwind areas of fire and explosion hazard. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Wear breathing apparatus, protective gloves and full protective clothing. Dyke the area by any means available to prevent spreading and to prevent it entering sewers, drains or natural waterways. Advise authorities product has entered or may enter sewers, watercourses, low areas, or has contaminated soil or vegetation. Pump the liquid to a salvage tank for recycling or later disposal. Dilute contained spill with water.

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Absorb remaining material with suitable absorbent (sand, soil, fire retardant treated sawdust, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth & etc.). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled, waste containers for later disposal. Ventilate area well to evaporate remaining liquid and to dispel vapour. Clean area with detergent and water - do not allow product to enter drains, sewers or water courses - inform the local authorities or emergency services if this occurs. Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. Dispose of at an appropriate licensed waste disposal site or facility in accordance with current applicable laws and regulations and product characteristics at time of disposal.

## 7. HANDLING and STORAGE

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations. Prior to working with this product you should be trained on its proper handling and storage. Store in original containers, approved cool, dry area and out of direct sunlight. Many plastics are unsuitable as storage and handling materials. Do NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Sources of ignition, such as smoking naked lights, heat, sparks and open flames, are prohibited where this product is used, handled, or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard.

Avoid exposure to temperatures above 50 °C or below 1 °C. Keep from freezing; material may coagulate. Monomer vapours can be evolved when material is heated during processing operations. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Handle containers with care and protect against physical damage. Open slowly in order to control possible pressure release. Keep container dry and tightly closed when not in use. Check all containers are clearly labelled and check regularly for leaks. Materials are stable on storage, but should be stored in a cool, dry, well ventilated place away from sources of ignition, oxidizing agents, mineral acids and alkalis since violent reactions may occur. Ensure adequate ventilation (equivalent to outdoors), or exhaust ventilation in the working area to prevent build up of harmful fumes.

Exhaust ventilation necessary if product is sprayed. Irritating to eye, skin and mucous membranes. Harmful in contact with or if absorbed through the skin. Avoid prolonged, repeated contact with eyes, skin contact and breathing vapours or mists. Intense smelling. Keep away from, food, drink, animal feeding stuffs clothing and odour sensitive materials. Refer to AS 2865 - Safe working in a confined space, for more specific information on these subjects. Do NOT pressurise, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty product containers may contain product residue. Do NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning.

## PROCESS HAZARD

Sudden release of hot organic chemical vapours or mists from process equipment operating at elevated temperatures and pressure, or sudden ingress of air into vacuum equipment, may result in ignitions without the presence of obvious ignition sources. Published "auto ignition" or "ignition" temperature values cannot be treated as safe operating temperatures in chemical processes without analysis of the actual process conditions.

Any use of this product in elevated temperature processes should be thoroughly evaluated to establish and maintain safe operating conditions. Further information is available in a technical bulletin entitled "Ignition Hazards of Organic Chemical Vapours".

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

None required when handling small quantities.

### OTHERWISE:

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, ENGINEERING CONTROLS are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Respirators serve as supplemental protection to reduce employee exposures when engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to achieve the necessary reduction to or below the TWAs. This product is **NOT** considered to be a significant fire risk because of its high water content. Use in a well ventilated area sufficient to maintain airborne concentration levels below exposure standard or general exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flame proof local exhaust ventilation system (> 20 m/min) is recommended.

In confined areas where there is inadequate ventilation, or if risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA (supplied air type) respirator meeting the requirements of AS1715 & AS1716. The effectiveness of an air-purifying respirator is limited. Use it only for a single, short term exposure. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Keep containers closed when not in use. No smoking or open lights Use away from all ignition sources. Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2430 - Explosive gas atmospheres for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

**NOTE:** Vapour is heavier than air and may collect in hollows, pits storage tanks or sumps. **Do NOT** enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected without using an approved, positive pressure, Self-contained breathing apparatus (meeting the requirements of AS1715 and AS1716 ) and an observer present for assistance.

**LOCAL EXHAUST:** Face velocity > 20 m/min.

### FLAMMABILITY:

This product is **NOT** considered to be a significant fire risk because of its high water content. Avoid direct sources of heat, naked lights, sparks, all ignition sources and oxidising materials. Ensure ventilation is adequate to prevent build up of explosive atmosphere. Refer to AS 2865 - Safe working in a confined space, for more specific information on these subjects.

This Fact Sheet is a summary source of information of all potential and most severe health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below. The following exposure limits are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards and are for air levels only. These TLV's should not be interpreted as the fine line between safe and dangerous conditions. The listed exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed below. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard. All contact with this chemical should be reduced to the lowest possible level. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is practically possible. Follow applicable regulations. (refer WORKSAFE Australia Exposure Standards)

No value has been assigned for this specific material by the ACGIH (Work-safe Australia).

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Limits shown are for guidance only. Follow applicable regulations (refer WORKSAFE Australia Exposure Standards). Threshold Limit Value (TLV) as recommended by the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (N.H.M.R.C.) (Work-safe Australia [1991]) for some of the components is:- Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to prevent transient headache and irritation.

### **Ethylene Glycol Mono-n-Butyl Ether**

TLV TWA : 25 ppm (121 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Exposure to hazardous substances should be routinely evaluated. This may include collecting personal and air samples. You have a legal right to obtain copies of sampling results from your employer. If you think you are experiencing any work related health problems, see a doctor trained to recognize occupational diseases. Take this MSDS with you.

**TLV-TWA** is the time weighted average airborne concentration of the workplace atmosphere for a normal 8 hour work day and a 40 hour work week, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect.

These TLV's are issued as guidelines only and should not be interpreted as the fine dividing line between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals and/or conditions. They are not a measure of relative toxicity. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is practically possible. **STEL's** are expressed as airborne concentrations of substances, averaged over a period of 14 minutes. This short term TWA concentration should not be exceeded at any time during a normal 8 hour working day. Workers should not be exposed at the STEL concentration continuously for longer than 15 minutes, or for more than four such periods per working day. A minimum of 60 minutes should be allowed between successive exposures at the STEL concentration.

### **PERSONAL PROTECTION**

#### **WORKPLACE CONTROLS ARE BETTER THAN PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.**

However, for some jobs personal protective equipment may be appropriate. In case of hypersensitivity of the respiratory tract and skin (e.g. asthmatics and those who suffer from chronic bronchitis and chronic skin complaint) it is inadvisable to work with the product. Avoid contact with the skin and eyes, and avoid breathing vapours or mists.

Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements. All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work. Contact lenses should not be worn in areas where eye contact with this product can occur. Observe good personal hygiene. Eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available for emergency use. Keep away from foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco. Keep working clothes separate.

Take off **IMMEDIATELY** all contaminated clothing.

Launder contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using, and discard internally contaminated gloves and footwear. **ALWAYS** wash hands carefully before breaks, eating, drinking, smoking, using the toilet and at end of work. Do **NOT** eat, smoke, or drink where this product is handled, processed, or stored, since the chemical can be swallowed. Personal protective equipment in should not be worn in lunch areas to prevent migration of this product to an area where other employees may be unknowingly exposed. The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Adviser.



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For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following Australian Standards

HB 9 (Handbook 9)	Manual of industrial personal protection
AS 1377	Eye protectors for industrial applications
AS 1715	Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices
AS 1716	Respiratory protective devices

When exposure is likely, personal protective equipment in combination appropriate to the degree and nature of exposure, should be selected from the following lists :-

### **SKIN**

Skin contact should be avoided by wearing chemically resistant work clothing, safety boots and chemical protective gloves if needed to avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact. Safety equipment suppliers/manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove/clothing for your operation. All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Do **NOT** use solvent to clean the skin but use skin cleansing cream.

If contamination occurs, immediately remove all contaminated clothing, wash or shower to remove the chemical and change into clean clothing. At the end of the work-shift, wash any areas of the body that may have contacted this product, whether or not known skin contact has occurred. Launder contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using, and discard internally contaminated gloves and footwear.

### **EYES**

Eyes should be protected by chemical splash goggles (AS1337 or approved equivalent), safety glasses fitted with side shields or full face shield. Contact lenses should NOT be worn; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate irritants. If vapour causes eye irritation or if an inhalation risk exists a full-face, organic vapour respirator (meeting the requirements of AS1715 & AS1716) should be used. Eye wash fountains (capable of maintaining an appropriate water pressure for an appropriate length of time to remove the product from the eyes) and safety showers should be available for emergency use.

### **RESPIRATORY**

Avoid breathing vapours.

Enclose operations and use local exhaust ventilation to meet TLV requirements.

If local exhaust ventilation or enclosure is not used, respirators should be worn.

Use supplied-air respiratory protection in confined or enclosed spaces.

Respiratory protection required in insufficiently ventilated working areas and during spraying where airborne concentration exceeds TLV.

### **IMPROPER USE OF RESPIRATORS IS DANGEROUS.**

An air-fed mask, or for short periods of work, a combination of charcoal filter and particulate filter is recommended. If vapour causes eye irritation or if an inhalation risk exists an air supplied breathing apparatus (meeting the requirements of AS1715 and AS1716) should be used. Correct respirator fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. If while wearing a filter, cartridge or canister respirator, you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect this product, or in the case of a full face-piece respirator you experience eye irritation, leave the area immediately. Check to make sure the respirator to face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter, cartridge, or canister. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.

If the possibility of overexposure exists, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus (meeting the requirements of AS1715 and AS1716) with a full face-piece operated in continuous

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flow or other positive pressure mode. Where the concentration of vapour or mist is unknown or expected to approach or exceed the Work-safe Exposure Standards limit, the following additional equipment is recommended: - (1) Short elevated exposures, e.g. spillage - goggles and correct respiratory equipment should be worn. N.B. if the vapour/mist concentration exceeds the exposure limit by more than 10 times, air supplied apparatus should be used.

(2) For prolonged elevated exposures - Full face air supplied or self contained breathing apparatus should be worn.

### 9. PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE (Clear variety)	: Milky, translucent liquid. Dries transparent, Mixes with water.
BOILING POINT (°C)	: 98 (Water)
MELTING POINT (°C)	: -10.0 (Water)
VAPOR PRESSURE (@ 20°C)	: 10.0 mm Hg (Water)
RELATIVE VAPOR DENSITY	: > 1.0 (Air = 1)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (@ 15°C)	: 0.995 ± 0.010 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (Water =1)
% VOLATILES (by weight)	: ≈ 72.0
EVAPORATION RATE	: < 1.0 (Butyl Acetate =1)
FLASH POINT (°C)	: Not Applicable
EXPLOSIVE LIMITS (% Volume)	: LEL: Not Applicable UEL: Not Applicable
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE (°C)	: Not Available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (% by weight)	: Completely miscible
VISCOSITY (@ 25°C)	: 18-24 Seconds (BS #4 Flow Cup)
pH VALUE	: 7.0 - 8.0
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT (gm/L)	: 85

### 10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

#### REACTIVITY / COMPATIBILITY

Hazardous Polymerisation	: Will not occur.
Hazardous Reactions	: None known
Stability (Thermal, Light, etc.)	: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: This product is **NOT** considered to be a significant fire risk because of its high water content. Incompatibility (materials to avoid for purpose of transport, handling & storage only) Avoid contact with strong alkalis, mineral acids, Halogens, strong oxidizers (liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, nitrates, & permanganates).

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Hazardous decomposition products : No hazardous decomposition products when stored and handled correctly.

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, fumes and smoke in the case of incomplete combustion. Thermal decomposition is dependent on time and temperature. All components are registered in accordance with Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (ACIS).

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### **TOXICITY (Ethylene Glycol Mono-n-Butyl Ether)**

Acute Oral	LD <sub>50</sub>	(rat)	: 1,480 mg/kg
Acute Dermal	LD <sub>50</sub>	(rabbit)	: 490 mg/kg
Inhalation	LC <sub>50</sub>	(mouse)	: 700 ppm / 7 hours
Respiratory Irritant		(human)	: 200 ppm / 8 hours
Skin Irritation (rabbits)			: May cause slight irritation on prolonged or repeated contact
Eye Irritation (rabbits)			: May cause slight irritation
OTHER			: Do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting if swallowed

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Do not allow to escape into waters, waste water or soil. This chemical is a colourless, flammable liquid with a slightly aromatic odour. It may enter the environment from industrial or municipal waste treatment plant discharges or spills.

#### **ACUTE (SHORT-TERM) ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS**

Acute toxic effects may include the death of animals, birds, or fish, and death or low growth rate in plants. Acute effects are seen two to four days after animals or plants come in contact with a toxic chemical substance. This product is expected to have slight acute toxicity to aquatic life. No data are available on the short-term effects of this product on plants, birds, or land animals.

#### **CHRONIC (LONG-TERM) ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS**

Chronic toxic effects may include shortened lifespan, reproductive problems, lower fertility, and changes in appearance or behaviour. Chronic effects can be seen long after first exposure(s) to a toxic chemical. This product is expected to have a slight chronic toxicity to aquatic life. No data are available on the long-term effects of this product on plants, birds, or land animals.

#### **ABIOTIC EFFECTS**

No information on abiotic effects of this product. According to the definition provided in the Federal Register (1992), this product is a volatile organic compound (VOC) substance. As a VOC, this product can contribute to the formation of photochemical smog in the presence of other VOCs.

#### **BIOACCUMULATION IN AQUATIC ORGANISMS**

Some substances increase in concentration, or bio-accumulate, in living organisms as they breathe contaminated air, drink contaminated water, or eat contaminated food. These chemicals can become concentrated in the tissues and internal organs of animals and humans. The concentration of this product found in fish tissues is expected to be slightly higher than the average concentration than the water from which the fish was taken.

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Recycle product where possible. Recycle containers where possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. Contact your state Environmental Program for specific recommendations. Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. Advise of chemical nature. Consult an expert on disposal of any recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations. This product is NOT suitable for disposal by either landfill or via municipal sewers, drains, and natural streams or rivers. Do NOT reuse empty containers without commercial cleaning or reconditioning. Do NOT pressurise, cut, heat, or weld containers. Empty containers may contain product residue.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for the purpose of transport. Refer to relevant regulations for storage and transport requirements.

CORRECT SHIPPING NAME	: None Allocated
OTHER NAMES	: Not Applicable
U.N. NUMBER	: None Allocated
CAS NUMBER	: None Allocated
AICS STATUS	: All components listed
DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS	: None Allocated
IMO HAZARD CLASS	: None Allocated
PACKAGING GROUP	: None Allocated
AS 1940 CLASS	: None Allocated
SUBSIDIARY RISK	: Not Applicable
HAZCHEM CODE	: None Allocated
POISONS SCHEDULE	: None Allocated
EPG	: None Allocated
STORAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)	: Ambient
TRANSPORT TEMPERATURE (°C)	: Ambient
LOADING / UNLOADING TEMPERATURE (°C)	: Ambient
STORAGE / TRANSPORTATION PRESSURE (kPa):	Atmospheric
ELECTROSTATIC ACCUMULATION HAZARD	: Use proper grounding procedure.
USUAL SHIPPING CONTAINERS	: Closed / open head drums, pails.

MATERIALS AND COATINGS SUITABLE : Polyethylene / Polypropylene / Lined Steel / Stainless Steel. Refer to Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail (6<sup>th</sup> Edition) for transport regulations and state Dangerous Goods regulations for storage requirements.

**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION:** No information available

**16. OTHER INFORMATION: PRINCIPAL REFERENCES** Supplier's Material Safety Data Sheet In "Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances 1995" (Ed. D. Sweet), (US Dept. of Health & Human Services: Cincinnati 1995)