

MIROTONE AQUALOK 8001

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet 5055-95

Date of Issue: Tue 31-Jul-2001

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Flammability: 0

Toxicity: 0

Body Contact: 1

Reactivity: 0

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENTS

Short Gloves

Safety Glasses

Half Face Respirator

Product Name: Mirotone Aqualok 8001

CAS RN No(s): None

UN Number: None

Dangerous Goods Class: None

Subsidiary Risk: None

Hazchem Code: None

Poisons Schedule Number: None

USE

Water based acrylic-urethane coating.

Application is by low pressure spray equipment through a large orifice.

APPEARANCE

Milky liquid with a mild ammoniacal odour; mixes with water.

Boiling Point (deg C): 100 approx

Melting Point (deg C): Not available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): As water.

Specific Gravity: 1.01-1.05

Flash Point (deg C): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Solubility in Water (g/L): Miscible

INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
aqueous polyurethane dispersion	None	30-60
acrylic urethane copolymer	None	30-60
ammonium hydroxide	1336-21-6	<0.2^
additives, defoamer, thic kener		1-5
water	7732-18-5	10-30

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

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and / or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

The material may be mildly discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis if contact is prolonged.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.
Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
The vapour is discomforting if inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact with the material.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

FIRST AID

SWALLOWED

Rinse mouth out with plenty of water.

1: DO NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

2: Observe the patient carefully.

3: Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

4: Give water (or milk) to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

5: Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

1: Immediately hold the eyes open and wash with fresh running water.

2: 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.

3: If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.

4: Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If product comes in contact with the skin:

- 1: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear (after rinsing with water).
- 2: Wash affected areas thoroughly with water (and soap if available).
- 3: Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- 1: If fumes or combustion products are inhaled: Remove to fresh air.
- 2: Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- 3: Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures
- 4: If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- 5: Transport to hospital, or doctor.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR

Treat symptomatically.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

<aqueous polyurethane dispersion >

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents .

<acrylic urethane copolymer>

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.

Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields.

Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Safety footwear may be required.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

SUITABLE CONTAINER

Lined metal can Lined metal pail/drum Plastic pail Polyliner drum

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 1: Store in original containers.
- 2: Keep containers securely sealed.
- 3: Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- 4: DO NOT allow to freeze.
- 5: Store away from incompatible materials.
- 6: Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- 7: Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

No restrictions.

SPILLS AND DISPOSAL

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- 1: Clean up all spills immediately.
- 2: Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- 3: Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- 4: Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- 5: Wipe up.
- 6: Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt. Minor hazard.

- 1: Clear area of personnel.
- 2: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- 3: Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- 4: Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- 5: Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- 6: Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- 7: Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- 8: Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- 9: If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

DISPOSAL

- 1: Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- 2: Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- 3: Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- 4: Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- 1: The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
 - 2: However, it will breakdown under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
 - 3: Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - 4: Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers
 - 5: Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - 6: May emit acrid smoke.
- On combustion, emits toxic fumes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and minor amounts of ammonia.

CONTACT

NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Dunedin :- (03) 479 1200 (Normal Hours)

:(03)474 0999 (Emergency)