

QwikLiner™ B-SIDE

Material Safety Data Sheet

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Date of Issue: 01-March-2008

COMPANY DETAILS

COMPANY NAME: Ultimate Lining Supplies Pty Ltd
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STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not classified as hazardous according to Worksafe Australia criteria
Not Classified as Dangerous Goods.

IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: QwikLiner™ B-SIDE Clear.
OTHER NAME: -
PRODUCT CODE: -
U.N.NUMBER: None
HAZCHEM CODE: None
CAS RN No(s): None
PACKING GROUP: None
DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS & SUB RISK: None
POISON SCHEDULE: None
USE: Component B of a polyurethane lining formulation. Always use in admixture with component A. Requires that the two parts be mixed by mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES/DESCRIPTION:

APPEARANCE: Yellow/gold liquid with a slight odour; does not mix with water
BOILING POINT: >200
MELTING POINT: Not available
VAPOUR PRESSURE (kPa) (70°F): Not available
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.05 approx.
FLASHPOINT / 0°: >150 PMCC
LOWER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT %: Not available
UPPER EXPLOSIVE LIMIT %: Not available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER %: Immiscible

INGREDIENTS:

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS RN %
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6 NotSpec
diethyltoluenediamine	68479-98-1 NotSpec

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HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

- Swallowed:** Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract
- Eye Contact:** The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
- Skin Contact:** The liquid is mildly discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis or may cause in some cases, sensitisation
Many amine compounds are sensitisers and some are absorbed through intact skin
- Inhalation:** The vapour is mildly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and 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:** *If swallowed 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
 - Observe the patient carefully.
 - Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
 - Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
Seek medical advice.
- Skin Contact:** *If skin contact occurs:*
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
- Eye Contact:** *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.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel
- Inhalation:** *If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.*
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
 - Prosthesis such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
 - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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ADVICE TO DOCTORS - Treat Symptomatically

PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

Exposure Standards:

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	TLV		CR	Adeq
		UF	Endpoint		
diethylene glycol	75 mg/m ³	10	D	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive

American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996)

INGREDIENTS DATA:-

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL:

ES TWA: 23 ppm, 100 mg/m³

OES TWA: 23 ppm, 101 mg/m³

REL TWA: 100 ppm, 450 mg/m³

MAK value: 10 ppm, 44 mg/m³

[Union Car]

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans ranging from two hours to shift-length.

Allows excursions of 5 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), twice per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany

AIHA WEEL TWA-8: 50 ppm as vapour and aerosol

AIHA WEEL TWA-8: 10 mg/m³ as aerosol

Saturated Vapour Concentration @ 20 C. = 13 ppm. This indicates that the

AIHA WEEL TWA-8hr of 50 ppm, cannot be exceeded at ambient temperatures, unless an aerosol is present.

DIETHYLTOLUENEDIAMINE:

CEL TWA: 0.02 ppm, 0.145 mg/m³

[BAYER]

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ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA 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.

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	Air Speed: 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). f/min.)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or	1: Disturbing room air currents favourable to capture
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of	2: Contaminants of high toxicity nuisance value only
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in	4: Small hood - local control only motion

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both MSDS before using; store and attach MSDS together.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

Safety glasses with side shields; or as required, Chemical goggles. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear.

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PRECAUTIONS FOR USE cont

PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

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. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	AK-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	AK-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AK-2 P
10000	100	-	AK-3 P
	100+	Airline**	

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

Storage and Transport:

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with oxidisers

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store out of direct sunlight
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

TRANSPORTATION

- No restrictions.

SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

Spillages

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

The information provided herein and/or otherwise supplied to users is based on our current knowledge, accordingly any conclusions or recommendations are made without liability on the part of Ultimate Linings Supplies Pty Ltd and/or any of the company's employees or associates. Factors outside of our control can affect the use of these products and we therefore cannot accept responsibility for any injury, loss or damage resulting from reliance upon such information.

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SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION cont

MAJOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

DISPOSAL

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

Exposure Standards:

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Exposure Standards:

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will breakdown under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Other combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO₂) , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material and amines

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SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result

HAZCHEM

- None

CONTACT POINT:

Company Contact

+61 3 9727 4290

Australian Poisons Information Centre 24 hr Service

13 11 26

Police, Ambulance, Fire Brigade

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New Zealand Poisons Information Centre 24 hr Service

03 4747 000

New Zealand Emergency Services

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End Of Report.

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