



MONOTHANE



Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: NOVEMBER 2014

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1. PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	MONOTHANE
Other Names	Urethane Coatings MONOTHANE HS-50 GLOSS, MONOTHANE 45 GLOSS, MONOTHANE 44 GLOSS, MONOTHANE SILVER GLOSS, MONOTHANE SEMI-GLOSS, MONOTHANE SATIN, MONOTHANE SILVER SATIN and MONOTHANE MATT.
Product Use	Product is used as a finish for timber, parquetry, and cork.
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 Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of WorkSafe Australia.
Poisons Schedule	S5
Risk Phrases	R10, R23/24/25, R48/20, R52.
Safety Phrases	S02, S03/09/14, S07/8, S13, S14, S16, S21, S23, S24/25, S29, S30, S35, S36/37/39, S38, S61, S62.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL ENTITY	CAS No	PROPORTION
HAZARDOUS		
Solvento 100	64742-95-6	30-60%
N-Butyl Acetate	123-86-4	<10%
Toluene Diisocyanate	26471-62-5	<1%
All other substances non-hazardous		30-60%



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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 skin 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	Product contains small concentrations of free Toluene Diisocyanate.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazards	Flammable liquid. Keep containers cool with water spray.
Extinguishing Media	Foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical powder. Use water fog. Use 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]

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills	Extinguish or remove all potential sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid physical contact with this product. Absorb with an inert non-combustible material such as vermiculite or sand. Wear full protective clothing and goggles. Prevent run off into
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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

Flammable liquid. 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. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapour. Avoid prolonged repeated contact with skin. Ensure containers are well sealed to prevent contact with moisture.

Storage

Store and transport 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 Limits¹

Name	mg/m ³ TWA	ppm TWA
Solvento 100	100	50
N-Butyl Acetate	95	20
Toluene Diisocyanate	0.02	

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).



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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:

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| 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	Clear, pale straw coloured liquid
Odour	Mild aromatic odour
Density (g/l @ 25°C)	959-989
pH	Not applicable
Volatiles (v/v %)	49-58
Solubility	Not soluble in water
Melting Point (°C)	Not available
Boiling Point (°C)	155-176*
Vapour Pressure (mm Hg @ 25°C, 1 atm)	<10*



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Flash Point (°C TAG closed cup)	43*
Flammability Limits (v/v %)	0.9-7*
Auto ignition temperature (°C)	Not available
Rel. Vapour Density (Air = 1)	4.25*
Evaporation Rate (relative to n-butyl acetate)	0.21*
Molar mass (g/mol)	Mixture
(* For Solvesso 100)	

10. STABILITY and REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Sparks, heat, sources of ignition.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents, water.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Oxides of carbon (CO ₂ , CO) and possibly oxides of nitrogen.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION

Toxicology	<p>Data for this product is unavailable. However, information for component ingredients is as follows.</p> <p>Solvesso 100 Acute oral toxicity (rat): Low toxicity. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal Acute Skin toxicity: (rat) low toxicity. Acute Inhalation toxicity (rat). Greater than near-saturated vapour concentration. In high concentrations leads to CNS depression, resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea, continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and or death.</p> <p>Toluene Diisocyanate Oral (rat): Highly toxic Inhalation (rat): Highly toxic Acute skin toxicity (rabbit): severe irritant. (human): a skin sensitiser. Eye (rabbit): severe irritant</p>
Ingestion	Swallowing can cause nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the affected person is uncoordinated there is



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a greater likelihood of vomit entering the lungs and causing subsequent complications.

Eye Contact	A severe eye irritant will cause irritation presenting as redness, tearing, pain and stinging.
Skin Contact	Defatting. Prolonged contact with skin may result in irritation, dermatitis, or allergic eczema.
Inhalation	May cause irritation to the nose, throat and eyes, and possibly narcosis. May be accompanied by coughing, choking or laboured breathing. Asthma-like breathing may be a delayed reaction.
Chronic Effects	Repeated contact can result in allergic eczema and also bronchial asthma.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity	Harmful to aquatic organisms. Avoid contaminating waterways.
Mobility	Soil mobility expected to be low.
Biodegradability	No data available.
Bioaccumulation	Potential for bioaccumulation.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations	Ensure waste disposal conforms to Local, State and Federal regulations. Once cured or absorbed, disposal by landfill after appropriate treatment is recommended. Empty containers should be recycled or disposed through a licensed contractor. Care should be taken with the handling of empty containers, which may contain product residue.
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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information	Store and transport in accordance with AS 1940-1993 and local, state, and federal 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.
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UN number	1866
Proper Shipping Name	Resin solution
DG Class	3
Hazchem Code	3[Y]
Packaging Method	
Packaging Group	III
EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	
IMDG	3.3
CAS No	PROPRIETARY
Subsidiary Risk	Nil

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poisons Schedule	S5
Packaging and Labelling	20, 10, 4 and 1 litre drums with Class 3 labels according to Australian Code for Transport of Dangerous Goods and labels to meet the requirements of a Schedule 5 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] 27 January 2010.

NOTICE to READERS

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative 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