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HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, DANGEROUS GOODS

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

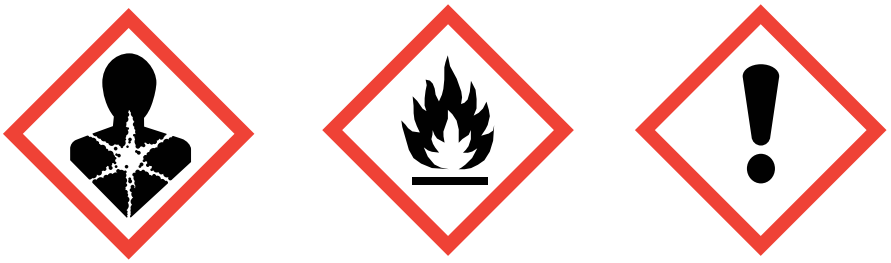
Product Name:	WPA ATC
Product Code(s):	204-672
Synonyms:	None
Recommended Use:	Waterproofing Membrane Topcoat
Supplier:	Waterproofing Products Australia
Address:	PO Box 33 Archerfield BC, Queensland 4108
Telephone numbers:	+61 (7) 3722 3822
Email:	info@wpa-aus.com.au
Emergency Contact:	Australian Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazardous Chemical. Dangerous Goods. According to WHS Regulations the ADG Code.

Dangerous Good Classification:	Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".
Dangerous Goods Class: 3	Classified as a C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements.
Poison Schedule:	Not Applicable.



SIGNAL WORD

Danger

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CLASSIFICATIONS

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 2 Aspiration Hazard - Category 1

Skin Irritation - Category 3

Eye Irritation - Category 2A

Respiratory Sensitizer (Solids/Liquid) - Category 1

Skin Sensitizer - Category 1

Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 1B

Carcinogenicity - Category 1B

Flammable Liquids - Category 3

HAZARD STATEMENTS – PHYSICAL

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.

HAZARD STATEMENTS – HEALTH

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

H340 May cause genetic defects.

H350 May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard).

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – GENERAL

P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P103 Read label before use.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – PREVENTION

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof <electrical/ventilating/lighting/...> equipment.

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P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P284 <In case of inadequate ventilation> wear respiratory protection.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – RESPONSE

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303 + P361 + P353
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water <or shower>.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P314 Get Medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see section 4 on this SDS).
P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or a rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam to extinguish.
For detailed information, see Section-5 (Fire Fighting Measures).

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - STORAGE

P405 Store locked up.
P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – DISPOSAL

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

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3. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Chemical Name	CAS Number	Proportion
Polyurethane Prepolymer	0053880-05-0	34% - 63%
Aromatic Hydrocarbon Mixture >C9	0064742-95-6	14% - 25%
Titanium Dioxide	0013463-67-7	9% - 16%
Silica, Crystalline	0014808-60-7	8% – 15%
N-Butyl Acetate	0000123-86-4	1.3%-25
Carbon Black	0001333-86-4	0.6% - 1.1%
Isophorone Diisocyanate	0004098-71-9	0.1% - 0.2%
Ingredients determined to be Non-Hazardous	-	Balance

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre **(Phone 131 126)**

Inhalation: Remove source of exposure. Remove patient from exposed area - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Seek medical advice if effects persist.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water to drink. Never give anything by the mouth to an unconscious patient. If vomiting occurs give further water. Immediately call Poisons Centre or Doctor.

Skin Contact: If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin with warm running water. If swelling, redness, blistering or irritation occurs seek medical assistance.

Eye Contact: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with warm running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a Doctor; or for at least 15 minutes and transport to Doctor or Hospital.

PPE for First Aiders: Wear safety shoes, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, respirator. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Available information suggests that gloves made from should be suitable for intermittent contact. However, due to variations in glove construction and local conditions, the user should make a final assessment. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide extinguishers are recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed material or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Specific hazards: Combustible liquid

Firefighting further advice: On burning or decomposing may emit toxic fumes. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion or decomposition.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Small Spills: Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, sparks or flames in immediate area). Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination. Avoid inhalation of vapours or dust. Wipe up with absorbent (clean rag or paper towels). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

Large Spills: Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways, by use of absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Prepare a decontamination solution of 2.0% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium carbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier's safety data sheets. Treat the spill area with the decontamination solution, using about 10 parts of the solution for each part of the spill, and allow it to react for at least 15 minutes. Carbon dioxide will be evolved, leaving insoluble polyureas. Residues from spill clean-up, even when treated as described may continue to be regulated under provisions of RCRA and require storage and disposal as hazardous waste.
Slowly stir the isocyanate waste into the decontamination solution described above. Let stand for 48 hours, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide to vent away, residues may still be subject to RCRA storage and disposal requirements. Dispose off in compliance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding treatment. If contamination of crops, sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols.

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Ventilation Requirements:

Storage: Classified as a C2 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National occupational exposure limits:	TWA		STEL	
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3
Aromatic Hydrocarbon Mixture >C9	500	2000	-	-
Carbon Black	-	3.5	-	-
Isophorone Diisocyanate	-	-	-	-
N-Butyl Acetate	150	710	-	-
Silica, Crystaline	a	10		
Titanium Dioxide	-	15		

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure Standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

If the directions for use on the product label are followed, exposure of individuals using the product should not exceed the above standard. The standard was created for workers who are routinely, potentially exposed during product manufacture.

Biological Limit Values:
As per the "National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Safe Work Australia)" the following ingredient in this material requires Health Surveillance:

Crystalline silica:
For detailed information see "Guidelines for Health Surveillance (Safe Work Australia)"

Engineering Measures:
Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

Appropriate Engineering Controls:
Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective threshold limit value.

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Respiratory Protection:
If airborne concentrations exceed or are expected to exceed the TLV, use MSHA/NIOSH approved positive pressure supplied air respiratory with a full-face piece or an air supplied hood. For emergencies, use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Air purifying (cartridge type) respirators are not approved for protection against isocyanates.

Personal Protection Equipment:

- PVC, Neoprene or Nitrile Rubber Gloves
- Safety glasses with side shields
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.
- Overalls.
- Respirator.
- Barrier cream.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) must be suitable for the nature of the work and any hazard associated with the work as identified by the risk assessment conducted.

Hygiene measures:
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking or smoking. Avoid contact with clothing. Avoid eye contact and skin contact. Avoid inhalation of vapour, mist or aerosols. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Pigmented Thin Liquid
Colour:	Grey
Specific Gravity:	1.16
Flash Point:	45 °C
Viscosity:	N/A

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10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: This material is thermally stable at standard temperatures and when s tored and used as directed.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, high temperatures, open flame, sources of ignition and moisture. Contact with incompatible materials in a closed system will cause liberation of carbon dioxide and build-up of pressure.

Incompatible Materials: This product will react with any material containing active hydrogens, such as water, alcohol, ammonia, amines, alkalis and acids, the reaction with water is slow under 50°C, but is accelerated at higher temperature and in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds. Some reactions can be violent. Material can react with strong oxidizing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, trace amounts of hydrogen cyanide and unidentified organic compounds may be formed during combustion.

Hazardous Reactions / Polymerization: Will not occur under normal conditions but under high temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines, and metal compounds will accelerate polymerization. Possible evolution of carbon dioxide gas may rupture closed containers.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Skin Corrosion/ Irritation: Isocyanates react with skin protein and moisture and can cause irritation. Prolonged contact can cause reddening, swelling, rash, scaling, blistering, and, in some cases, skin sensitization. Individuals who have developed a skin sensitization can develop these symptoms as a result of contact with very small amounts of liquid material or as a result of exposure to vapor. Causes mild skin irritation.

Eye Damage / Irritation: Liquid, aerosols or vapors are severely irritating and can cause pain, tearing, reddening and swelling. Prolonged vapor contact may cause conjunctivitis. Any level of contact should not be left untreated. Causes serious eye irritation.

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Carcinogenicity: May cause cancer (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard).

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: May cause genetic defects (state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard)

Reproductive Toxicity: No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: No data available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

Acute Effects: No data available.

0004098-71-9	ISOPHORONE DIISOCYANATE
LC50 (rat):	123-160 mg/m3 (13.6-17.6 ppm) (4-hour exposure) (aerosol) (1,2)
LD50 (oral, male rat):	greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (oral, male mouse):	greater than 2,500 mg/kg (1)
LD50 (dermal, male rat):	approx. 1,000 mg/kg (4-hour exposure); approx. 500 mg/kg (4-day exposure) (1)
0001333-86-4	CARBON BLACK
LC50 (rat):	6750 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure); cited as 27000 mg/m3 (27 mg/L) (1-hour exposure) (3)
0000123-86-4	N-BUTYL ACETATE
LC50 (rat):	1802 mg/m3; 4-hour exposure (aerosol)(9) Note: A lower LC50 (aerosol) value of 760 mg/m3 (160 ppm); 4-hour exposure has been reported. (11,27) Extensive research has failed to confirm this value. The sample of n-butyl acetate tested wa
LD50 (oral, rat):	10770 mg/kg (12, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse):	7100 mg/kg (5)
LD50 (oral, rabbit):	7400 mg/kg (cited as 64 millimols/kg) (13)
LD50 (dermal, rabbit):	Greater than 5000 mg/kg (3, unconfirmed)

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Potential Health Effects – Miscellaneous

0000123-86-4 N-BUTYL ACETATE

May cause abnormal liver function. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: respiratory system. Tests for embryotoxic activity in animals has been inconclusive. Rats exposed to very high airborne levels have exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this to man is unknown. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses that are toxic to the mother.

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Has shown carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals at high doses. Significance to man is unknown. The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: asthma, respiratory disease. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE

Is an IARC, NTP or OSHA carcinogen. Repeated overexposure to crystalline silica may lead to x-ray changes and chronic lung disease. Inhalation of high dust concentrations may cause: breathing difficulties, lung injury. WARNING: This chemical is known to the State of California to cause cancer.

0064742-95-6 AROMATIC HYDROCARBON MIXTURE >C9

The following medical conditions may be aggravated by exposure: skin disorders. Laboratory studies with rats have shown that petroleum distillates can cause kidney damage and kidney or liver tumors. These effects were not seen in similar studies with guinea pigs, dogs, or monkeys. Several studies evaluating petroleum workers have not shown a significant increase of kidney damage or an increase in kidney or liver tumors.

Chronic Exposure

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: In 1996, the IARC reevaluated Carbon Black as a Group 2B carcinogen. This evaluation is given to carbon black for which there is inadequate human evidence, but sufficient animal evidence. Prolonged inhalation of Carbon black can result in lung disease. Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

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0014808-60-7 SILICA, CRYSTALLINE
Prolonged inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust can result in lung disease (i.e. silicosis and/or lung cancer). Symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing and reduced pulmonary function.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Toxicity: No data available.

Other Adverse Effects: No data available.

Bio-accumulative Potential

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
A relevant bioaccumulation potential of carbon black is not expected based on its insolubility in organic solvents and in water. Furthermore, since the aggregate diameter of carbon black varies between 80 nm and 810 nm, bioaccumulation of particulate carbon black is not likely oweing to the large diameter of the solid aggregate particles.

Persistence and Degradability

0001333-86-4 CARBON BLACK
Carbon Black's insolubility in water results in it not being biodegradable in any medium or by biota. It is considered persistent in the natural environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product, to determine a the time of disposal whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with federal, state, and local laws.
Empty containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. Return drums to reclamation centre's for proper cleaning and reuse.

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land".

UN No:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Hazchem Code:	•3Y
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint
Segregation Dangerous Goods:	Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1), flammable gases (Class 2.1), if both are in bulk, toxic gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidising agents(Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), toxic substances (Class 6.1), infectious substances (Class 6.2) or radioactive substances (Class 7). Exemptions may apply.

MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea. This material is classified as a Marine Pollutant (P) according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

Flammable Liquid

UN No:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Placard:	Flammable Liquid
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint

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AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

UN No:	1263
Dangerous Goods Class:	3
Packing Group:	III
Proper Shipping Name:	Paint

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

This material is not subject to the following international agreements:

- Montreal Protocol (Ozone depleting substances)
- The Stockholm Convention (Persistent Organic Pollutants)
- The Rotterdam Convention (Prior Informed Consent)

This material is subject to the following international agreements:

Basel Convention (Hazardous Waste)

- Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

- Annex III - Harmful Substances carried in Packaged Form

This material/constituent(s) is covered by the following requirements:

- All components of this product are listed on or exempt from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

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16. OTHER INFORMATION

Material Safety Data Sheets are updated frequently. Please ensure that you have a current copy. MSDS may be obtained from the following website: www.wpa-aus.com.au

If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Waterproofing Products Australia. Waterproofing Products Australia makes no representation as to the completeness and accuracy of the data contained in this data sheet. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely, and to comply with all relevant Federal, State and Local Government laws and regulations. Waterproofing Products Australia shall not be responsible for loss, damage or injury resulting from reliance upon or failure to adhere to any recommendation or information contained herein, from abnormal use of the material, or any hazard inherent in the nature of the material.

DOCUMENT CONTROL	
Product	WPA ATC
Initial Issue	October 2020
	July 2023
Author	SR