

FORTIS COAT 527 – PART A**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER**

Product Name	Fortis Coat 527 – Part A
Product Code	-
Other Names	-
Product Use	Two pack polyurethane coating for use in food processing, baking, beverage, dairy and meat industries.
Supplier Name	Fortis Adhesives and Coatings
Address	177-179 Ordish Road Dandenong South VIC 3175
Telephone Number	03 9706 5448
Emergency Telephone	0425 883 566

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON DANGEROUS GOODS.**

Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia.

Hazards	T - Toxic
Risk Phrases	R20 - Harmful by inhalation. R42/43 - May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. R46 - May cause heritable genetic damage. R65 - Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Safety Phrases	S2 - Keep out of reach of children. S23 - Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray (appropriate wording to be specified by the manufacturer). S24 - Avoid contact with skin. S36/37 - Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves. S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible). S53 - Avoid exposure-obtain special instructions before use. S62 - If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient (common name)	CAS Number	Proportion
Hexamethylene-1,6- diisocyanate	28182-81-2	30-60%
Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	64742-95-6	10-30%
1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate	111-76-2	10-30%
Monoethanolamine	141-43-5	<0.04%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial
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Ingestion	respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek immediate medical attention. If swallowed do not induce vomiting. Immediately rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Where vomiting occurs naturally have affected person place head below hip level in order to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical attention. Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Use mouth to nose rather than mouth to mouth.
Skin	If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with soap and plenty of water. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur.
Eyes	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. Seek medical attention.
Notes to Physician	May cause central nervous system depression.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media	For major fires call the Fire Brigade. Ensure that an escape path is available from any fire. Foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).
Hazardous Combustion Products	Carbon and nitrogen oxides, isocyanate vapours and hydrogen cyanide.
Firefighting Equipment	Wear Safe Work Australia approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards	Flammable liquid. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Avoid all ignition sources. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding. If safe to do so, remove containers from the path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray.
Hazchem Code	3[Y]

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spills	In the event of a major spill, prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses. Wear full protective clothing including eye/face protection and impervious elbow-length gloves. Evacuate general area and deny access to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Absorb spillages onto sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Leave to react for at least 30 minutes. Do not absorb onto sawdust or other combustible materials. Shovel into open-top drums for further decontamination. Wash the spillage area with water. Test the atmosphere for MDI vapour to ensure safe-working conditions prevail prior to re-entry into contaminated area.
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7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin
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Storage

contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Provide adequate ventilation. Handle and use the material in a well-ventilated area, away from sparks, flames and other ignition sources. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, heat, naked flames, sparks and oxidising agents. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for damage or leaks. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth or bond all equipment.
See Australian Standards AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Exposure Standards
Safe Work Australia)**

1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate:
TWA: 50 ppm /274 mg/m³
STEL: 100 ppm / 548 mg/m³
Isocyanates, all (as -NCO):
TWA: - ppm /0.02 mg/m³
STEL: - ppm / 0.07 mg/m³

Engineering Controls

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended when vapours can be released in excess of established airborne exposure limits.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator or organic vapour cartridge mask should be used. See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more information.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with top and side shields. See Australian Standards AS 1336 and AS/NZS 1337 for more information.

Skin Protection

Impervious gloves and suitable protective work wear. See Australian Standards AS 2161 and 2919 and AS/NZS 2210 for more information.

Hygienic Practices

Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use. Provide eyewash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Pale yellow liquid
Odour	No information available
Solubility in Water	Negligible
Boiling Point	143°C
Evaporation Rate (Air=1)	No information available
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	No information available
Vapour Density	No information available
Specific Gravity (g/cm³)	0.99
Flash Point	47°C

Flammable Limit – Lower	0.8%
Flammable Limit – Upper	6%
Ignition Temperature	No information available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon and nitrogen oxides, isocyanate vapours and hydrogen cyanide.
Hazardous Polymerization Conditions to Avoid	Will not occur. Heat, open flames or other sources of ignition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate: Skin LD ₅₀ (mouse) > 5000 mg/kg May act as an eye irritant. Monoethanolamine: Oral LD ₅₀ (rat) = 739 mg/kg Skin LD ₅₀ (rabbit) = 593 mg/kg Inhalation LC _{Lo} (rat) = 60 mg/m ³ /1 hour Inhalation LC ₅₀ (mouse) = 30 mg/m ³ Harmful by inhalation, ingestion and in contact with skin. Lachrymator. May cause sensitisation. High concentrations are very destructive of mucous membranes. Aromatic hydrocarbon solvent is classified as toxic – Mutagen Category 2.
Routes of Exposure	Inhalation, ingestion, eye and skin
Acute Health Effects	Inhalation: May irritate the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). May cause respiratory sensitization in sensitive individuals, producing asthma-like symptoms. Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgment and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness. Onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. A hyper reactive response may develop to even minimal concentrations of MDI in sensitized individuals. Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Eye: Causes eye irritation. Skin: Contact with skin may result in irritation.
Chronic Health Effects	May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact. Animal studies have shown that respiratory sensitization can be

**Existing Conditions
Aggravated by Exposure
Carcinogenicity**

induced by skin contact with known respiratory sensitisers including diisocyanates.

Repeated or prolonged exposure could result in central nervous system disorders.

No information available.

1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate and petroleum solvents are classified by IARC as a Group 3 – Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Ecotoxicity
Mobility**

Avoid contaminating waterways.

No information available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Disposal methods and
containers
Special precautions for
landfill or incineration**

Dispose according to applicable local and state government regulations.

Please consult your state Land Waste Management Authority for more information

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as a dangerous good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous goods by road or rail.

UN Number 1263
Proper Shipping Name PAINT
Dangerous Goods Class 3
Hazchem Code 3[Y]
Packing Group III
Special Precautions Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Monoethanolamine, aromatic hydrocarbon solvent, 1-methoxy-2-propyl acetate and hexamethylene-1,6- diisocyanate are listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Last Revision of MSDS Rev 1.1 (17/07/2012)
Prepared by MSDS.COM.AU Pty Ltd www.msds.com.au
Abbreviations Used IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP: National Toxicology Program (U.S.)
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.)
STEL: Short term exposure limit
TWA: Time weighted average

Emergency Contacts

Fortis Adhesives and Coatings	03 9706 5448
Fortis Adhesives and Coatings – Emergency Number	0425 883 566
Police and Fire Brigade	000
Poisons Information Centre	13 11 26

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Please read instructions / label before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the Safe Work Australia document "National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets" 2nd Edition [NOHSC:2011(2003)]