



Safety Data Sheet

CAS No
Date Issued: 16-03-2021
Ultracote® 850G99

Company Details

<u>Name</u>	National Urethane Industries	<u>Emergency</u>	+27800172743
<u>Address</u>	18 Skietlood Street	<u>Tel</u>	011 974 9300
	Isando	<u>Fax</u>	(011) 392-5560
	Kempton Park		
	South Africa		

1.Product and Company Identification

<u>Trade / Commercial Name</u>	Ultracote® 850G99		
<u>Chemical Name</u>	Paint		
<u>Formula</u>			
<u>Chemical Family</u>	Polyurethane paint; polyol component		
<u>Synonyms</u>			
<u>Un No</u>	1263	<u>Hazchem Code</u>	
<u>ERG No</u>	128	<u>EAC</u>	

2. Hazards Identification

Flammable F
Toxic T
Highly flammable
May impair fertility
May cause harm to the unborn child
Also harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed
Toxic for reproduction category 2
Irritating to eyes
Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking
Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
Repeated exposure to high concentrations of solvents (400 ppm or higher) may cause injury to bone marrow, blood cells, kidney, liver and testes.
Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.
Inhalation may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease.
Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas.
Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

3. Composition

Hazardous Components

2-Ethoxyethyl acetate
Methyl ethyl ketone

4. First Aid Measures

First Aid Skin

Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with soap and water. If irritation persists or if contact has been prolonged, obtain medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse.

First Aid Eyes

Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open while washing. Seek medical advice.

First Aid Ingested

If patient is fully conscious, give two glasses of water. Induce vomiting. This should be done only by medical or experienced first-aid personnel. Seek medical advice.

First Aid Inhalation

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing of victim is difficult administer oxygen. Seek medical advice.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

SMALL FIRES: Dry chemical, CO₂, Halon, water spray or standard foam.

LARGE FIRES: Water spray, fog or standard foam is recommended.

Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fight fire from maximum distance.

Dike fire control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry.

Stay upwind; keep out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering.

Positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing.

Remove and isolate contaminated clothing at the site.

Hazardous combustion products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

PRECAUTIONS:

Wear breathing apparatus.

Contain (avoid spillage from entering drains or water courses).

Restrict access to area.

Provide adequate protective equipment and ventilation.

Remove sources of heat and flame.

Notify occupational and environmental authorities.

SPILL OR LEAK:

Do not touch spilled material.

Stop leak if you can do it without risk.

SMALL SPILLS:

Dilute with large amounts of water or take up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal.

LARGE SPILLS:

Dike far ahead of liquid spill, collect for later disposal.

7. Handling And Storage

Handling:

Do not breathe vapours or spray. Use only with adequate ventilation.

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory protection.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing.

Accidental contact should be washed away immediately.

Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the working day.

Storage:

Keep container dry and tightly closed in a cool, well ventilated area.

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidising agents, metals, acids, alkalis

Ground all equipment containing material.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits Not determined

Values for 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate:

TWA OEL-CL: 5 ppm; 27 mg/m³

Skin absorption

Values for Methyl ethyl ketone:

TWA OEL-CL: 200 ppm; 600 mg/m³

Short term OEL-CL: 300 ppm; 900 mg/m³

Skin absorption

Controls

The control measures appropriate for a particular worksite depend on how this material is used and on the extent of exposure.

The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release.

Use a non-sparking, grounded ventilation system separate from other exhaust ventilation systems. Exhaust directly to the outside.

Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed.

Have a safety shower/eye wash fountain readily available in the immediate work area

Personal Protection

If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in controlling this material, then wear suitable personal protection equipment, including chemical safety goggles & face shield, boots, impermeous gloves, coveralls, & respiratory protection.

Have appropriate equipment available for use in emergencies.

Respiratory protection: Self-contained breathing apparatus in high vapour concentration areas

Eye protection: Safety goggles
Gloves: Butyl rubber

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

White liquid, pungent odour.
Density at 25°C: 1.17 - 1.22 g/ml
Viscosity at 25°C: 200 - 1 000 cps.
Flash Point: - 9°C (Closed Cup)

10. Stability And Reactivity

<u>Conditions to Avoid</u>	Stable under normal ambient conditions Prolonged heating above 25°C.
<u>Incompatible Materials</u>	Oxidising agents, metals, acids, alkalis
<u>Other</u>	Will easily be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Not available.
The solvents can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.
The vapours may cause dizziness, drowsiness, headaches, unconsciousness
Effects of single acute exposure:
Inhalation: Lung irritant, may be fatal if inhaled
Skin: Dry skin, redness,
Eyes: Extremely hazardous (Irritant). Redness, pain, watering, itching
Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed. May cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, weakness. Possible kidney damage if large quantities are ingested.
Long-term exposure:
The solvents defat the skin.
Repeated exposure to high concentrations of solvents (400 ppm or higher) may cause injury to bone marrow, blood cells, kidney, liver and testes.
Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis.
Inhalation may aggravate asthma and inflammatory or fibrotic pulmonary disease.
In laboratory inhalation studies of the solvents, birth defects, increased fetal lethality and delayed fetal development have been observed in offspring of female animals exposed during pregnancy, with an apparent threshold of 100 ppm concentration in air.
Increased frequency of miscarriages and increased time to pregnancy have been reported in epidemiology studies of women working in semiconductor manufacturing activities involving use of photoresist/developer solvents.
The solvent present in the paint was among the solvents used in the activities included in the studies, although no causal relationship was established.
Toxic for reproduction category 2

12. Ecological Information

Not available.

No ecological problems are expected when the product is handled and used with due care.

Do not allow to escape into waterways, waste water or soil.

13. Disposal Considerations

<u>Disposal Method Product</u>	Chemical residues generally count as special waste. We recommend that you contact the local authorities or approved waste disposal companies which will advise you on how to dispose of special waste. May be incinerated in a controlled incinerator in accordance with local legal provisions.
<u>Disposal Method Packaging</u>	Disposal in accordance with local legal provisions. Empty container may be disposed of by puncturing and turning into scrap. May be incinerated in a controlled incinerator in accordance with local legal provisions.

14. Transport Information

<u>UN No</u>	1263	
<u>ERG No</u>	128	<u>EAC</u>
<u>ARD/RID Class</u>	3	
<u>IMDG-Shipping Name</u>	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	
	<u>IMDG-Packaging Group</u>	II
<u>Marine Pollutant</u>	No	
<u>Class</u>	Class: 3. Flammable Liquid Group: II	
<u>Subsidiary Risks</u>	None	

15. Regulatory Information

<u>EEC Hazard Classification</u>	3
<u>Risk Phases</u>	Highly flammable May impair fertility May cause harm to the unborn child Also harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed Irritating to eyes Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
<u>Safety Phases</u>	Keep out of reach of children. Keep container in a well-ventilated place Keep away from sources of ignition Do not breathe vapours/spray

Use only in well ventilated areas
Avoid exposure, obtain special instructions before use
In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately and show the label where possible

National Legislation

National Road Traffic Act 1996 (Act 93 of 1996)
Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993 (Act 85 of 1993)
Hazardous Substances Act 1973 (Act 15 of 1973)

16. Other Information

Reason for alteration: General update

This document has been drafted with reasonable regard to the information available to us, and as accurately as is reasonably practicable.

It characterizes the product with regard to the appropriate safety precautions.

It does not represent a guarantee of the properness of the product.

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Revision No.: 2

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All information is given in good faith but without guarantee in respect of accuracy & no responsibility is accepted for errors or omissions or the consequences thereof.
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