

ASA DAMPSHIELD

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 5-Feb-2007
NA317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ASA DAMPSHIELD

SYNONYMS

PRODUCT USE

One part moisture curing polyurethane coating for waterproofing shower recesses, decks, planter boxes.

SUPPLIER

Company: Architectural & Structural Adhesives
Address:
PO Box 6722
Wetherill Park
NSW, 2164
AUS

Company: Architectural & Structural Adhesives
Address:
106- 108 Redfern St
Wetherill Park
NSW, 2164
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9725 4666
Telephone: 1800 813 890
Fax: +61 2 9725 4427

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Harmful by inhalation.
May cause SENSITISATION by inhalation.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

SAFETY

Keep container in a well ventilated place.
Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
Keep container tightly closed.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	64742-95-6.	11-60
naphthenic distillate, light, solvent- extracted	64742-03-6	11-60
polyurethane prepolymer		11-60
residual reactant, as toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	<1

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- 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.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses 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, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - May emit acrid smoke.
 - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), isocyanates, and minor amounts of, hydrogen cyanide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Moderate 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.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 750 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 750 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 750 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent 500 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

- Avoid contamination with water, alkalies and detergent solutions.
- Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurises containers with even drum rupture resulting.
- DO NOT reseal container if contamination is suspected.
- Open all containers with care.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	naphthenic distillate, light, solvent- extracted (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	toluene diisocyanate (Isocyanates, all (as- NCO))		0.02		0.07			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent: CAS:64742-95-6

MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

REL TWA: 25-100 ppm*, 125 mg/m³*

[Various Manufacturers]

CEL TWA: 50 ppm, 125 mg/m³

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, SOLVENT-EXTRACTED:

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m³ (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:

Not available

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.

- Eyewash unit.

DO NOT use skin cream unless necessary and then use only minimum amount. Isocyanate vapour may be absorbed into skin cream and this increases hazard.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards").

Protection Factor (Min)	Half- Face Respirator	Full- face Respirator
10 x ES	AB- AUS AB- PAPR- AUS	- -
20 x ES	-	AB- AUS AB- PAPR- AUS
100 x ES	-	AB- 2 AB- PAPR- 2

^ - Full-face.

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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Black, thixotropic liquid with an aromatic odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.79

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 149- 260

Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.13

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): 67 (PMCC)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 6.00

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
-

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

epidermis.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Persons with a history of asthma or other respiratory problems or are known to be sensitised, should not be engaged in any work involving the handling of isocyanates. [CCTRADE-Bayer, APMF].

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur.

Sensitisation reactions may appear suddenly after repeated symptom free exposures.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, LIGHT AROMATIC SOLVENT:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >3670 ppm/8 h *

Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 1320 ppm/6h/90D- I

* [Devoe]

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

NAPHTHENIC DISTILLATE, LIGHT, SOLVENT-EXTRACTED:

TOXICITY

for similar material:

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg *

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

* Imperial Oil

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

toluene diisocyanate

IARC:2B NTPB

ILOP

AUOEL

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: toluene diisocyanate Category: 2B

CARCINOGEN

NTPB: US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 11th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen: toluene diisocyanate Category:

REPROTOXIN

ILOP: France Threshold Limit Values for Occupational Exposure (VLE, VME) - Allergens: toluene diisocyanate

SENSITISER

AUOEL: Australia Exposure Standards - Sensitisers: toluene diisocyanate

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE:

Water pollution class (WGK): 2 - impairment of water quality

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent (CAS: 64742-95-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

naphthenic distillate, light, solvent-extracted (CAS: 64742-03-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

toluene diisocyanate (CAS: 26471-62-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - Queensland Hazardous Materials and Prescribed Quantities for Major Hazard Facilities

Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance

Australia Poisons Schedule

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule

6

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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. Uncertainty factors (UFs) have also been incorporated.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	Adeq	TLV
naphtha petroleum, light aromatic solvent	12 mg/m ³	100	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).

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