

PERMATEX 1372W SEALANT 7FO

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Nov-2006
NC317SCP

CHEMWATCH 5112-23
Revision No:4
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

PERMATEX 1372W SEALANT 7FO

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: 80088"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

RESIN SOLUTION

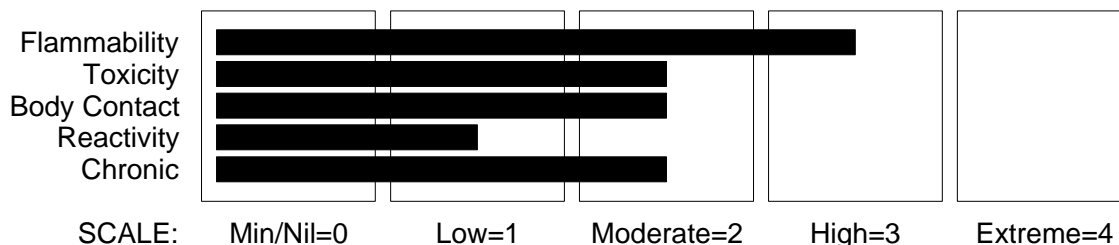
PRODUCT USE

Sealant

SUPPLIER

Company: Australian Timken P/L (ABN: 91 004 379 444)
Address:
5 Daveyduke Road
Ballarat
VIC, 3350
AUS
Telephone: +61 3 5320 2700
Fax: +61 3 5338 1186

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Risk Codes
R11

Risk Phrases
Highly flammable.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

Safety Codes	Safety Phrases
S39	Wear eye/ face protection.
S51	Use only in well ventilated areas.
S09	Keep container in a well ventilated place.
S401	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
S27	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S26	In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
S46	If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).
S60	This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isopropanol	67-63-0	34-45
talc	14807-96-6	20-30
castor oil	8001-79-4	15-25
vinyl butyral polymer	63148-65-2	10-20
graphite	7782-42-5	1-10

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:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to isopropanol:

- Rapid onset respiratory depression and hypotension indicates serious ingestions that require careful cardiac and respiratory monitoring together with immediate intravenous access.
- Rapid absorption precludes the usefulness of emesis or lavage 2 hours post-ingestion. Activated charcoal and cathartics are not clinically useful. Ipecac is most useful when given 30 mins. post-ingestion.
- There are no antidotes.
- Management is supportive. Treat hypotension with fluids followed by vasopressors.
- Watch closely, within the first few hours for respiratory depression; follow arterial blood gases and tidal volumes.
- Ice water lavage and serial haemoglobin levels are indicated for those patients with evidence of gastrointestinal bleeding.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable 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.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂).

aldehydes.

acrolein.

other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

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 small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

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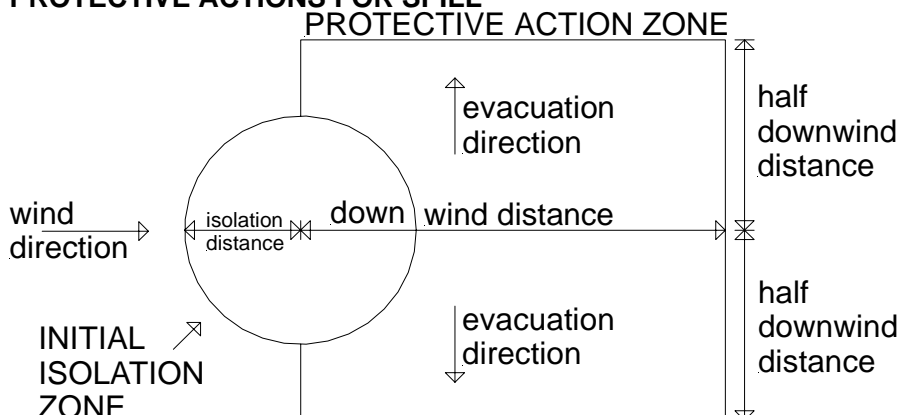
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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	300 metres
IERG Number	14

FOOTNOTES

- 1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
- 2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
- 3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
- 4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
- 5 Guide 127 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
- 6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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:

isopropanol	2000 ppm
talc	500 mg/m ³
castor oil	15 mg/m ³
graphite	500 mg/m ³

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

protective action is:

isopropanol	2000 ppm
talc	50 mg/m ³
castor oil	3 mg/m ³
graphite	10 mg/m ³

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

isopropanol	400 ppm
talc	30 mg/m ³
castor oil	0.4 mg/m ³
graphite	6 mg/m ³

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

isopropanol	400 ppm
talc	10 mg/m ³
castor oil	0.125 mg/m ³
graphite	2 mg/m ³

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, heat or ignition sources.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- 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

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers.

Packing as supplied by manufacturer. Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C)
- (i) : Removable head packaging;
- (ii) : Cans with friction closures and
- (iii) : low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.
- Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages
- In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- 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	isopropanol (Isopropyl alcohol)	400	983	500	1,230			
Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Soapstone (respirable dust))		3					
Australia Exposure Standards	talc (Talc, (containing no asbestos fibres))		2.5					
Australia Exposure Standards	vinyl butyral polymer (Inspirable dust)		10					

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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	(Not specified) graphite (Graphite (all forms except fibres) (respirable dust)(g)(natural & synthetic))		3					

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers

- Permatex 1372W Sealant 7FO CW:5112-23
- talc: No data available for CAS:1343-88-0
- castor oil: No data available for CAS:8001-79-4
- vinyl butyral polymer: No data available for CAS:63148-65-2

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
isopropanol		2, 000 [LEL]
talc	3, 000	
graphite	1, 250	

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

ISOPROPANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)
Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol.

TALC:

Most health problems associated with occupational exposure to talcs appear to evolve mostly from the nonplatiform content of the talc being mined or milled (being the asbestos-like amphiboles, serpentines (asbestiformes) and other minerals in the form of acicular, prismatic and fibrous crystals including, possibly, asbestos).
Because of severe health effects associated with exposures to asbestos,

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

regulatory agencies tend to regard all elongate mineral crystal particles, whether prismatic, acicular, fibrous, as asbestos - the only provision is the particles have an aspect ratio (length to diameter) of 3:1 or greater. Consideration is also given to their respirability, their width being less than or equal to 3 µm. Only limited data, however, exists on the health effects of elongate mineral particles having prismatic, acicular or fibrous (non-asbestos) forms. Experimental evidence indicates that the carcinogen potential of mineral fibres is related to the size class with diameter of 8 µm with shorter, thicker particles having little biological activity.

Dust of nonfibrous talc, consisting entirely of platiform talc crystals and containing no asbestos poses a relatively small respiratory hazard. Difficulties exist, however, in the determination of asbestos as cleavage fragments of prismatic or acicular crystals, nonasbestos fibres and asbestos fibres are very similar. Subject to an accurate determination of asbestos and crystalline silica, exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect workers from the significant risk of nonmalignant respiratory effects associated with talc dusts.

For each of the following

CASTOR OIL:

VINYL BUTYRAL POLYMER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

GRAPHITE:

Graphite pneumoconiosis resembles coal workers' pneumoconiosis.

Data indicate that the higher the crystalline silica content of graphite the more likely the disease will increase in severity. The presence of anthracite coal in the production of synthetic graphite appears to make arbitrary the use of the term, "synthetic", "artificial" or "natural".

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.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

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OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion -resistant.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Black paste with an alcohol odour; partially miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Available
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): 36.7 (VOC - by wt)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 2.07
Lower Explosive Limit (%): 2.3
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (°C): 82
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.1
pH (as supplied): Not Available
Vapour Pressure (kPa): 4.400
Evaporation Rate: 7.7 Ether = 1
Flash Point (°C): 15.6
Upper Explosive Limit (%): 12.7
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. Overexposure to non-ring alcohols causes nervous system symptoms. These include headache, muscle weakness and inco-ordination, giddiness, confusion, delirium and coma. Digestive symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Aspiration is much more dangerous than ingestion because lung damage can occur and the substance is absorbed into the body.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Alcohols with ring structures and secondary and tertiary alcohols cause more severe symptoms, as do heavier alcohols.

EYE

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

SKIN

The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

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.

The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Aliphatic alcohols with more than 3-carbons cause headache, dizziness, drowsiness, muscle weakness and delirium, central depression, coma, seizures and behavioural changes.

Secondary respiratory depression and failure, as well as low blood pressure and irregular heart rhythms, may follow. Nausea and vomiting are seen, and liver and kidney damage is possible as well following massive exposures. Symptoms are more acute the more carbons there are in the alcohol.

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

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Sensitisation may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
isopropanol talc	IARC:Group 3 IARC:Group 3			

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: isopropanol

Category: Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: talc Category:

Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

ISOPROPANOL:

log Kow (Sangster 1997):	0.05
log Pow (Verschuereen 1983):	- 0.5714285
BOD5:	60%
BOD20:	78%
COD:	2.23
ThOD:	2.4
Half- life Soil - High (hours):	168
Half- life Soil - Low (hours):	24
Half- life Air - High (hours):	72
Half- life Air - Low (hours):	6.2
Half- life Surface water - High (hours):	168
Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):	24
Half- life Ground water - High (hours):	336
Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):	48
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):	168
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):	24
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):	672
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):	96
Photooxidation half- life water - High (hours):	1.90E+05
Photooxidation half- life water - Low (hours):	4728
Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):	72
Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):	6.2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.16- 0.28

Half-life (hr) air: 33-84

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 130

Henry's atm m³ /mol: 8.07E-06

BOD 5 if unstated: 1.19,60%

COD: 1.61-2.30,97%

ThOD: 2.4

Aquatic toxicity

(fish) 24-96h TLm: 42.5-240 mg/l

(fish) 96h LC50: 4200-9640 mg/l *

(daphnia) 48h EC50: 2285 mg/l *

BOD 20: >70% *

* [Akzo Nobel]

TALC:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 3[Y]E

UNDG:			
Dangerous Goods Class:	3	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1866	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name:	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable		

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1866	Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	3L		
Shipping name:	RESIN SOLUTION		

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1 Permitted uses of food additives by food type
- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Generally permitted
- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted carriers, solvents and diluents
- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted catalysts
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

talc (CAS: 14807-96-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 2
Miscellaneous additives permitted in accordance with GMP in processed foods specified in
Schedule 1

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted
carriers, solvents and diluents

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted
lubricants, release and anti-stick agents

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

castor oil (CAS: 8001-79-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

vinyl butyral polymer (CAS: 63148-65-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

graphite (CAS: 7782-42-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

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