

Boat Craft Pacific

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POURING FOAM

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade Name	Pouring Foam		
Chemical Name & Synonyms	Polyol/MDI two component kit		
Manufacturer	BoatCraft Pacific Pty. Ltd. 22 Babbdoyle St., Loganholme Queensland 4129 Australia		
Emergency Contact Telephone	07 3806 1944 ah 0417 632 894		
UN No.	None Allocated	Hazchem	None Allocated
DG Class	None Allocated	Poisons Schedule	6
CAS No.	Mixture	Pkge Group	None allocated
Major recommended Use	Two component Polyurethane Rigid Foam System.		

Classified as hazardous according to the criteria of Worksafe Australia.

SECTION 2. INGREDIENTS

Part A Isocyanate Component

Chemical Entity	CAS Number	Proportion of component
Diphenylmethane di-isocyanate prepolymer containing methylene bisphenyl isocyanate	26447-40-5	60% - 70%
Polymethylene polyphenol isocyanate	9016-87-9	30% - 40%

Part B Polyol Component

Chemical Entity	CAS Number	Proportion of component
Polyether Polyol Mixture	9082-00-2	>60%
Chlorinated aliphatic phosphate	13674-84-5	10% - 30%
Tertiary Amines	Proprietary Products	<10%
1,1 Dichloro – 1 Fluoroethane	1717-00-6	10% - 30%

SECTION 3. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND PROPERTIES

Physical Data

Appearance/Odour	Viscous liquids, almost odourless
Boiling Point	>135°C Tends to decompose at elevated temperatures
Specific Gravity	Part A. 1.2g/mL Part B. 1.14g/mL
Vapour Pressure	Very Low at 20°C
Vapour Density (air = 1)	>1 at 20°C
Volatile Component	5% - 15%
pH	Not Applicable
Solubility in Water	Almost insoluble

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Product Exposure Limits 'A' Component

TLV TWA isocyanate (as -NCO)	0.02mg/cu m 'Sen' notice
STEL isocyanate	0.07 mg/cu m
TLV TWA plasticiser	5 mg/cu m

Product Exposure Limits 'B' Component

TLV/Polyol	5mg/ cu m
TLV/TWL Catalyst	

Toxicity and Irritation Data

LD(50) for ingestion (rat)	isocyanate	> 2gm/kg
	Polyols	>4gm/kg
	Catalyst	No data

SECTION 4. HEALTH HAZARD

Symptoms of Exposure: Acute and Chronic Effects.

Swallowed	Oral toxicity is low, and an unlikely route of entry in industrial applications. Can result in nausea and irritation of the gastrointestinal tract.
Eye contact	The liquids may be irritating to the eyes. Di-isocyanates can react with moisture on the surface of the eyes to create a gumming layer in the eye.
Skin	Liquid may be irritating to the skin and may be capable of causing chemical burns or allergic skin reactions. Repeated or prolonged contact may lead to dermatitic effects and may cause sensitisation in some individuals. Temporary black staining of the skin can occur following contact with Part A component only, and takes 3-4 days before the skin returns to normal colour.
Inhalation	The vapour pressure from these products is very low at ambient temperatures and is unlikely to cause exposure hazard from normal handling. Exposure to greater amounts of vapour if the liquids are heated, or frequent or prolonged exposure, can cause respiratory irritation and may cause sensitisation in some individuals. Exposure symptoms are predominantly asthmatic like congestion.
Systemic and other effects	The ingredients may cause adverse effects including sensitisation. Symptoms include itching rash and respiratory asthma-like congestion.

Emergency & First Aid Procedures

Ingestion:	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If conscious give water or milk to rinse out mouth and drink. Provide liquid slowly but as much as casualty will drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Activated charcoal may be helpful.
Eye contact:	Immediately hold the eyes open and irrigate eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Ensure irrigation under eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Transport to doctor or hospital without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Materials containing MDI may react with moisture of the eye, forming a thick deposit which may be difficult to wash away
Skin contact:	Immediately remove all contaminated clothing including footwear. Wash affected areas thoroughly with detergent hand cleaner and rinse with plenty of water. Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air, lie patient down, keep warm and rested. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Administer oxygen. Transport to hospital or doctor.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

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SECTION 5. PERSONAL PROTECTION AND HANDLING

Protective Equipment

Eyes: Goggles or face shield
Hands/feet: Rubber gloves, full overalls, safety shoes
Respiratory: Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear organic vapour respirator or self contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas.
Remove and wash all contaminated clothing and equipment.

Handling Procedures

Handle in well ventilated area. Always observe conditions of good industrial hygiene and safe working practice.

SECTION 6. FIRE & EXPLOSION

Stability

Stable for minimum 2 years at room temperature. Excess heating over long periods will degrade ingredients.

Flammability

Products will support combustion if heated but will not spontaneously ignite or explode.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

On burning will emit toxic fumes of cyanogen, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerisation

Will not occur unless the separately packed components are mixed in large quantities. This will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build up.

Incompatibility

Avoid contact with water, strong acids, alkalis, oxidising materials, alcohols amines or other chemicals having reactive -H groups.

Fire Fighting

Toxic fumes will be evolved when this material is involved in a fire. Fire fighters must wear full protective clothing and self contained breathing apparatus.

Extinguishing Media

Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder.

SECTION 7. STORAGE & TRANSPORT

DG Class	6.1(b)
Packaging Group & Label	III
Suitable Containers	Approved poisons containers
Storage Procedures	Containers will develop pressure at high temperatures. Store at room temperature under cover in accordance with AS1940 and State Poisons Acts.
Transport	Not regulated for transport under UN and local regulations.

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SECTION 8. SPILLS & DISPOSAL

Minor spill	Absorb into waste cloth or other suitable absorbent. Avoid contact with skin or eyes.
Major spill	Contain with sand or earth, absorb with suitable absorbent, collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal. Prevent run-off into drains or waterways.
Disposal	Suitable for incineration by approved agent or bury in approved landfill according to local regulations.

SECTION 9. AUTHORISATION

Name:	Ian Phillips
Title	Director
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