



Permanent Painted Coatings

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PERMANENT PAINTED COATINGS
UNIT 1 / 4 PROSPERITY PARADE
WARRIEWOOD NSW 2102

POR-15 POR PATCH

Product Name: POR-15 POR PATCH
Chemical Name: Isocyanate Prepolymer paste/gel based on MDI
Chemical Family: Solution Aromatic Isocyanates (26447-40-5)
Trade Name & Synonyms: None
Formula: Mixture/Paste/Gel

II HAZARDS INGREDIENTS

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MCI):	CAS# 26447-40-5	63.0%
2,4,7,9-Tetramethyl-5-Decyne-4,7diol (TDMM)	CAS#126-86-3	1.5%
Naptha Petroleum:	CAS # 64742-94-5	26.0%
Current TLV:	ACGIH: 0.005 ppm (0.2 mg/m³)	
Aliphatic Hydrocarbon	CAS# 805-41-3	3.5%
Ceiling value OSHA (PEL):	Same	

III. PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT (232°F/ 111 °C)
VAPOUR PRESSURE (mm Hg): 38mm Hg
VAPOUR DENSITY: (air = 1) 4.5
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: nil
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: (Water=1) 1.6
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Heavy elements (ppm): 0.
EVAPORATION RATE: (Ether = 1): For solvent, 4.5.
COLOUR: Black or White
ODOUR: Light Aromatic
LBS PER GALLON: 8.9
VOLATILE ORGANICS: 2.23 grams per litre
VISCOSITY: Range @ 77°F / 25°C : 2200 – 2400 CPS

IV. FIRE AND EXPOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: (Method Used) TCC 150°F / 65.5° C.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry chemical (e.g. monoammonium phosphate, potassium sulfate and potassium chloride, carbon dioxide, high expansion (proteninic), chemical foam, water spray for large fires.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES / USUAL FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn by firefighters during a fire, MDI vapours and other irritating, toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition (as for all paints, see section VIII). At temperatures greater than 400°F / (204° C) polymeric MDI can polymerize and decompose. Use cold water to cool fire-exposed containers.

HAZARD CLASS:	B
HEALTH:	3
FIRE:	2
REACTIVITY:	1
FLAMMABLE LIMITED LEL:	1%
FLAMMABLE LIMITS UEL:	7.1%

V. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE: For isocyanates, 0.02 ppm: for solvent, 200ppm
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Eyes-irritation, tearing, skin discolouration-drying; breathing – irritation, dizziness (for solvent). For isocyanates, coughing, irritation of mucous membranes and respiratory tract.
SKIN EFFECTS: Slight to moderate irritation (MDI); skin sensitizer in quinea pigs (MCI). No-evidence has been developed to indicate that MDI or PORPATCH is carcinogenic, teratogenic or that either one causes reproductive effects in animals or humans. MDI has been reported by NIOSH to be mutagenic to Salmonella Typhimurium bacteria in the presence of a mammalian liver activation system. There is not full agreement in the scientific community on the significance of these Ames test results and their relationship to human safety in assessing any risk of cancer in man. A commitment has been made to perform an animal life-time inhalation study on polymeric MDI.



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HUMAN EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

INHALATION: Inhalation of MDI vapours or aerosols in concentration above 0.02 ppm can produce irritation of the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract, running nose, sore throat, productive cough and a reduction of lung function. Extensive exposures to concentrations well above the TLV could lead to bronchitis, bronchial spasm and pulmonary edema. These effects are reversible. However, due to low volatility, high exposures are not anticipated except if the material is overheated or sprayed as an aerosol into the air. Symptoms could be immediate or delayed and include chest tightness, respiratory distress or asthmatic attack.

SKIN: Polymeric MDI reacts with skin protein and tissue moisture and can cause localized irritation as well as discolouration. Prolonged contact could produce reddening, swelling, or blistering and, in some individuals, skin sensitization resulting in dermatitis.

EYES: Liquid, vapours, or aerosols are irritation to the eyes and can cause lachrymation (tearing effect). Corneal damage can occur; however, indications are that the damage is reversible and does not result in permanent injury.

INGESTION: Ingestion could result in irritation and some corrosive action in the mouth, stomach tissue and digestive tract. However, it is not considered a common occupational route of exposure.

VI. EMERGENCY & FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: Flush with clean, lukewarm water (low pressure) for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting eyelids; obtain medical attention:

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before re-use.

VII. PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses with side shields, splash goggles or face shield. Contact lenses should not be worn.

SKIN PROTECTION: Chemical-resistant gloves. If skin creams are used, keep the area covered to a minimum.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Use respirator that is recommended or approved for use

VI. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Materials to Avoid: None.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Aldehydes, Oxides, Acids.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: None.

Incompatibility: None

VII. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Not applicable: Scrape up excess from floor, and then wash area with soap and water.

VIII. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory protection: Not required. Ventilation: Not required. Gloves, Eye Protection: Not required.

IX. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

Store in cool, dry area in tightly closed container. Optimum storage is 65-80°F. / 18° - 26.6° C

Avoid gross contamination of skin and eyes. If eye contact occurs, flush immediately with copious amounts of water and seek prompt medical aid.

CONTACT POINT: (02) 9999 0122.

POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE FURTHER ADVICE: - 131 126 Australia

Emergency Phones: 1-800-457-6715, 201-887-1999, 973-539-3236, 973-267-4813, Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300, Exxon: 1-800-726-2015 - USA