

The New Bald Cap Plastic

Health and Safety Data Sheet

1. Identification

Product: Polyurethane compounds,
Acetone

Supplier: Mouldlife
Address:

Telephone:
Fax:

Intended use: Painting onto surfaces to create skins of PU material.
Carrier solvent should be allowed to flash off in a well
ventilated area.

2. Composition

Polyurethane polymers suspended in Acetone.
(CAS No: 67-64-1 EEC No 200-662-2)

3. Hazards Identification

When “dry” (i.e. when the Acetone has flashed off), the material is not subject to classification according to EC lists or other sources known to us. However, if melted with heat, it may release Di phenyl methane diisocyanate during the melt process. MDI can be an irritant and cause skin sensitisation.

When “wet”, this material is highly flammable, irritating to the eyes. Repeated exposure to vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

4. First Aid Measures

All First Aid for “dry” material is that for the treatment of foreign matter. When “wet” treat as for Acetone.

<u>Eyes</u>	Wet - irrigate for at least 10 minutes, holding eye open. Seek medical attention. Dry - treat as foreign particulate matter.
<u>Skin</u>	Wet - wash off thoroughly Dry - N/A
<u>Inhalation</u>	Wet – remove from exposure Dry – treat as foreign matter. If airways are obstructed, seek medical attention.
<u>Ingestion</u>	Wet – give plenty of water. Seek medical attention Dry - N/A

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazards:	Evacuate area, keep up wind. Avoid exposure to toxic fumes.
Extinguishing Media:	Water spray, foam or dry powder.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Wet:	Large spillages:	Observe local regulations for disposal of Chemicals
	Minor spillages:	Mop up and allow solvent to evaporate in remote area, then dispose of as solid waste.
Dry:	N/A	

7. Handling and Storage

Keep well ventilated, cool and dry. Protect from direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal protection.

Occupational

exposure limits: As for Acetone
Long term (8hr TWA) 750ppm 1810mgm-3
Short term (15 min) 1500ppm 3620mgm-3

Personal

protection: As for Acetone
Eyes: use safety glasses to avoid splashes
Hands: use solvent resistant gloves
Skin: avoid excessive contact.
Respiratory: maintain vapours below exposure limits.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form: Clear light brown viscous liquid when “wet”, which dries to a clear colourless rubbery solid.

Odour: Pungent when “wet”, none when dry.

pH: none

Boiling point: 56.4 degrees C

Melting point: in solid form – 50 degrees C

Auto ignition: in liquid form - 465 degrees C

Explosive Properties: Severe in liquid form and in confined spaces

Oxidising properties: No

10. Stability and Reactivity

In Liquid form: Conditions to avoid: Naked flame or other sources of ignition
Chemical stability: Stable under normal Conditions
Materials to avoid: Strong oxidising agents, Sulphuric acid, Nitric acid, Alkalis

In Dry form: Stable under normal conditions.

11. Toxicological Information

“Dry” product has no toxicity at normal temperatures
When “wet”, i.e. in liquid form. As for Acetone.

Eyes: Both the vapour and the liquid form of Acetone may produce conjunctivital irritation and corneal damage

Skin: Acetone is unlikely to be an irritant on brief or occasional exposure. Repeated or prolonged contact may defat the skin producing irritation and dermatitis. Unlikely to be absorbed across the skin in harmful amounts.

LD50 Skin Rabbit 20g/kg

Ingest: Low order of acute toxicity. Ingestion of large amounts will produce gastrointestinal irritation, and central nervous system depression leading to unconsciousness. Aspiration during swallowing or vomiting may injure lungs.

LD50 Ingestion Oral Rat 9750mg/kg

Inhalation: Exposure to vapour concentrations above the occupational exposure limits will produce irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. High concentrations of vapour may produce central nervous system depression and un - consciousness.

Carcinogenicity: Not considered to be a carcinogen

Mutagenicity: Not considered to be a mutagen.

Reproductive Effects: Exposure of pregnant women to 30mg/m³ and 300mg/m³ of acetone vapours produced embryotropic effects ranging from high lipid values to embryotoxic effects respectively.

12. Ecological

Acetone the solvent is readily biodegradable in the environment.
The solid PU is not biodegradable but no environmental hazards are associated with it.

13. Disposal

Liquid form: Acetone should not be disposed of in domestic waste
– use a licensed incinerator for organic wastes. Never
dispose into watercourses or sewerage systems.
Solid form: Observe local regulations.

14. Transport Information

UN No:	1090
UN Classification:	3.1 flammable liquid
Packing group:	II
Marine Pollutant:	No
ADR Hazard ID:	33
ADR Item No:	36

15. Regulatory Information

Risk and safety phrases:	Highly flammable.
	Keep container in a cool, well ventilated place.
	Keep away from sources of ignition – No Smoking

16. Other Information

This information only covers the hazards presented by this material. It does not constitute a workplace risk assessment.

These data are based on our present knowledge. However, they do not guarantee any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.