



## PACTHANE PAC SPA SPRAY FOAM

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Issue Date: 13-Feb-2006

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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#### PRODUCT NAME

PACTHANE PAC SPA SPRAY FOAM

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**Considered a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances New Organisms legislation.**

#### SYNONYMS

#### PRODUCT USE

Component for the production of polyurethanes.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: Pacific Urethanes NZ Ltd  
Address:  
57 Rangī Road  
Takanini  
Auckland,  
NZL  
Telephone: +64 9 269 0710  
Emergency Tel: 00 800 2436 2255 (NZ)  
Fax: +61 9 269 4140

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### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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#### GHS Classification

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3  
Respiratory Irritant Category 3  
Skin Irritant Category 3

#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

##### HAZARD

WARNING: Hazardous  
Determined by Chemwatch using GHS/HSNO criteria:  
6.10A 6.10B 6.3B 9.1C  
May cause respiratory irritation  
May cause drowsiness and dizziness  
Causes mild skin irritation  
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

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.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.

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

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
polyol preparation, unspecified		75-90
dichlorofluoroethane	1717-00-6	10-30

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

Avoid giving milk or oils.

Avoid giving alcohol.

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.

- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

- 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.

- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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## INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prosthesis 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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 courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- 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.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, hydrogen fluoride, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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## Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).  
Breathing apparatus.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### MINOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- 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.

### MAJOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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:

dichlorofluoroethane            35000 ppm

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

dichlorofluoroethane            2500 ppm

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

dichlorofluoroethane            1500 ppm

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

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

dichlorofluoroethane 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

Contains low boiling substance:

Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.

- Check for bulging containers.
  - Vent periodically
  - Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours.
  - 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.
  - 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

Segregate from:

- powdered metals such as aluminium, zinc and
  - alkali metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium.
- May attack, soften or dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings.  
Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.  
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 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.
- Avoid exposure to temperatures above 50 degC.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available: dichlorofluoroethane as (CAS: 1717-00-6)

No data for Pacthane PAC SPA Spray Foam.

#### EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 2392 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>):

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%)

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
dichlorofluoroethane	500.00	2392.0000	25.0

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>):

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%)

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>):

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component Breathing Zone ppm Breathing Zone mg/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%)

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded, "Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## INGREDIENT DATA

### DICHLOROFLUOROETHANE:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2392 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [DUPONT]

WEEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2392 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [AIHA]

REL STEL: 800 ppm, 3827 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [ATOCHEM]

Studies with HCFC 141b indicate that the substance possesses a low order of toxicity. Exposure of rats up to 20000 ppm produced only minor effects.

Rats exposed daily for extended periods at 20000 ppm for 6 hours per day

(a dose equivalent to half the acute lethal concentration (60000 ppm/4h)

showed minimal effects thus ruling out the possibility of chronic effects.

Exposure at or below 8000 ppm produced no adverse findings.

No teratogenic effects were seen. The threshold for cardiac sensitisation is 10000 ppm with dogs and in the range of 5000 to 10000 ppm for monkeys.

A similar threshold is seen with CFC 11 (the substance for which HCFC 141b was intended as a replacement). The TLV-TWA for CFC 11 is 1000 ppm and by

analogy it might be expected that an identical value might be adopted for

HCFC 141b. However the AIHA recommends a much lower workplace environmental exposure level (WEEL) to reflect the finding that in a rabbit teratology

study, exposure at 12600 ppm caused reduced body weight gain, alterations

in breathing pattern and partially closed eyes while only a slight effect

was seen at 4200 ppm. In addition a rat teratology study reported that

8000 ppm produced central nervous system depression which was not seen

at 3200 ppm

## 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.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

The local concentration of material, quantity and

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection.

Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Nearly odourless, colourless to yellowish liquid; partly mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not Available

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (C): Not Available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
  - Product is considered stable.
  - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

### EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

### SKIN

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Fluorocarbons remove natural oils from the skin, causing irritation, dryness and sensitivity.

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

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.

Inhalation exposure may cause susceptible individuals to show change in heart beat rhythm i.e. cardiac arrhythmia. Exposures must be terminated.

Exposure to fluorocarbons can produce non-specific flu-like symptoms such as chills, fever, weakness, muscle pain, headache, chest discomfort, sore throat and dry cough with rapid recovery. High concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats and a stepwise reduction in lung capacity. Heart rate may be reduced. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. Vapour is heavier than air and may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Fluorocarbons can cause an increased risk of cancer, spontaneous abortion and birth defects.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

#### DICHLOROFLUOROETHANE:

##### TOXICITY

Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 151000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/2h

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

##### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

[JACTDZ]

[JACTDZ]

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

On the basis of the available evidence concerning properties and predicted or observed environmental fate and behavior, the material may present a danger to the structure and/ or functioning of the stratospheric ozone layer.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### DICHLOROFLUOROETHANE:

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

On the basis of the available evidence concerning properties and predicted or observed environmental fate and behavior, the material may present a danger to the structure and/ or functioning of the stratospheric ozone layer.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
  - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
  - Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
  - Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM

None

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

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

dichlorofluoroethane (CAS: 1717-00-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

New Zealand Transferred List of Single Component Substances

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Specific advice on controls required for materials used in New Zealand can be found at

<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/search/registers.html>

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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NEW ZEALAND POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE  
0800 POISON (0800 764 766)  
NZ EMERGENCY SERVICES: 111

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