

Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Date of Issue: 17 September 2024

Product Name: Portable Drain Seal; Polyurethane Elastomer
Synonym(s): SS-PDS600-5; SS-PDS900-5; SS-PDS1200-5
CAS No: Not available.
Formula: Not available.
Product Use(s): Seal off drains to protect from hazardous goods run off.
Uses advised against: Use only for intended applications.

Supplier Contact Details: SpillSafe
PO Box 5592 Brendale BC QLD 4500
Ph: 1300 899 758
www.spill-safe.com.au

Emergency Contact Phone 1300 899 758 or Poisons Information 131126.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture: **Physical Hazards:** Not classified.
Health Hazards: Not classified.
Environmental Hazards: Not Classified.

Label Elements: Not applicable.
Hazard Statements: Not classified.

Signal Word: Not applicable.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	Classification	Content
Polurethane solid	N/A	N/A	100%

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

General Information

Eye

Dust or allergy to organic matrix may cause irritation.
If this product comes in contact with eyes:
Wash out immediately with water.
If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Inhalation

If fumes, aerosols, or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measure are usually unnecessary.
Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Skin

Ingestion

Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Protection of first aiders

First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment appropriate for surrounding materials.

Immediate medical attention and special treatment:

Notes for the doctor: Treat symptomatically. No special treatment required.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media: Water, dry-chemical, CO₂, Foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media N/A

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Specific hazards:

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents, ie nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine et al ignition may result.

Explosion Hazard:

Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.

Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).

Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.

In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC). When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.

A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.

Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.

Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.

Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.

A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely

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from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours).

Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.

Combustion products include,: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

Advice for firefighters

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.
Standard firefighting PPE including self-contained breathing apparatus.

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:

Minor Spills:

Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning.
Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
Avoid generating dust.
Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.
Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Major Spills:

Personal Protective Equipment:

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:

Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Use in a well-ventilated area.
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.

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Use good occupational work practice.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
Establish good housekeeping practices.
Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.
Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.
Do not use air hoses for cleaning.
Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.
Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.
The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.
Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
Store in original containers.
Keep containers securely sealed.
Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
For major quantities:
Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.
Store in a cool, dry containers or covered area when not in use.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Unspecified storage.
The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

Other Information:

Condition for safe storage, including any incompatibles:
Storage Class:
Specific end use(s):

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PROTECTION

Control parameters:

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Exposure / Engineering Controls:

Emergency Limits –

TEEL-1 N/A

TEEL-2 N/A

TEEL-3 N/A

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

- (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
- (c): fresh-air hoods or masks

Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.

Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction

PPE:



Eye/Face

Wear Safety Glasses or Goggles to protect against dust and air-borne particles.

Hands

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances,

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the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and

dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.

Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.

Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

polychloroprene. nitrile rubber. butyl rubber. fluorocautchouc. polyvinyl chloride.

Body & Other Skin Respiratory

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

See other protection below.

Provide adequate ventilation. Wear an ISO approved A-P Filter of sufficient capacity.

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Other Protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
Otherwise: Overalls. Barrier Cream. Eyewash Unit.

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Environmental Exposure Controls

Not regarded as dangerous for the environment.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties:

Appearance	Solid.
Odour	N/A
Flammability	N/A
Flash point	N/A
Autoignition temperature	N/A
Explosive Properties	N/A
PH	N/A
Oxidizing Properties	N/A

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	See section 7.
Chemical stability:	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	See section 7.
Conditions to avoid:	See section 7.
Incompatible materials:	See section 7.
Hazardous decomposition products:	See section 5.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	None
Skin corrosion / irritation	Minimal, blow off or wash off dust from skin.
Serious Eye Damage / irritation	Minimal, flush thoroughly with water.
Respiratory Sensitisation	Minimal.
Skin Sensitisation	Minimal.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive Toxicity - Fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met
Reproductive Toxicity - Development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met
STOT – single exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from single exposure.
STOT – repeated exposure	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.
Aspiration	Minimal, wear dust mask / respirator.

General Information	No specific health hazards known. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent of the concentration and length of exposure.
Inhalation	No specific symptoms known.
Ingestion	No specific symptoms known.
Skin Contact	No specific symptoms known. May cause discomfort.
Eye Contact	No specific symptoms known. May be slightly irritating to eyes, cause redness or watery eyes.
Route of entry	Ingestion, inhalation, skin and / or eye contact.
Target Organs	No specific target organs known.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity	N/A
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Other adverse effects

None known.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Treatment methods

General Information

Disposal methods

Legislation

Abide by local regulations.

Abide by local regulations.

Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE, IMDG OR IATA

	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN Number	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Proper Shipping Name	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Transport Hazard Class	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated
Packing Group	None Allocated	None Allocated	None Allocated

Environmental hazards

Special precautions for user

Hazchem code

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

None Allocated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule

A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

Classifications

Safety Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008 (2004)].

Hazard codes

None allocated.

Risk phrases

None allocated.

Safety phrases

None allocated.

Inventory listings

AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances): All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.
EUROPE: EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances)
All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information:

ONLY TRAINED PERSONNEL SHOULD USE THIS MATERIAL.

WORKPLACE CONTROLS AND PRACTICES:

Unless a less toxic chemical can be substituted for a hazardous substance, ENGINEERING CONTROLS are the most effective way of reducing exposure. The best protection is to enclose operations and/or provide local exhaust ventilation at the site of chemical release. Isolating operations can also reduce exposure. Using

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respirators or protective equipment is less effective than the controls mentioned above, but is sometimes necessary.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS - TIME WEIGHTED AVERAGE (TWA) or WES (WORKPLACE EXPOSURE STANDARD) (NZ):

Exposure standards are established on the premise of an 8-hour work period of normal intensity, under normal climatic conditions and where a 16-hour break between shifts exists to enable the body to eliminate absorbed contaminants. In the following circumstances, exposure standards must be reduced: Strenuous work conditions; hot, humid climates; high altitude conditions; extended shifts (which increase the exposure period and shorten the period of recuperation).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number – used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonised System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
Mg/m ³	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	Relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
PPM	Parts Per Million

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STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

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[End of SDS]