

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

#### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name**            **FORCH 2K CLEAR VARNISH - SPECIAL L218 200ML**  
**Synonyms**                6210 2514 - ARTICLE NUMBER

#### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Uses**                      AEROSOL DISPENSED • LACQUER • SPRAY COATING

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name**           **FORCH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**  
**Address**                 2 Forward St, Gnangara, WA, 6077, AUSTRALIA  
**Telephone**               (08) 9303 9113  
**Fax**                        (08) 9303 9114  
**Email**                    [shop@forch.com.au](mailto:shop@forch.com.au)  
**Website**                 <https://www.forch.com.au/>

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

**Emergency**              (08) 9303 9113  
**Emergency**              0413 550 330; 0424 135 792

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

##### Physical Hazards

Aerosols - Flammable: Category 1  
Aerosols - Pressurised: Category 1

##### Health Hazards

Skin Sensitisation: Category 1  
Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 2A  
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Category 3 (Narcotic Effects)

##### Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

#### 2.2 GHS Label elements

**Signal word**              **DANGER**

##### Pictograms



##### Hazard statements

H222                      Extremely flammable aerosol.  
H229                      Pressurized container: may burst if heated.  
H317                      May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
H319                      Causes serious eye irritation.  
H336                      May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**PRODUCT NAME FORCH 2K CLEAR VARNISH - SPECIAL L218 200ML****Prevention statements**

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

**Response statements**

P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P321	Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.
P333 + P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362 + P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

**Storage statements**

P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C.

**Disposal statements**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.
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**2.3 Other hazards**

No information provided.

**3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content (w/w)
DIMETHYL ETHER	115-10-6	204-065-8	25 to <50%
ACETONE	67-64-1	200-662-2	12.5 to <20%
N-BUTYL ACETATE	123-86-4	204-658-1	12.5 to <20%
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	108-65-6	203-603-9	5 to <10%
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE, OLIGOMERS	28182-81-2	500-060-2	2.5 to <5%
REACTION MASS OF ETHYLBENZENE AND XYLENE	-	905-588-0	2.5 to <5%
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	64742-95-6	265-199-0	1 to <2.5%
A MIXTURE OF: ALPHA-3-(3-(2H-BENZOTRIAZOL-2-YL)-5-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYPHENYL)PROPIONYL-OMEGA-HYDROXYPOLY (OXYETHYLENE); ALPHA-3-	104810-48-2	400-830-7	0.1 to <1%
1-METHYL 1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYLPYPERIDIN-4-YL DECANEDIOATE BIS(1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYLPYPERIDIN-4-YL) DECANEDIOATE	1065336-91-5	915-687-0	<0.1%

**4. FIRST AID MEASURES****4.1 Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye</b>	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or an Air-line respirator (in poorly ventilated areas). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.
<b>Skin</b>	If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
<b>Ingestion</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

**PRODUCT NAME    FORCH 2K CLEAR VARNISH - SPECIAL L218 200ML**

**First aid facilities**        Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available.

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

**4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**5.1 Extinguishing media**

Dry agent, carbon dioxide, foam or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Extremely flammable aerosol. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Aerosol may explode at temperatures exceeding 50°C. Eliminate all ignition sources, including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, heaters, pilot lights, mobile phones, etc when handling. Aerosol cans may explode above 50°C.

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved in a fire situation. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas. Aerosol cans may explode in a fire situation.

**5.4 Hazchem code**

None allocated.

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**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

**6.3 Methods of cleaning up**

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Eliminate all sources of ignition.

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

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**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in a cool (< 50°C), dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure aerosol containers/ cans are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for damaged/ leaking containers. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection systems.

**7.3 Specific end uses**

No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate	SWA [AUS]	50	274	100	548
Acetone	SWA [AUS]	500	1185	1000	2375
Acetone	SWA [Proposed]	250	594	1000	2375
Butyl acetate	SWA [Proposed]	50	270	200	950
Dimethyl ether	SWA [AUS]	400	760	500	950
Isocyanates, all (as-NCO)	SWA [AUS]	--	0.02	--	0.07
Mineral spirits	SWA [Proposed]	50	295	100	593
Xylene	SWA [AUS]	80	350	150	655
n-Butyl acetate	SWA [AUS]	150	713	200	950

#### Biological limits

Ingredient	Reference	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
ACETONE	ACGIH BEI	Acetone in urine	End of shift	25 mg/L

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Flammable/explosive vapours may accumulate in poorly ventilated areas. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel some distance to an ignition source and flash back. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

#### PPE

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear splash-proof goggles.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear butyl or neoprene gloves.
<b>Body</b>	Wear coveralls.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Wear a Type A-Class P2 (organic vapour and particulate) / Organic vapour P100 respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	COLOURLESS LIQUID (AEROSOL DISPENSED)
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR
Flammability	EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE
Flash point	< 23°C
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT AVAILABLE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Relative density	0.9
Solubility (water)	INSOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	NOT AVAILABLE
Upper explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Lower explosion limit	NOT AVAILABLE
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

May polymerise on contact with water or other materials that react with isocyanates.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid exposure to moisture.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), acids (e.g. nitric acid), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), alcohols, amines, heat and ignition sources. Reacts with water or moisture, generating carbon dioxide, which may cause container rupture.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, and hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. This product may have the potential to cause adverse health effects if intentionally misused (e.g. deliberately inhaling contents). Acute exposure may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness.

#### Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
DIMETHYL ETHER	--	--	308 g/m <sup>3</sup> (rat)
ACETONE	5800 mg/kg (rat)	> 7400 mg/kg (guinea pig, rabbit)	76000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> /4 hours (rat)
N-BUTYL ACETATE	10760 mg/kg (rat)	14112 mg/kg (rabbit)	> 21 mg/L/4hrs (rat)
2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE	8532 mg/kg (rat)	> 5000 mg/kg (rabbit)	--
HEXAMETHYLENE DIISOCYANATE, OLIGOMERS	> 5,000 mg/kg (rat)	> 2,000 mg/kg (rat)	151 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (rat)
SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM), LIGHT AROMATIC (<0.1% W/W BENZENE)	> 5000 mg/kg (OECD TG 401)	> 2000 mg/kg (OECD TG 402)	> 5610 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (OECD TG 403)

<b>Skin</b>	Contact may result in irritation, redness, rash and dermatitis.
<b>Eye</b>	Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain and redness.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction. Exposure to low concentrations of isocyanates may cause asthma-like symptoms, including tightness of the chest, coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Insufficient data available to classify as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Insufficient data available to classify as a carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive</b>	Insufficient data available to classify as a reproductive toxin.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, coughing, nausea, dizziness and headache. High level exposure may result in breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Repeated exposure may damage the respiratory system resulting in irritation of the respiratory tract and lung tissue damage.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Ingestion is considered unlikely due to product form.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### 12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

#### 12.5 Other adverse effects

Isocyanates will react with water producing carbon dioxide and forming a solid mass (polyurea) which is insoluble. Product will not accumulate or biomagnify in the environment.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

<b>Waste disposal</b>	For small amounts, absorb contents with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Do not puncture or incinerate aerosol cans. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional information (if required).
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1950	1950	1950
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS	AEROSOLS
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

<b>Hazchem code</b>	None allocated.
<b>GTEPG</b>	2D1
<b>EmS</b>	F-D, S-U

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<b>Poison schedule</b>	Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
<b>Classifications</b>	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
<b>Inventory listings</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)</b> Some components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Additional information

**RESPIRATORS:** In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

**ISOCYANATES:** Asthma sufferers, respiratory impaired or previously sensitised individuals are advised to avoid all exposure to isocyanates. Please note that products containing isocyanates often require the preparation of safe working procedures before product is used.

**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 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 form of product, 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: form of product; 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.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized 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 <sup>3</sup>	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
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

**PRODUCT NAME    FORCH 2K CLEAR VARNISH - SPECIAL L218 200ML**

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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