#### **SAFETY**

DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY IF SWALLOWED

- \* DO NOT induce vomiting
- \* Drink plenty of water (slowly)
- \* Seek medical advice

#### EYES & SKIN CONTACT

- \* Flush thoroughly with plenty of water
- \* If irritation persists, seek medical advice

## SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

## **PRODUCT NAME**

SHIELD N PEEL WINDOWS

#### **PRODUCT USE**

Peelable coating.

#### **SUPPLIER**

Company:

Guru Corporation Pty Ltd ABN: 83 096 593 092

Address: Unit 12 / 10 Pioneer Avenue PO Box 3595, Tuggerah NSW 2259. Australia

Telephone: +61 2 4353 9660 Fax: +61 2 4353 9466

#### SECTION 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

## **POISONS SCHEDULE**

None

RISK SAFETY

None under normal operating conditions.

None under normal operating conditions.

## SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CASRN	%
Vinyl Acetate Copolymer Emulsion		30-60
Plasticisers	1-5	
Vinyl Acetate	108-05-4	< 0.3
Thickener, Defoamer, Stabiliser Additives		1-10
Water	7732-18-5	40-60

## SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## **SWALLOWED**

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.
- \* Seek medical advice

#### **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 or hair contact occurs:

- \* Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- \* Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

#### **INHALED**

- \* If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- \* Other measures are usually unnecessary.

## **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances. In such an event consider:

- \* Foam.
- \* Dry chemical powder.
- \* Carbon dioxide.

#### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- \* Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- \* Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- \* Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- \* Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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

- \* The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- \* However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- \* Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- \* Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
- \* Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- \* May emit acrid smoke.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

None known.

#### **HAZCHEM:**

None



## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### **EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

#### **MINOR SPILLS**

Slippery when spilt.

- \* 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**

Slippery when spilt.

## MINOR HAZARD.

- \* Clear area of personnel.
- \* Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- \* Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- \* Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- \* Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- \* Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- \* Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- \* Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- \* If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

## SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- \* Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- st Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- \* Use in a well-ventilated area.
- \* When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- \* Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- \* Avoid physical damage to containers.
- \* Use good occupational work practice.
- \* Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

## **SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- st Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- \* Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- \* Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- \* Store in original containers.
- \* Keep containers securely sealed.
- \* Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- $^{st}$  DO NOT allow to freeze.
- \* Store away from incompatible materials.
- \* Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- \* Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.



### SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source Material TWA ppm TWA mg/m3 STEL ppm STEL mg/m3

Australian Exposure Standards Vinyl Acetate (Vinyl Acetate) 10 35 20 70

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• Water CAS:7732- 18- 5

#### ΜΔΤΕΡΙΔΙ ΠΔΤΔ

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### **INGREDIENT DATA**

#### **VINYL ACETATE:**

Odour Threshold Value: 0.12 ppm (detection), 0.40 ppm (recognition) The recommended TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential of systemic effects whilst the STEL is recommended to protect against ocular irritation. The NIOSH REL Ceiling value is based on protecting the most individuals from sensory irritation. Effects were observed at 4.2 to 5.7 ppm (hoarseness) and 5.7-6.8 (ocular irritation). ACGIH values are based on 15 years industrial experience by 21 chemical operators who reported no significant upper respiratory tract irritation at concentrations less than 22 ppm and the examination of medical records and multiphasic examinations which revealed no evidence of chronic health effects from exposure to levels of 5 to 10 ppm.

#### **WATER:**

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

#### 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 general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- \* frequency and duration of contact,
- \* chemical resistance of glove material,
- \* glove thickness and
- \* dexterity, are important in the selection of gloves.

#### **OTHER**

- \* Overalls.
- \* Eyewash unit.



#### **RESPIRATOR**

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS .	<del>-</del>
1000	50	=	A-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	=
5000	100		A-2
10000	100		A-3
	100+		Airline **

<sup>\* -</sup> Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

The local concentration of material, quantity and 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**

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas

#### SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### **APPEARANCE**

Viscous blue liquid with mild odour; mixes with water.

## **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.07
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): 50 (water)
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Boiling Range (°C): 100
Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.07
pH (as supplied): 8.5 approx
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: As for water
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid Viscosity: Not Available

## SECTION 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

## **CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **SWALLOWED**

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.



#### FVE

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).

#### CKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.

#### **INHALED**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

#### **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### **VINYL ACETATE:**

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

## TOXICITY IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 2920 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2335 mg/kg Irritant

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 25000 ppm Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3750 ppm \* Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h Open

Eye (human): 22 ppm Irritant Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

WATER: Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

The significant acute toxicological data identified in titerature search.

MATERIAL CARCINOGEN REPROTOXIN SENSITISER SKIN

Vinyl Acetate IARC:2B - - -

## CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: vinyl acetate Category: WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

#### SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

VINYL ACETATE:

 Hazardous Air Pollutant:
 Yes

 Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l):
 19-39

 Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):
 35-370

 Water solubility (g/l):
 20000

 log Kow (Prager 1995):
 0.73

 BOD5:
 62%

 BOD20:
 72%



DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: 0.73 Koc: 19-59

Half-life (hr) air: 12-14.6

Half-life (hr) H20 surface water: 50-312

Half-life (hr) soil: 175 Henry's atm m3/mol: 4.81E-04 BOD 5 if unstated: 42-51%

BCF: 2.1-2.4 Log BCF: 0.32-0.37

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)28-80mg/L

## **SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- \* Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- \* Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- \* Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- \* Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

#### SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODSUN, IATA, IMDG

## SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

#### **POISONS SCHEDULE:**

None

## REGULATIONS

SHIELD N PEEL (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

Vinyl acetate (CAS: 108-05-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported

Australia Dangerous Goods Code Draft 7th Edition - Goods too Dangerous to be Transported

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements

IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

 ${\tt OECD}\ Representative\ List\ of\ High\ Production\ Volume\ (HPV)\ Chemicals$ 

Water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply

\* Seek medical advice

## SECTION 16 - MISCELLANEOUS

DATE ISSUED: 1-JULY-2017 SUPERSEDES: None

Information presented herein has been complied to be dependable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. Nothing herein is to be construed as recommending any practice or any product violation of any patent or in violation of any law or regulation. It is the user's responsibility to determine for him/herself the suitability of any material for a specific purpose and to adopt such safety precautions as may be necessary. We make no warranty as to the results to be obtained in using any material and, since conditions of use are not under our control, we must necessarily disclaim all liability with respect to the use of any material supplied by us.



## **DATASHEET**

SHIELD N PEEL WINDOWS delivers quality temporary surface protection to most non-porous surfaces. SHIELD N PEEL WINDOWS protects against possible damage caused by cement, paint and render spatter, welding and grinding flecks as well as other damage caused during the building, renovating and cleaning process. Being water-based there is no need for harsh solvents or chemicals during clean up with rollers and spray guns washing out in

# Great for protecting non-porous surfaces such as:

- \* Windows
- \* Anodized aluminium frames
- \* Powder-coated aluminium frames
- \* Rubber seals
- \* Balustrades
- \* Curtain walling
- \* Kitchen benchtops

## 'Saves you time and money by eliminating costly replacement'

- \* Allows natural light in
- \* Water-based
- \* Non-flammable
- \* Non-hazardous
- \* Biodegradable
- \* Easy to apply & remove

#### **TEST AREA**

It is recommended that you first apply a test patch to ensure compatibility before proceeding with the entire job.

#### **PREPARATION**

- Application Surface must be clean & dry
- Use drop sheets and tape to protect nearby surfaces
- Tools needed:
   Roller with a 20mm polyester NAP or airless spray gun

#### **APPLICATION**

- Stir thoroughly for best results use electric drill with a paint stirrer
- Apply a thick even coat ensuring neat edges to avoid possible feathered edges
- Allow a border of 5-10mm around the surface to be coated. Be sure to apply liberally for ease of removal once product has dried and protection is no longer required
- If two coats are required, wait until first coat is touch dry before applying the second coat
- Ensure adequate ventilation when applying product
- For best application apply at temperatures between 14°C and 25°C.
   Avoid applying product if temperature is below 10°C or above 35°C
- Use a WET mils guide to ensure minimum mils are met

## **DRYING**

Approx. 30 minutes (touch dry). NOTE: Drying times are a guide only. Longer drying times may be required under cooler or humid conditions.

#### **COVERAGE**

For best results, a WET film thickness of 250 microns (10mm WET) is recommended achieving a coverage area of approx. 4m² per litre.

NOTE: Areas are a guide only as actual coverage achieved is determined by the substrate surface to be coated as well as the application technique used.

#### **HOW LONG WILL THE PROTECTION LAST?**

Based on the minimum recommended WET film thickness application of 250 microns on glass, SHIELD N PEEL WINDOWS can last up to 6 months, depending on climate conditions. Additional coats maybe applied where longer protection is required.

#### **REMOVAL**

- Start from a corner and carefully peel back the coating. If applied correctly, you should have enough tensile strength in the coating to remove it in one sheet.
- If necessary water may be used with the pressure of a hose or power sprayer to remove stubborn areas should they
- Avoid removing the peelable coating in temperatures below 10°C as the film may be brittle and difficult to peel. Coating is best removed at temperatures between 14°C and 20°C.

# DO NOT APPLY SHIELD N PEEL WINDOWS TO:

Fibreglass, acrylic, perspex, brick, porous concrete, timber, 'soft' Low-e (low emissivity) glass or any other porous surface.

#### **PRECAUTION**

- Avoid skin and eye contact.
- Chemical goggles and impervious gloves should be worn when handling this product.
- Avoid breathing vapors that occur during application. A painters mask or other suitable respiratory device should be work when applying this product
- DO NOT ALLOW PRODUCT TO FREEZE

#### **CLEAN UP / WASTE**

- Wash up in water
- DO NOT pour contents or washings down drains or sinks. Dispose of as per your local council regulations.

#### COLOUR

SHIELD N PEEL WINDOWS is blue in colour both wet and as a dry film.

#### SHELF LIFE / STORAGE

- Will keep up to 12 months if stored in a clean dry area above 10°C.
- Keep the lid sealed airtight when not in use.

Shield n Peel products are designed to be used on new surfaces that have unblemished, perfect finishes. Surfaces that are not new may be weathered or show signs of erosion making the surface rough or porous and therefore unsuitable for use with Shield n Peel products. These surfaces should be thoroughly tested with the Shield n Peel product and left for a sensible period of time to evaluate the products removability on the surface. Use of Shield n Peel products on these types of surfaces are done so with a clear understanding that the buyer assumes all risks and liabilities for the results of such use.

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**Warranty:** Guru Labels makes no warranties, expressed or implied including but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Suggestions and recommendations are made without warranty or guarantee of any kind. The buyer assumes all risk and liability for the results of such use. Guru Corporation PTY LTD, ABN: 83 096 593 092. Unit 12, 10 Pioneer Avenue. TUGGERAH NSW 2259. Made in USA.