

COMPOSITION		
Ingredient	CAS Number	Proportion
Synthetic Polymer(s)	Proprietary	High
White Spirit	64742-88-7	High
Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum), Light Aromatic	64742-95-6	Low
Xylene	1330-20-7	Low
Cyclohexanone	R10/R20 108-94-1	Low
Ethyl alcohol	R11	Low
Diethyl ether	60-29-7	Low
Molecular C.4.H.10.0	EC NO:200-467-2 Annex 1	Index No: 603- 022-004
Toluene 108-88-3	R11. R20	30-60%
n-Butyl acetate 123-86-4	R10. R66. R67	10-<30%
Acetone 67-64-1	R11.R36. R66.R67	10-<30%
n-Butyl alcohol 71-36-3	R10. R22. R37/38. R41 R67	1-<10%
Cyclohexanone 108-94-1	R10 R20	1-<10%
Ethyl alcohol 64-17-5	R11	1-<10%

Other None- Hazardous Materials to 100%

Proportion (% weight per weight)

VHIGH >60%, HIGH 30-60% MED 10-29% LOW 1-9% VLOW < 1%

All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

FIRST AID MEASURES

Poisons information Centers in each State Capital City can provide additional assistance for scheduled Poisons.

Ingestion: Immediately rinse mouth with water, give water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting
Seek Immediate medical assistance

Eye Contact: Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 15 minutes with eyelids held open. Remove clothing if contaminated and immediately wash skin with soap and water. Transport to hospital or medical centre and urgently seek medical assistance.

Skin Contact: Immediately wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing, and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume the most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is labored and patient cyanotic (Blue), ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. If breathing has stopped apply immediate artificial respiration. In event of cardiac arrest apply external cardiac massage. Seek immediate medical attention.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Specific Hazards:

Highly Flammable liquid. May form flammable Vapor mixtures with air. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, Furnaces, pilot lights, spark producing switches and electrical equipment etc) must be eliminated both in and near the work area.

DO NOT SMOKE Flameproof equipment is necessary in areas where this product is being used. Nearby equipment must be adequately earthed. Vapor may travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

Fire Fighting Advice:

Class 3 Highly Flammable Liquid. On burning this product may emit toxic fumes. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition leading to a violent rupture of containers. Keep containers cool with water spray . Fire fighters to wear self contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to vapor or decomposition products.

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Foam, dry agent (Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical powder)

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Remove all possible sources of ignition. Product is slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents and clean up immediately.

Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye contamination or inhalation of vapors.

Contain immediately-prevent run-off into drains and waterways . Use inert absorbent (soil, sand, or other inert material) Collect and seal in properly labeled containers for disposal per local regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage:

Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area.

Store away from halogens, acids, oxidizing agents, and sources of heat or ignition . Keep containers closed at all times when not in use. Check regularly for leaks. Keep away from food , foodstuffs, drink and clothing .

This material is Harmful and a Scheduled Poison S6. It must be stored, maintained and used in accordance With relevant regulations.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

National Exposure Limits.

No value has been assigned to this specific product by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Worksafe Australia)
 However, exposure standards for constituent:

Material	TWA		STEL		Notices
	ppm	Mg/m ³	ppm	mg/m ³	
Xylene	80	350	-	-	SK
White Spirit	100	-	-	-	-

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Worksafe Australia)

TWA:

The Time Weight Average airborne concentrations over an eight hour working day, for a five day working week over an entire working life.

STEL:

(Short Term Exposure Limit) Average airborne concentration over a fifteen minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight - hour work day.

SK Notice:

Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

According to current knowledge, these concentrations should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

These exposure are guides to be used in the control of Occupational Health Hazards, All atmospheric contamination should be kept as low as is practicable.

Exposure standards should NOT be used as the defining line between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are NOT a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering Controls:

Ensure adequate ventilation, and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Always keep containers closed when not in use. Vapors are heavier than air- prevent concentration of vapors in low lying areas such as hollows and sumps DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapor may have collected.

Personal Protective Equipment: Overalls, Safety Shoes, Chemical Goggles, and Gloves.

Avoid skin and eye contact, and inhalation of vapor. Wear overalls, chemical goggles, and impervious gloves. Uses with adequate ventilation – if inhalation risk exists then wear an organic vapor/particulate respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking, or using the toilet, Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storage or re-use.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	Colored viscous liquid		
Solubility:	Insoluble in water		
Odor:	Solvent	Density @ 20°C:	(1)1.14 – 1.25 + 0.04 Kg/lt
Ph:	NAP	Flash point and method:	~7°C Closed Cup
Vapor Pressure 20°C(mm Hg):	~5.0kPa	Upper Explosive Limit(UEL):	7.5%
Vapor Density Air =1)	>1	Lower Explosive Limit (LEL):	0.6%
Initial Boiling Point Range °C:	98 – 204°C	Ignition Temperature °C	>200°C
Freezing Point°C:	NAP	Percent Volatiles (by weight):	(1)~62.0%

NAP = Not Applicable. NAV = Not Available
(1) Dependant on color

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Product is stable: how ever, avoid contact with sources of ignition, halogens, and strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, toxic smoke / fumes.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant. Avoid contaminating any sea, rivers, streams, sewer, storm water, or other body of water,

For constituent Solvent Naphtha:

Has the potential to bio-accumulate

Acute Toxicity - fish:	Expected to be toxic, 1 < LC/EC/IC 50 < 10mg/l.
Acute Toxicity - algae:	Expected to be toxic, 1 < LC/EC/IC 50 < 10mg/l.
Acute Toxicity - bacteria:	Expected to be toxic, 1 < LC/EC/IC 50 < 10mg/l.
Acute Toxicity - invertebrates:	Expected to be toxic, 1 < LC/EC/IC 50 < 10 mg/l.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Do not pour unwanted paint down the drain. Keep unwanted paint in sealed containers for disposal via special chemical waste collections. Empty paint containers should be left open in a well ventilated area to dry out. When dry, recycle steel containers via steel can recycling programs. Disposal of empty paint containers via domestic recycling programs may differ between local authorities. Check with your local council first.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Main Symptoms: No adverse health effects are expected if the product is handled in accordance with the Material Safety Sheet, and the product Label. Symptoms that may arise if this product is mishandled are:

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, and central nervous system depression. If the victim is un-coordinated, there is a greater likelihood of vomit entering the lungs and causing serious complications.

Eye Contact: Eye contact may cause irritation.

Skin Contact: Irritation to skin, Prolonged skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Inhalation: Harmful by inhalation. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. Vapor may be irritating to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapor can result in headaches, dizziness, and possible nausea. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapor can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of coordination, impaired judgment, and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Long Term Effects: No information or data is currently available on the long term effects of exposure to this product.

Acute Toxicity / Chronic Toxicity: No LD50 data is available for this product mixture. The toxicity of the product may be attributable to the solvent contents. Additional effects may occur with mixtures of solvents, and similar effects can occur where alcohol is also consumed.

Laboratory animal studies have shown that prolonged and repeated inhalation exposure to light hydrocarbon vapors in the same naphtha boiling range as White Spirit can produce adverse kidney effects in male rats. However, these effects were not observed in similar studies with female rats and male and female mice and in limited studies with other animal species. Additionally, in a number of human studies, there was no clinical evidence of such effects at normal occupational levels. It is therefore unlikely that the kidney effects observed in male rats has significant implications for humans exposed at or below recommended vapor limits in the work force.

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by road and rail.

UN NUMBER:	1263	HAZCHEM:	3[Y]E
UN Proper shipping name:	PAINT	Packaging Group:	II
Class and Sub Risk:	3 Flammable Liquid		

Special Precautions: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class1), Flammable gases (Class 2.1) in bulk, Poisonous gases (Class2.3) spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2) oxidizing agents (Class5.1), organic peroxides (Class5.2) and radioactive substances (Class7), however, exemptions may apply.

REGULATORY INFORMATION**Hazardous according to Worksafe Australia****Hazardous Category:**

Xi Harmful (irritant)

R -phase(s):

R11 Highly Flammable
R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation or contact with skin and if swallowed
R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes

S -phase(s):

S2 Keep away from children
S20/21 Harmful by inhalation or contact with skin and if swallowd
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes
S36/37/38 Wear protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection
S45 In case of accident, or if you fell unwell, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately (Show the Label where possible).

Poisons Schedule (Australia): S6**OTHER INFORMATION****Literary References:**

- (1) The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 6th Edition
- (2) Recochem MSDS for White Spirit, issued 07/07/99
- (3) Shell MSDS for X3B, issued 28/9/01
- (4) BP Chemicals infosafe BP2TE issued March 1997
- (5) Nuplex infosafe 1HKZX, issued May 2000

General:

Material Data Sheets are updated frequently, Please ensure That you have a current copy.

This MSDS summarizes at the date of issue our best Knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of the product, and in particular, how to safely handle the product in the work place.

If clarification or further information is required to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact the company.

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