

Safety Data Sheet



1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: 920-82191 FEAST WATSON REDUCER THINNERS

Recommended Use: Thinner.

Supplier: Cabot's Australia, a division of DuluxGroup (Australia) Pty Ltd
ABN: 67 000 049 427
Street Address: 1956 Dandenong Road
Clayton, Victoria
Australia
Telephone Number: +61 3 9263 5678
1800 011 006 (toll free)
Facsimile: +61 3 9543 4346
1800 657 977 (toll free)
Emergency Telephone: **1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)**

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.

Risk Phrases: Flammable. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the environment. Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrases: Keep away from sources of ignition - No Smoking. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not empty into drains. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions safety data sheets. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Poisons Schedule: S5 Caution.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Proportion	Risk Phrases
Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	108-65-6	30-60%	R10
Solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	10-<30%	R65
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	10-<20%	R10 R20 R36/37/38 R51/53
Propylbenzene and Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	-	1-<10%	R37; R65
1,3,5-Trimethyl benzene	108-67-8	1-<10%	R37 R51/53
Xylene	1330-20-7	1-<10%	R10 R20/21 R38

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If patient finds breathing difficult and develops a bluish discolouration of the skin (which suggests a lack of oxygen in the blood - cyanosis), ensure airways are clear of any obstruction and have a qualified person give oxygen through a face mask. Apply artificial respiration if patient is not breathing. Seek immediate medical advice.

Skin Contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. A component of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Ingestion:

If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Medical attention and special treatment:

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from combustion products:

Flammable liquid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon .

Precautions for fire fighters and special protective equipment:

Keep containers cool with water spray. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion.

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

Alcohol resistant foam is the preferred firefighting medium but, if it is not available, normal protein foam can be used.

Hazchem Code: · 3Y

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures:

If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up:

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact and breathing in vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. Use absorbent (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

This material is a Scheduled Poison S5 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Conditions for safe storage:

Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from foodstuffs. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

Precautions for safe handling:

Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing in vapour. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. All potential sources of ignition (open flames, pilot lights, furnaces, 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 all areas where this chemical is being used. Nearby equipment must be earthed. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: No value assigned for this specific material by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission. However, Exposure Standard(s) for constituent(s):

Cumene: 8hr TWA = 125 mg/m³ (25 ppm), 15 min STEL = 375 mg/m³ (75 ppm), Sk

1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate: 8hr TWA = 274 mg/m³ (50 ppm), 15 min STEL = 548 mg/m³ (100 ppm), Sk

Trimethyl benzene: 8hr TWA = 123 mg/m³ (25 ppm)

Xylene (o-, m-, p- isomers): 8hr TWA = 350 mg/m³ (80 ppm), 15 min STEL = 655 mg/m³ (150 ppm)

As published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

No Exposure Standards assigned to other constituents.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) - the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight hour work day. According to current knowledge this concentration should neither impair the health of, nor cause undue discomfort to, nearly all workers.

'Sk' Notice - absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure. The exposure standard is invalidated if such contact should occur.

These Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Engineering controls:

Ensure ventilation is adequate and that air concentrations of components are controlled below quoted Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.

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Personal Protective Equipment:

The selection of PPE is dependant on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

Personal Protection: H - OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, CHEMICAL GOGGLES, GLOVES, RESPIRATOR.



Wear overalls, chemical goggles and impervious gloves. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear organic vapour/particulate respirator or air supplied mask 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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Solvent
Solubility:	Insoluble in water. Soluble in organic solvents.
Specific Gravity:	0.912 @ 25°C
Relative Vapour Density (air=1):	>1
Vapour Pressure (20 °C):	Not available
Flash Point (°C):	>23
Flammability Limits (%):	Not available
Autoignition Temperature (°C):	Not available
% Volatile by Volume:	100
Solubility in water (g/L):	Negligible
Melting Point/Range (°C):	Not applicable
Boiling Point/Range (°C):	Not available
Decomposition Point (°C):	Not available
pH:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not available
Evaporation Rate:	Not available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability:	Stable under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid contact with foodstuffs. Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of carbon.
Hazardous reactions:	None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion:	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs. Breathing in vomit may lead to aspiration pneumonia (inflammation of the lung).
Eye contact:	An eye irritant.
Skin contact:	Contact with skin may result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis. Component/s of this material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects.
Inhalation:	Material is irritant to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract (airways). Breathing in vapour can result in headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, and possible nausea. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Long Term Effects:

No information available for the product. For Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (1) : Available evidence from animal studies indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to this material could result in effects on the liver and kidneys.

Toxicological Data: No LD50 data available for the product. For Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (1):

Oral LD50 (rat): 8532 mg/kg

Dermal LD50 (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Avoid contaminating waterways.
Aquatic toxicity:	Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Advise flammable nature. Normally suitable for incineration by an approved agent.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Road and Rail Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for Transport by Road and Rail; DANGEROUS GOODS.



UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Hazchem Code: - 3Y

Marine Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; DANGEROUS GOODS.

This material is classified as a Marine Pollutant (P) according to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code.

UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

Air Transport

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; DANGEROUS GOODS.

UN No: 1263
Class-primary: 3 Flammable Liquid
Packing Group: III
Proper Shipping Name: PAINT RELATED MATERIAL

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification: This material is hazardous according to criteria of Safe Work Australia; HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

Hazard Category: Xn: Harmful
Xi: Irritant

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Risk Phrase(s):

R10: Flammable.
R36/37: Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.
R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R65: Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
R67: Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Phrase(s):

S16: Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S25: Avoid contact with eyes.
S29: Do not empty into drains.
S38: In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S61: Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions Safety Data Sheets.
S62: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

Poisons Schedule:

S5 Caution.

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

(1) Material Safety Data Sheet - Australia Pty Ltd;
08/ 2009.

Reason(s) for Issue:

Revised Primary SDS
Product name change

This safety data sheet has been prepared by SH&E Shared Services.

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since DuluxGroup Limited cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their DuluxGroup representative or DuluxGroup Limited at the contact details on page 1.

DuluxGroup Limited's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.