

Product Name **FILLCOAT FIBRES**

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name SUPERIOR COATINGS AUSTRALIA
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Synonym(s) FILL COAT FIBRES
Use(s) COATING
SDS Date 22 Dec 2010

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOT CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

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

UN No. 1263 **DG Class** 3 **Subsidiary Risk(s)** None Allocated
Packing Group III **Hazchem Code** 3Y

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| Ingredient | Formula | CAS No. | Content |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------|
| 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE | C6-H12-O3 | 108-65-6 | <19% |
| NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) HYDRODESULPHURISED, HEAVY | Not Available | 64742-82-1 | <10% |
| 2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL | C4-H11-N-O | 124-68-5 | <5% |
| ACRYLIC RESIN | Not Available | Not Available | <40% |
| ALKYD RESINS | Not Available | Not Available | <40% |

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye 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.

Inhalation 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.

Skin 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.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poison Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Flammability | Flammable. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches, heaters, naked lights, pilot lights etc. when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids. |
| Fire and Explosion | 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. |
| Extinguishing | Dry agent, carbon dioxide or foam. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways. |
| Hazchem Code | 3Y |

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Spillage | Contact emergency services where appropriate. Use personal protective equipment. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Ventilate area where possible. Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbant material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal. |
|-----------------|--|

7. STORAGE AND HANDLING

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|-----------------|--|
| Storage | Store tightly sealed in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from oxidising agents, acids, alkalis, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should be banded and have appropriate fire protection and ventilation systems. |
| 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. |

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Stds

| Ingredient | Reference | TWA | | STEL | |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | |
| 1-Methoxy-2-propanol acetate | SWA (AUS) | 50 ppm | 274 mg/m ³ | 100 ppm | 548 mg/m ³ |

Biological Limits No biological limit allocated.

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 Wear splash-proof goggles and neoprene or nitrile gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear: coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear: a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator.



9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Appearance | GREY LIQUID | Solubility (water) | INSOLUBLE |
| Odour | SLIGHT ODOUR | Specific Gravity | NOT AVAILABLE |
| pH | NOT AVAILABLE | % Volatiles | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Vapour Pressure | NOT AVAILABLE | Flammability | FLAMMABLE |
| Vapour Density | NOT AVAILABLE | Flash Point | 30°C |
| Boiling Point | NOT AVAILABLE | Upper Explosion Limit | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Melting Point | NOT AVAILABLE | Lower Explosion Limit | NOT AVAILABLE |
| Evaporation Rate | NOT AVAILABLE | | |
| Density | 1.03 - 1.06 g/cm ³ | | |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| Chemical Stability | Stable under recommended conditions of storage. |
| Conditions to Avoid | Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. |
| Material to Avoid | Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites), acids (eg. nitric acid), alkalis (eg. hydroxides), heat and ignition sources. |
| Hazardous Decomposition Products | May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. |
| Hazardous Reactions | Polymerization will not occur. |

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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|------------------------------|--|
| Health Hazard Summary | Low to moderate toxicity. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Chronic exposure to some solvents may result in central nervous system (CNS), liver and kidney damage. |
| Eye | Irritant. Contact may result in irritation, lacrimation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis. May result in burns with prolonged contact. |
| Inhalation | Irritant. Over exposure to vapours may result in respiratory irritation, nausea, dizziness and headache. Low vapour pressure may reduce the likelihood of inhalation. |
| Skin | Irritant. Contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. May be absorbed through skin with harmful effects. |
| Ingestion | Low to moderate toxicity. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, dizziness and drowsiness. Aspiration may result in chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. |
| Toxicity Data | 2-METHOXY-1-METHYLETHYL ACETATE (108-65-6) LD50 (Ingestion): 8532 mg/kg (rat) LD50 (Intraperitoneal): 750 mg/kg (mouse) LD50 (Skin): > 5000 mg/kg (rabbit) 2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL (124-68-5) LD50 (Ingestion): 2150 mg/kg (mouse) LDLo (Ingestion): 1000 mg/kg (rabbit) |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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|--------------------|---|
| Environment | Aliphatic hydrocarbons behave differently in the environment depending on their size. WATER: Light aliphatics volatilise rapidly from water (half life - few hours). Bioconcentration should not be significant. SOIL: Light aliphatics biodegrade quickly in soil and water, heavy aliphatics biodegrade very slowly. ATMOSPHERE: Vapour-phase aliphatics will degrade by reaction with hydroxyl radicals. |
|--------------------|---|

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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| Waste Disposal | For small amounts absorb with sand, vermiculite or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if larger amounts are involved. Prevent contamination of drains and waterways as aquatic life may be threatened and environmental damage may result. |
| Legislation | Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation. |

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION



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

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|----|---------------------------|----------------|
| Shipping Name | PAINT (including paint, lacquer, enamel, stain, shellac, varnish, polish, liquid filler and liquid lacquer base) or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL (including paint thinning or reducing compound) | | | | |
| UN No. | 1263 | DG Class | 3 | Subsidiary Risk(s) | None Allocated |
| Packing Group | III | Hazchem Code | 3Y | GTEPG | 3C1 |

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Poison Schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

AICS All chemicals listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information WORK PRACTICES - SOLVENTS: Organic solvents may present both a health and flammability hazard. It is recommended that engineering controls should be adopted to reduce exposure where practicable (for example, if using indoors, ensure explosion proof extraction ventilation is available). Flammable or combustible liquids with explosive limits have the potential for ignition from static discharge. Refer to AS 1020 (The control of undesirable static electricity) and AS 1940 (The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids) for control procedures.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS:

ACGIH - American Conference of Industrial Hygienists.

ADG - Australian Dangerous Goods.

BEI - Biological Exposure Indices(s).

CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.

CNS - Central Nervous System.

EC No - European Community Number.

HSNO - Hazardous Substances and New Organisms.

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

mg/m³ - Milligrams per Cubic Metre.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified.

pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).

ppm - Parts Per Million.

RTECS - Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit.

SWA - Safe Work Australia.

TWA - Time Weighted Average.

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 Chem Alert report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this Chem Alert 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.

Report Status This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer of the product and serves as the manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer 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.

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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End of Report