1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Supplier Name  SUPERIOR COATINGS AUSTRALIA
Address  Factory 14, 8-9 Gabrielle Court, Bayswater North Victoria, 3153, AUSTRALIA
Telephone  + 61 3 9761 7331
Fax  + 61 3 9761 7337
Emergency  + 61 3 9761 7331

Synonyms  3.79 LITRES CLEAR NO MORE LEAKS, NO MORE LEAKS.
Uses  PATCHING COMPOUND.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA
NOT CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE

Risk And Safety Phrases  Risk and Safety Phrases are standardised phrases allocated to Hazardous Substances. Risk phrases convey a general description of the physicochemical, environmental and health hazards of a substance. Safety phrases provide information on safe storage, handling, disposal, personal protection and first aid.

RISK PHRASES
R11 Highly flammable.
R20 Harmful by inhalation.

SAFETY PHRASES
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.
S25 Avoid contact with eyes.
S29 Do not empty into drains.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>Conc.</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOLUENE</td>
<td>C7-H8</td>
<td>70 - 90%</td>
<td>108-88-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE SPIRIT</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 - 10%</td>
<td>8052-41-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye  Hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with water. Continue until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Keep patient calm.

Inhalation  If over exposure occurs, leave area of exposure immediately. If other than minor symptoms occur, seek urgent medical attention. If assisting a victim avoid becoming a casualty, wear a Full-face Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or Air-line respirator.

Skin  Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Launder clothing before reuse.

Ingestion  For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.
4. FIRST AID MEASURES cont.

Advice To Doctor
Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability
Highly flammable. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition. Eliminate all ignition sources including cigarettes, open flames, spark producing switches/tools, pilot lights, heaters, naked lights etc. when handling. Earth containers when dispensing fluids.

Fire and Explosion
Highly flammable - explosive vapour. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases may be evolved when heated. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment (see spill above) 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. Absorb runoff with sand or similar.

Hazchem Code
None Allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spillage
If spilt (bulk), contact emergency services. Wear splash-proof goggles, PVA/viton gloves, a Type A (Organic vapour) respirator or Air-line respirator, coveralls and rubber boots. Ventilate and clear area of all unprotected personnel. Eliminate heat and ignition sources, absorb spill with sand or similar and place in sealable containers for disposal. Prevent spill entering drains or waterways.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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 (eg. if container is damaged).

Storage
Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, preferably flammables store, removed from direct sunlight, heat and ignition sources, oxidising agents (eg. peroxides), acids (eg. nitric acid) and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Large storage areas should have appropriate fire protection and ventilation systems.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation
Do not inhale vapours. Use in well ventilated areas. In poorly ventilated areas, mechanical explosion proof 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.

Exposure Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>ES-TWA</th>
<th>ES-TWA#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOLUENE (108-88-3)</td>
<td>50 ppm (ACGIH)</td>
<td>100 ppm (NIOSH; NOHSC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION cont.

ES-TEL : 150 ppm (NIOSH; NOHSC)
WES-TWA : 50 ppm (191 mg/m3)

WHITE SPIRIT (8052-41-3)
ES-TWA : 790 mg/m3
ES-TEL : 200 ppm (1,050 mg/m3)
WES-TWA : 100 ppm (525 mg/m3)

PPE
Wear coveralls, splash-proof goggles, a Type A (Organic vapour) Respirator and PVA or viton (R) gloves. If spraying, wear impervious coveralls, rubber boots and a Full-face Type A-Class P1 (Organic vapour and Particulate) respirator or an Air-line respirator.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: CLEAR LIQUID
Odour: PETROLEUM ODOUR
pH: NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Pressure: NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour Density: NOT AVAILABLE
Boiling Point: 110 C
Melting Point: NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation Rate: < 1 (Ethyl ether = 1)
Solubility (water): INSOLUBLE
Specific Gravity: 1.04
% Volatiles: > 80 %
Flammability: HIGHLY FLAMMABLE
Flash Point: 7.2 C
Upper Explosion Limit: 7.4 %
Lower Explosion Limit: 1.4 %
Autoignition Temperature: NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity
Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg. hypochlorites, peroxides), acids (eg. sulfuric acid), heat and ignition sources.

Decomposition Products
May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health Hazard Summary
Toxic - irritant. This product has the potential to cause acute and chronic health effects. Use safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and vapour generation/inhalation. Chronic exposure to organic solvents may result in liver, kidney and CNS damage.
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION cont.

**Eye**  
Irritant. Contact may result in lacrimation, irritation, pain, redness and conjunctivitis. Prolonged contact - corneal burns and possible permanent damage.

**Inhalation**  
Irritant - toxic. Over exposure may result in irritation of the nose and throat, headache, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting. At high levels; dizziness, breathing difficulties, pulmonary oedema and unconsciousness. Chronic exposure may cause liver, kidney and CNS damage.

**Skin**  
Irritant. Prolonged contact may result in drying and defatting of the skin, rash and dermatitis. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

**Ingestion**  
Toxic. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fatigue, loss of appetite, dizziness, drowsiness and diarrhoea. Large doses; kidney and liver damage, unconsciousness, circulatory collapse and death.

**Toxicity Data**

**TOLUENE (108-88-3)**
- LC50 (Inhalation) : 400 ppm/24 hours (mouse)
- LD50 (Skin) : 14100 uL/kg (rabbit)
- LD50 (Ingestion) : 636 mg/kg (rat)
- Carcinogenicity : Unclassifiable carcinogenicity in humans (IARC Group 3)

**WHITE SPIRIT (8052-41-3)**
- LD50 (Ingestion) : > 5000 mg/kg (rat)

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Environment**  
If aromatic hydrocarbons are released to soil, they will evaporate from near-surface soil & leach to groundwater. Biodegradation occurs in soil & groundwater but may be slow, especially at high concentrations, which can be toxic to microorganisms. Will exist largely as vapour in air. Half life in atmosphere depends on particular hydrocarbon (eg 1-2 days (xylene); 3 hrs-1 day (toluene)).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Waste Disposal**  
Wearing the protective equipment outlined, ensure all ignition sources are extinguished. For small quantities, absorb on paper, sand or similar and evaporate under a fume cupboard or open area. For large volumes, atomise into incinerator (mixing with more flammable solvent if required) or recycle by gravimetric separation, distilling & reusing. Contact the manufacturer for additional information if required.

**Legislation**  
Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**Transport**  
Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

**UN Number**

None Allocated

**DG Class**

None Allocated
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidiary Risk(s)</th>
<th>None Allocated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group</td>
<td>None Allocated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazchem Code</td>
<td>None Allocated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Poison Schedule
Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Poison using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP).

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.

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.

COLOUR RATING SYSTEM: Chem Alert reports are assigned a colour rating of Green, Amber or Red for the purpose of providing users with a quick and easy means of determining the hazardous nature of a product. Safe handling recommendations are provided in all Chem Alert reports so as to clearly identify how users can control the hazards and thereby reduce the risk (or likelihood) of adverse effects. As a general guideline a Green colour rating indicates a low hazard, an Amber colour rating indicates a moderate hazard and a Red colour rating indicates a high hazard.

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.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS:
mg/m3 - Milligrams per cubic metre
ppm - Parts Per Million
TWA/ES - Time Weighted Average or Exposure Standard.
CNS - Central Nervous System
NO MORE LEAKS - 3.79 LITRES (CLEAR)

16. OTHER INFORMATION cont.

NOS - Not Otherwise Specified
pH - relates to hydrogen ion concentration - this value will relate to a scale of 0 - 14, where 0 is highly acidic and 14 is highly alkaline.
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds.
M - moles per litre, a unit of concentration.
IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Report Reviewed 25th January 2006
Date Printed 25th January 2006

Report Status Chem Alert reports are compiled as an independent source of information by RMT’s scientific department. The information is based on the latest chemical and toxicological research, and in compliance with relevant standards, guidance notes and legislation (where applicable). The Chem Alert report is not intended as a replacement to the manufacturer's original MSDS that is provided to Chem Alert subscribers for convenience. In many instances, Chem Alert reports are compiled on behalf of manufacturers, in which case they serve as the “Manufacturer's MSDS” and are clearly identified as such on the relevant reports.

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